DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain, cooler, fresh east to northeast winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,539. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1899.—12 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City; ELSEWHERE, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH
SATURDAY REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c; cash cotton, 7 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Boers are again becoming aggressive; a British Cavalry patrol was fired on near Rietfontein. Many spies have been arrested in Durban, and some of them will be shot. In a fight near Kimberley the British routed a force of 700 Boers with a loss of three killed and twenty-one wounded. The Boers are believed to be operating along the border of Rhodesia to prevent Col. Plumer from going to the relief of Mafeking. An attack threatened against the natives of Bechuanaland is supposed to be due to the same cause. The Transvaal Government has suspended interest payments on its bonds. The British wounded at Dundee are reported to be getting along well. Gen. Yule's men were compelled to move camp twice to avoid the Boer artillery fire before the place was evacuated. It is reported that 998 Boer prisoners have arrived at Pietermaritzburg, Natal. Gen. Symons's funeral at Dundee took place on Tuesday. The Boers have seized Krokodilepoort. Parliament was prorogued until Jan. 15, after passing the Appropriation bill for the war. Lord Rosebery, in a speech, defended the war, and commented on the ill-feeling shown by other nations. Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford accused Lord Rosebery of being largely responsible for the war. A committee of the Foreign Budget will urge the Holland Government to offer to mediate. It is announced that there will be no Franco-Russian intervention. Florence Marryat, the English author, actress, and operatic singer, died at London yesterday. Queen Victoria has approved the appointment of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote as the next Governor of Bombay. The revolution in the United States of Colombia is said to be confined to the Departments of Bolivar and Santander. An army corps has been sent against both. The Kaiser will arrive in England on Nov. 20 to visit the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Foreign Ministers in Caracas refuse to recognize the Castro Government.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Carl Schurz has written a letter to Cincinnati friends in which he urges that imperialism is worse than free coinage.

The deal for the purchase of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum property at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street has practically fallen through.

Cornelius Vanderbilt admitted yesterday that the $6,000,000 he had received was not a free gift from Alfred, but a "settlement." The will of Mr. Vanderbilt was filed for probate.

Page 2.

Both Democrats and Republicans made charges of colonization of voters, the former accusing the Socialist-Labor Party in the Twelfth and Sixteenth Districts, and the latter the Democrats in the Nineteenth.

Page 3.

The tender of Fire Engine No. 21 yesterday ran into an elevated road pillar and four firemen were injured.

The practice of the Columbia and Yale football teams yesterday gave indication of a close contest here to-day.

Elbridge T. Gerry's trunks are still held by the customs authorities pending the report of Appraiser Wakeman.

A man who said his name was Aaron Schick was held in Centre Street Court yesterday on the charge of obtaining $150 from a convict's daughters. He pretended that he was connected with the District Attorney's office and could save their father from prison.

Page 4.

At Aqueduct yesterday the favorite Belle of Memphis was beaten by Theory, O'Connor up.

Page 5.

The steamship Ponce was towed into Savannah yesterday, having lost her propeller blades.

Page 7.

The Rev. G. E. Morrison was hanged at Vernon, Texas, yesterday for wife poisoning.

Admiral Sampson was presented with a historic flag by the citizens of Palmyra yesterday.

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, famous as an Indian fighter and recently Military Governor of Puerto Rico, died of pneumonia.

William Dunwoody of 346 West Twenty-fifth Street, a retired merchant, and Lewis N. Cushman, a publisher of Newton, Mass., lost several thousand dollars in a swindling scheme to which they fell easy victims. Three men and a girl are under arrest.

Page 8.

The private bank of David A. Sayre & Co. at Lexington, Ky., assigned yesterday.

Adolph Peabody, formerly a jeweler in this city, has been called upon by the customs authorities to explain his possession of diamonds worth $15,000.

Page 9.

The city bonds for which bids were received on Thursday were allotted yesterday.

A complete settlement of the dispute over the bills for lighting Richmond Borough is expected to be reached to-day.

Manager Henry E. Bowers and Assistant Manager William R. Ecker of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company yesterday resigned.

Pressure is being exerted to induce the Railroad Committees of the Municipal Assembly to approve the franchise for the proposed East River tunnel of the Long Island Railroad.

Page 12.

John A. Shaefer, a bartender at 8 Barclay Street, has inherited $35,000 from an uncle in Berlin, with whom he quarreled when a boy.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system yesterday announced that a new transfer scheme will be introduced on his roads.

Winslow E. Buzby, a lawyer, drove into Central Park with his automobile and submitted to arrest in order to test his right to use the vehicle there.

Charges against both the late Judge Henry Hilton and his son, who is contesting his will, were made in court on the argument of a motion for the appointment of a temporary administrator.

William F. Ellis, who said he lived in Boston, was held in the Centre Street Court yesterday on the charge of obtaining $45,000 from the First National Bank of Washington, Penn., by means of forged notes.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
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FOREST FIRES ARE RAGING.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Oct. 27.—From every mountainous section of Westmoreland County come reports of the fierce forest fires spreading. Farmers are working with might and main in semi-cleared districts in the hope of staying the flames, but seemingly to no effect.

Hewn timber upon which the natives have worked all Summer, is being destroyed, but the greater loss is the timber in the tree. Acres upon acres have already been killed by the flames. The fire is eating down into the valleys, and many farmhouses are in imminent danger.

The dense banks of smoke are having a peculiar effect on the people. Their eyes burn, their throats are sore, and in the villages along the foot of the ridge the air is suffocating.

BENSOLYPTUS ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER removes all traces of tobacco. Cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath. At all druggists. —Adv.

GIFT OF $6,000,000 FORCED

"Family Settlement" by Lawyers, Says Cornelius Vanderbilt.

WILL IS FILED FOR PROBATE

Provisions in the Document Not in the Published Abstract—Waivers from Heirs.

Cornelius Vanderbilt made it plain in a statement which he gave out last evening that he did not think he had received anything more than was justly due him as the result of the action of his brother Alfred in transferring to him about $6,000,000 of their father's estate.

He also declared distinctly that the arrangement was brought about by the intervention of his lawyers, Carter & Ledyard, and that the sum which he is to receive, over and above the amount of the two bequests contained in the will, is regarded by him not as a gift, but rather as the fruit of a compromise. The statement which he dictated follows:

"The agreement has been made to appear as a mere gift. It is really a family settlement or adjustment of the situation, which, I am glad to say, my brother met with fairness. I have nothing further to say. All the negotiations and arrangements were made by my lawyers, Messrs. Carter & Ledyard of 54 Wall Street, in whose hands I left the matter absolutely."

Mr. Vanderbilt was asked if the manner in which the settlement had been reached, involving the employment of counsel by him to protect his interests, would make any difference in his relations with the New York Central Railroad Company, by which he is employed. He replied:

"As to that, I have nothing whatever to say."

Richard T. Wilson denied himself to reporters yesterday and no information as to how the settlement in favor of his son-in-law, Cornelius Vanderbilt, was brought about could be obtained from him.

Lewis Cass Ledyard of Carter & Ledyard, attorneys for Cornelius Vanderbilt, said that any settlement arranged through his firm was of a confidential nature and would not be made public.

Henry B. Anderson gave almost the same reason for his reticence on the subject. He said that the family and the attorneys had naturally expected inquiries on the subject of the will and the subsequent settlements, and so had agreed to let the matter rest so far as they were concerned on the statement given out by Mr. Depew on Thursday night. He said that any hand his firm may have had in the settlement was a matter between attorney and client and so of a closely confidential nature.

WILL FILED FOR PROBATE.

The will was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate at a quarter to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was handed to Probate Clerk Washburn by Henry B. Anderson, one of the attorneys for the estate. With the original were three official copies for filing and attestation.

Previous to the arrival of the will itself, a waiver of citation was received by the Surrogate from Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, wife of Harry Payne Whitney. This makes three of these waivers that have been filed. Unless each of the six principal heirs signs a waiver, the will cannot be probated until Nov. 8, when they are made returnable. It is understood, however, that the waivers have all been secured and that the remaining three, from Mrs. Vanderbilt, Reginald C. and Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, will be recorded to-day. This will leave no obstacle to the probating of the will.

The original testament, as filed, contains little of importance that was not included in the official summary, prepared by Chauncey M. Depew and published yesterday. The interesting points in the original that were not referred to in the published version were as follows:

In the third paragraph the family pew in St. Bartholomew's Church is left to Mrs. Vanderbilt, in addition to that in Trinity Church, Newport.

In the eighth paragraph, providing for the distribution after Mrs. Vanderbilt's death of the principal of the trust fund, which is to yield her $250,000 a year, the will adds a clause to the effect that "any child born to us after my death shall be entitled to share in this division."

In Paragraph 12, where the testator authorizes the executors to invest trust funds, change investments, and the like, the will contains this language:

I direct that they (the executors) shall at all times keep the same invested in stocks and bonds of the United States or the State of New York or the mortgage bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, or in bonds guaranteed by some one or more of these railroad companies, also, in bonds secured by mortgage on improved real estate in the City of New York; and I expressly authorize them to invest any of said trust funds in the mortgage bonds of any railroad company which may be approved for that purpose by all of my executors who may qualify.

MUST APPOINT GUARDIANS.

Among the individual bequests in the original will is one of $100,000 "to my mother, as a mark of affection." This was nullified by the death of Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt in 1897.

Although the will provides that Alfred Vanderbilt shall come into only half the residuary estate at the age of thirty, and of all of it at the age of thirty-five, it is ordered that the accumulated surplus income thereof shall be paid to him at the age of twenty-one and thereafter.

There are two minor heirs under the will, Reginald C. and Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, for whom the Surrogate will be called on to designate guardians.

Estimates as to the amount of transfer tax the estate will have to pay vary considerably. All the bequests are subject to taxation at the hands of both the State and Federal Governments.

The State inheritance tax, which will be collected by Controller Coler, is 1 per cent. on bequests to blood relations and lineal descendants and 5 per cent. on gifts to strangers in blood and corporations, excepting charitable institutions. As all the corporate heirs are of this character, and the great bulk of the estate goes to lineal heirs, it is computed that the State tax will approximate $700,000 or $800,000. On this, the Controller will receive a 1 per cent. fee for collection.

The Federal war revenue tax is $2.25 for each $100 of bequests of over $1,000,000 to lineal descendants, and $15 for each $100 bequeathed to strangers in blood or a corporation.

The early estimates, made by those close to Mr. Vanderbilt, fixed the total cost of transferring the estate at about $1,500,000. It now seems that that figure is likely to be exceeded, and that the war tax alone will run to $2,000,000.

Although Senator Depew denied that there was any threat of a contest by Cornelius Vanderbilt and insisted that the settlement was purely voluntary and amicable on all sides, it was pointed out yesterday that Mr. Depew's own language, in announcing the arrangement, indicated that there had been danger of a family split on the subject. Mr. Depew said that Alfred had given his brother enough to even up his share not only from "brotherly affection," but for "family harmony." From this it was urged, the inference was fair that there had been danger of a disturbance of harmony in case young Alfred had not made up his brother's share out of his own.

SETTLEMENT PREDETERMINED.

From these considerations the conclusion was very generally drawn yesterday that the settlement by which the wish of Cornelius the elder was upset and young Cornelius made to share equally with his other brothers and sisters, was the result of a definite determination on the part of young Cornelius to get more than his father had left him. It was alleged that the $6,000,000 required to equalize Cornelius's portion was turned over to him in actual cash before he signed the waiver of citation which took away his right to contest the will. There was no proof, however, of this statement.

Alfred, the chief heir of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who bears his mother's patronymic Gwynn as his middle name, is a young man of modest manner and retiring habits. He was graduated from Yale University in June last, and has but recently attained his majority.

Alfred Vanderbilt's college record was notable chiefly for its lack of ostentation. He took no interest in athletics, and had few intimate friends, his closest associates being William Fitzhugh Whitehouse of New York and R. F. Forrest of Washington. While at Yale, young Vanderbilt occupied the rooms in Vanderbilt Hall, erected by his father in memory of William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius's eldest son, who died while a student at Yale.

After his graduation, young Vanderbilt started on a round-the-world tour, accompanied by three others, sons of wealthy men —William F. Burden, Douglas Cochran, and Ernest Iselin. It was from this tour that he was recalled by a cablegram announcing his father's death, which reached him in Japan.

The new head of the Vanderbilt family is a well-built, healthy specimen of the American young man of birth and breeding, some 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighing 150 pounds. His features resemble those of his father and his complexion is dark. His most pronounced liking is said to be for the theatre.

The Vanderbilts at The Breakers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her family will remain at The Breakers until December, and then go to New York and stay until February, when they will sail for Europe. They are to remain abroad until next Summer, when they will return to The Breakers for the season. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has joined his mother here.

STEEL TRADE OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

Unprecedented Demand for Rails Likely to Send Market Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The coming year will be marked by the greatest trade activity the steel and iron interests of the country have ever known, according to the predictions of executive officials in this industry. Every mill in the United States, so is the forecast, will run throughout the year, furnishing steady employment to many thousands of men. These statements are based on the heavy advance orders for steel rails —unprecedented in the history of this trade —already entered by the railroad companies.

To date 1,500,000 tons of rails will be required to fill the contracts made for 1900, while the total output before the year closes is expected to exceed 2,000,000 tons. It is also said that the advanced prices in the steel market which have obtained this year will continue.

The heavy call for rails, it is said, will affect every other branch of steel manufacture and send prices up in all lines. Steel rails sold one year ago at $18 a ton. Orders received for delivery during the next twelve months have been made on a thirty-three-dollar basis, and the figures will not remain at this level, for any length of time, it is believed. The steel men insist that the first advance will come on raw material, ore and coke, the source to which is credited the present upward tendency.

The steel supply is said to be wholly out of the hands of speculators and in control of manufacturers or buyers.

VACCINE MAY PROVE FATAL.

Four Children Dying at Newburg from the Effects of the Virus.

NEWBURG, Oct. 27.—Four children in one family at Highland Falls are dangerously ill as the result of vaccination. All were badly poisoned and the results will probably prove fatal. The School Trustees ordered the vaccination. The father of the children is an inmate of the Soldiers' Home and the mother is a washerwoman.

ACCUSED OF WITCHCRAFT.

Germans in Michigan Threaten to Hang One of Their Number.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 27.—Belief in witchcraft has a firm hold on a community of German settlers a few miles from here. A young German farmer is accused by his neighbors of casting spells and otherwise practicing the black art.

One of the neighbors says the young man has exerted mysterious influence over his stock, his cattle are wild and vicious, his horses, although they are well fed, remain as poor as crows.

The neighbors are conniving together to get the young man out of the way, and are threatening to hang him. Hearing this, he consulted Judge Pagelson, and he says he will make it warm for his neighbors.

ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR WOOL.

Manufacturers Scrambling for a Supply of the Commodity.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The total of the sales of wool this week in Boston was 15,000,000 pounds. The demand is almost unprecedented. Many of the larger manufacturers are actually scrambling to get supplies. Among the sales of the week were 1,250,000 pounds to the American Woolen Company and 850,000 pounds to another large consumer.

Boston continues to be the cheapest wool market in the world, and as about all the available supply is held at the seaboard, and as New York and Philadelphia are doing but a moderate business, the local dealers are practically doing the selling for the country.

"The present quotations should surprise no one," said a large dealer. "Higher prices have been paid in the past, and I think we are nowhere near the limit yet."

A COOL THIEF ROBS NURSES.

Visits Orange Memorial Hospital in the Guise of a Workman.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 27.—A man dressed in a blue suit, about forty-five years of age, who was provided with a pair of overalls, tape line, and measures, robbed the nurses of the Memorial Hospital yesterday afternoon. He had been gone several hours before the robbery was discovered.

He called at the hospital and said he had been sent by the local electric company to see what repairs were needed by the electric lighting system in the hospital, and also to measure the nurses' home for wiring. Mrs. Mary J. Campbell, the matron, showed him about, and he made note of broken lamps and loose fixtures, and asked Mrs. Campbell to indicate where new lights were needed. He made careful measurements, and seemed so familiar with his work that he was left alone.

When his opportunity came he entered Mrs. Campbell's room and obtained $13 in American money and £5 10s. in British money. Four dollars and a gold watch were taken from the room of Miss Mitchell, the assistant to Mrs. Campbell. After obtaining this booty he went to Mrs. Campbell and asked her to conduct him to the nurses' home. There he worked all through the building. He even caused nurses who were lying down to get up in order that he might make the measurements. Rooms that were occupied he measured in very carefully. In vacant rooms, whose regular occupants were on duty, he spent a corresponding time ransacking. Three rooms that were locked, the nurses being engaged outside the hospital, he entered by means of a ladder, men being detailed to aid him. So far as known, all he obtained in the nurses' home was $14, a gold watch and chain, and some small trinkets.

When he had finished he went to the hospital again and chatted with Mrs. Campbell a minute before bidding her good-bye.

SCHURZ SOUNDS A WARNING

In a Letter He Says that Imperialism Is a Menace.

WOULD PREFER FREE COINAGE

Refuses to Take Part in Ohio Campaign Because He Opposes the Issues Upheld by Both Parties.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 27.—A number of prominent German citizens recently addressed an invitation to Carl Schurz to deliver an address in Cincinnati. The following reply was received to-day:

New York, Oct. 23, 1899.

Dear Mr. Rattermann: It was a matter of regret to me to be unable to accede to your request to deliver a non-partisan address on imperialism in Cincinnati on my return trip from Chicago. This was partly due to my anxiety to reach home, and because a non-partisan discussion of this question is no longer recognized. I would be pleased if this question could be taken out of party politics, because if this is not done the only choice that will be left us next year will be between a party representing imperialism and sound money, and another party which, in opposition to imperialism, will combine with it an unsound money issue. This alternative can only be avoided if the imperial policy is removed, and the first step necessary to that end is not alone the cessation of hostilities by a victory of our arms, but the relinquishment of the Philippines. If the Filipinos are not granted their independence then imperialism will be the main issue in the Presidential election next year, crowding all other issues into the background. The signs are already apparent, and I see that The Cincinnati Volksblatt warns as follows:

"Practical people are of the opinion that Mr. Schurz could be of greater service to the country if he would come to Ohio and again fight the silver swindle instead of working into the hands of the free coiners by placing annexation into the foreground. For it is a fact free coinage represents a greater danger than annexation."

I am of a different opinion. No one can say of me that I undervalue the danger that may arise from free coinage. But I hold that imperialism is decidedly more dangerous, for it means the ruin of our free institutions. If, then, we could not oppose imperialism without working into the hands of the free coiners, as The Volksblatt says, what then? It means that three years ago, in good faith, we elected a President to solve the money question, who instead has burdened us with imperialism. In this connection the warning to speak of somethnig else sounds peculiar.

Of what do the speakers who have been called into Ohio really speak? Did Gov. Roosevelt, for instance, dilate upon the silver question? He was principally occupied in calling us Copperheads in answer to our anti-imperialistic arguments. And the rest of the orators do likewise.

If under these circumstances I would by the agitation of the silver question aid the Republicans of Ohio to victory I would be convinced that the Administration would construe such a victory as the indorsement by the people of its imperialistic policy and make unlimited capital out of it. Toward such a result I cannot conscientiously contribute.

I am of the honest conviction that the greatest danger that now threatens the Republic is imperialism. I believe that it is our highest patriotic duty to set aside all party interests and do our best to avert this danger. It was to this end that last year I opposed the candidacy of Roosevelt for Governor in this State. I did this although I was a personal friend of Roosevelt, and worked with him for civil service reform. I believed then, and still believe, that his defeat with his imperialistic programme and in spite of his new earned fame would have frightened the Administration in Washington from the annexation of the Philippines, and in this manner the danger would have been greatly minimized.

Many of my acquaintances here, who were then of a contrary opinion, agree with me now that the result of the sacrifice would have been well worth the price. The situation this year appears to me to be exactly the same. If the Fall elections result in a manner that the Administration and Congress are encouraged to further progress on the path of imperialism, thus, unless unlooked-for events should intervene, the main question that will confront us next year in the Presidential election will be imperialism, and, to save the Republic from its greatest danger will require unpleasant sacrifices. Such encouragement to the Aministration should be withheld at any cost.

We are in the midst of a crisis in which every good citizen should regard it as his highest duty to make the less important subservient to the more important, according to his knowledge and conscience, and not permit himself to be governed simply by party considerations. With friendly greeting, yours, C. SCHURZ.

CABINET CONSIDERS POLITICS.

Discusses the Outlook in Ohio at a Meeting Yesterday—Devotes Some Time to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Cabinet meeting to-day lasted two hours and a half, an hour longer than usual. After the adjournment the members were unusually reticent. One member said that the President had cautioned them against making any statement about the meeting.

Fully an hour of the session of the Cabinet was consumed in a discussion of the political outlook, especially in Ohio, some of the members having received advices from their friends engaged in the campaign conveying an accurate statement of existing conditions.

There was some talk as to the preparation of the design for the new Custom House at New York, but no attempt was made to reach a conclusion.

The Philippine discussion was brought about through newspaper publications of recent date purporting to outline the treaty or arrangement which Gen. Bates has made with the Sultan of the Sulu Archipelago. Secretary Root took occasion to point out the unsoundness and unfairness, as he alleged, of the criticisms which have been cast upon the friends of that arrangement, especially where they relate to the question of slaveholding in the islands.

DEATH DUE TO RACCOON'S BITE.

Daughter of the Victim Dying from the Same Cause.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 27.—Mrs. James Seanor of Bucyrus died to-day from the effects of a bite of a pet raccoon, and her daughter, eleven years old, is dying from the same cause. The coon became enraged, biting mother and daughter, and both suffered from blood poison.

WINS WAMPUM BELTS IN COURT.

John Boyd Thacher Gains His Fight for New York University.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 27.—John Boyd Thacher of Albany has won his fight for the possession of certain wampum belts, which the University of New York has been attempting to gain possession of. Justice Frank H. Hiscock handed down his decision this morning. The suit was brought in the name of the Onondaga Nation of Indians, which was designated by the original Five Nations as the official wampum keeper.

Mr. Thacher obtained the belts in controversy from a Boston clergyman, who got them from a man named Carrington, who procured them from Thomas Webster, an Onondaga Indian. The plaintiff's theory was that Webster was the official wampum keeper, and had no right to allow the wampums out of his possession.

Justice Hiscock holds that the Five Nations, now the Six Nations, is still in existence, and that the wampum in Mr. Thacher's possession was once used by them. He holds, however, that when the belts were obtained from Webster by Carrington, the league was not active, and the wampums had lost their original significance, and had become relics and curiosities.

Death of John C. Ropes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—John C. Ropes, the well-known military critic and historian, died to-night.

Mr. Ropes was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, April 28, 1836, his father being a merchant who resided in that city. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1857 and at the Law School in 1861. He was the author of "The Army Under Pope," "Campaigns of the Civil War," and "The First Napoleon, a Sketch, Political and Military."

BENSOLYPTUS ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER removes all traces of tobacco. Cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath. At all druggists. —Adv.

WOMAN IN A FIRE AT SEA.

Wife of the Captain of a Burned Vessel Tells of Her Experiences.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Mrs. P. W. Patton, wife of Capt. Patton, whose vessel, the American ship George B. Stetson, was burned at sea off the coast of Formosa two months ago, has arrived here, and tells a graphic story of the destruction of the vessel. She was the only woman aboard.

"I did not understand at first when the alarm was given," said Mrs. Patton, "but a moment later my husband came into the cabin and told me to hurry and clothe the baby and myself for a trip in an open boat. By the time I was clothed and reached the deck with the baby, the flames had got aft as far as the mainmast, and the rigging almost above my head was ablaze.

"The long boat was in the water alongside, with eight of the crew in it, and the baby was carried down a flimsy Jacob's ladder into it by one of the sailors, and I followed. Just as I got into the boat there was a loud roar, and the skylight and roof of the cabin were lifted off by an explosion of the gases that had formed in the rooms aft. My husband and his two mates were at the rail of the ship aft when the explosion came, and they lost no time in getting in the boat, and the painter was cast off. A moment later the whole ship was a mass of flames from stem to stern, and as we pulled away the mainmast fell.

"A few minutes later there was a sudden roll, and all that remained of the once beautiful ship went down in the waves, leaving us in the darkness.

"Two days and two nights we were in that boat. About noon of the second day we saw land, and that evening we landed on the little island of Ti Pin Tsen, which was taken from the Chinese by the Japanese during the recent war between those two nations.

"We landed at a small village of the natives, and the baby and I were the greatest curiosities the people of the village had ever seen."

The Stetson was bound from Portland, Ore., for Tien Tsin with a cargo of railroad lumber, in command of Capt. P. W. Patton. She had a crew of twenty men.

HITCH IN BIG REALTY DEAL.

Sale of Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Property Practically Off.

The deal for the purchase of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum property at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, it was learned yesterday, has practically fallen through. The transaction reached a critical stage on Thursday, and was in imminent danger of being abandoned at that time, but a short lease of life was given to it, which may have the effect of prolonging the present negotiations for a few days.

Of a final slump, however, there seems to be little question. The syndicate which has been credited with the purchase, and concerning the make-up and standing of which there has been so much secrecy, is not, it appears, ready to go into the deal on the basis demanded by the asylum Trustees. The syndicate would like to get the property and turn it over in speculation on terms which involve a comparatively small risk to themselves, while the asylum Trustees do not propose to part with their holdings except under an iron-bound contract with a responsible individual, backed by a substantial cash guarantee. In other words, they do not intend to have their position in the deal involved in or jeopardized by the future of the property after they have once sold it. They are guarding against anything which might prove a repetition of the sale of the St. Luke's Hospital former site, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, which came to an untimely end and left the property in the hands of its original owners.

BOWERY REALTY SALE DENIED.

Butchers and Drovers' Bank Building Had Been Reported Sold.

A report that the Bowery Bank had bought the three-story building at the northwest corner of the Bowery and Grand Street, now occupied by the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, together with the adjoining two-story building, was denied last evening by William R. Kurau, cashier of the Bowery Bank and also one of its Directors.

"I know of no foundation for such a rumor," he said, "the lease on our present quarters at the Bowery and Canal Street has several years yet to run, and we have recently spent several thousand dollars in alterations and improvements."

The property in question, at the Bowery and Grand Street, is completely surrounded by the building of the Bowery Savings Bank, which led to a rumor that that institution had bought it. None of the officers of the Bowery Savings Bank could be reached last evening, but it is said that a recent opportunity to buy the property was declined. The two parcels which are known as 124 and 126 Bowery, are valued at about $200,000.

MR. BENEDICT MAY COMPROMISE.

Broker Violett's Damage Suit Postponed to Await Developments.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 27.—The suit which Atwood Violett, the New York broker, instituted against E. C. Benedict for $40,000 damages by reason of sickness resulting from defective sewer pipes in Mr. Benedict's house, which was rented and occupied by Mr. Violett and family, came up before Judge Robinson at Bridgeport to-day. A motion was made to strike out certain paragraphs of the complaint. Samuel Fessenden, counsel for the Violetts, asked that the hearing be postponed for one week. He said a settlement probably would be reached. The postponement was granted.

CHICAGO INSURANCE RATES.

An Advance on Mercantile Risks Likely to be Made Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Advances in rates on several classes of mercantile risks were considered at to-day's meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' Association. Recent fire experience in Chicago and elsewhere have convinced local insurance men that self-protection demands higher premiums in many lines. The failure described as "consequential damages" is responsible for the agitation.

Among the risks to be affected are tobacco stocks and cold-storage plants. Factory risks are also slated for a rise, as are paper box factories, paint factories, and outlying risks.

Three Westport Burglars Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 27.—Deputy Sheriff Kemper of Westport to-day arrested Garfield James, Thomas Cleary, and Joseph Shutsky upon a warrant charging them with burglarizing the Penfield grocery in that place. The prisoners are also suspected of having robbed numerous other Westport stores, and the police hope to connect them with the men held at Norwalk, who are also charged with burglary. A large amount of the plunder has been recovered. It was found in an old building near Peat Swamp.

Noted Connecticut Fat Man Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 27.—John C. McDonald, the President of the Connecticut Fat Men's Association, died at his home, in Brookfield Junction, yesterday. His weight was 375 pounds. Death was the result of a complication of diseases.

A Cornell Student Drowns.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Edward Fairfax Berkeley, a student at Cornell University, was drowned in the Seneca and Cayuga Canal, two miles from Geneva, this afternoon. At the time he was with a fellow-student named Dixon. All attempts to recover the body have thus far proved futile. His home was in St. Louis, Mo. His parents have been notified.

"Our Lord's Coming." Carnegie, Chickering, Y. M. C. A. Halls, Harlem. B'klyn Academy of Music. Evangelists. Free. See Amusement Col. —Adv.

BOERS BECOMING AGGRESSIVE AGAIN

British Cavalry Patrols Fired On Near Rietfontein.

HOW YULE'S MEN ESCAPED

Burghers Suspected a Trick and Failed to Pursue.

Many Spies Arrested in Durban, and Some of Them Will Be Shot—Only British Refugees Allowed to Land.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday:

"Our cavalry patrols have been fired on this forenoon, and chased by the enemy near the scene of the Rietfontein engagement. The Boers show signs of becoming aggressive.

"We learned of the capture of the Hussars in response to a military wire sent to Commandant General Joubert."

"Gen. Symons ordered his column to march back to Ladysmith, and, under his instructions, himself and all the wounded were placed in the hospitals at Dundee. It is supposed that the Boers, puzzled by the retirement, imagined that a trick was being prepared, and therefore remained at Dundee watching their guns, instead of pursuing the British."

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 24.—Many spies have been arrested here, and some of them will be shot.

On the strength of representations by the Mayor of Durban, the Governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, has prohibited the landing of all but British refugees. Undesirable persons of all nationalities will be rigidly excluded. Already there are too many of this class in Durban.

It is reported that one of the Indian transports is being fitted out to convey the Boer prisoners elsewhere.

FIGHTING NEAR KIMBERLEY.

Boer Party of 700 Routed by the British with a Loss of Three Killed and Twenty-one Wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A special dispatch from Cape Town to-day gives details of the defeat of 700 Boers by the British north of Kimberley, in which the enemy was completely routed with heavy loss, the British loss being three men killed and twenty-one men, including two officers, wounded. The Boer losses are described as very heavy. The British force consisted of the local volunteers, who, with the Lancashires, completed the rout of the burghers after the artillery had driven them out of their intrenchments. Botha commanded the Beshof force. The fight lasted four hours.

The fight appears to have the result of a sortie with the view of breaking the cordon surrounding Kimberley. The British, apparently 500 strong, met 700 Boers and, according to the official and other accounts, routed them after severe fighting, in which the armored trains appear to have done valuable service. The Boers were intrenched strongly seven miles northward, and the British brilliantly carried the enemy's position without serious loss. It is said that the Boers twice unfairly used a white flag.

Botha, who was among the killed, was a member of the Volksraad and a famous Dutch fighter. He distinguished himself as a marksman at Brenkhorst-Spruit, when the Ninety-fourth British Regiment was mowed down. He afterward defended a farmhouse against the British.

When he surrendered the farmhouse he was found with five wounds, bathed in blood.

Before the sortie Kimberley was apparently in high spirits, as a dispatch from there dated Oct. 23 says every one was cheerful there at that time, and that a wedding was celebrated there that day. The dispatch adds:

"Great enthusiasm has been aroused here by the news of the British successes in Natal. Several farmers in the neighborhood of Kimberley have been noticed in the ranks of the Boers. A letter from Father Rorke said 600 Boers, with 100 wagons, were laagered at Taungs. All the whites have left except the women, who sought refuge in the convent. The Boer commandant has promised to protect them."

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 26.—Official reports from Kimberley, dated Tuesday, state that Col. Scott-Turner, with 270 men, proceeded northward to MacFarlane's farm, where they unsaddled their horses.

At 9 o'clock a party of Boers was seen on the right flank and was quickly scattered. Col. Scott-Turner opening fire on them, and several of the enemy were seen to fall. The Boers moved to a sand heap and opened fire on the British, which was returned.

Col. Scott-Turner attempted to prevent the Boers advancing against Col. Murray, but was met with a heavy fire from a dam wall 900 feet to the left.

At 11 o'clock Col. Murray ordered 150 men of the Lancashire Regiment to proceed to the north.

An armored train is already supporting Col. Scott-Turner. At midday Col. Murray started also, with two field guns and two Maxims and seventy mounted men. One of the two British guns opened suddenly upon the Boers, who were in an unfavorable position. The Boer artillery fire was brisk. Another armored train was held in readiness. At 2 o'clock the second train was sent forward with additional ammunition.

The Lancashires behaved splendidly and Col. Scott-Turner highly commended them.

Commandant Botha and many Boers were killed. The British loss was 3 killed and 21 wounded. The engagement was a brilliant success for the British forces.

HEAVY BOER LOSSES REPORTED.

It Is Said 515 of Them Were Killed at Mafeking.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Magistrate at Vryburg is responsible for a report made to Premier Schreiner, at Cape Town, that 515 Boers were killed at Mafeking.

Cecil Rhodes Gives Daily Dinners.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 27.—According to further advices from Kimberley the Boers removed their killed and wounded in carts. No reliable estimate of their losses has been made. Mr. Rhodes rode out and watched the fight. The townspeople, including the women, mounted the trenches, watching eagerly for the return of the troops. Mr. Rhodes is cheerful and gives dinner parties daily, at which luxuries are abundant.

Boers Seize Krokodilepoort.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 27.—It is reported from Pretoria, under date of Oct. 26, that the Boers at Vryburg have secured a quantity of ammunition. Commandant Schoeman has seized Krokodilepoort and destroyed the railway bridge there.

THE SITUATION IN RHODESIA.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Belated dispatches from Tuli Fort partially elucidate the situation on the Rhodesian border. It appears that Col. Plumer ascertained that all the Zoutpansberg Boers, numbering 700 men, mustered under Piet Joubert, at the Brack River, and proceeded to Limpopo River, where they arrived Oct. 16, accompanied by a number of armed Shangaan and Zoutpansberg Kafirs, whom they had compelled to take up arms. The British thereupon captured three Kafir chiefs, who are now held as hostages for the good behavior of their tribes.

On Oct. 19 reconnoitring patrols proceeding along the north bank of the river in a westerly direction suddenly encountered a party of Boers in some dense bush on the Rhodesia side of the Limpopo. The patrol ret

duties which have been imposed upon you by the exigencies of public service.

"I congratulate you on the brilliant qualities which have been displayed by the brave regiments upon whom the task of repelling the invasion of my South African colonies has been laid. In doing so I cannot but express my profound sorrow that so many gallant officers and soldiers should have fallen in the performance of their duty.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I acknowledge with gratitude the liberal provisions you have made to repay the expenses of the military operations in South Africa.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: I trust that the Divine blessing may rest upon your efforts and those of my gallant army to restore peace and good government to that portion of my empire and to vindicate the honor of this country."

In the House of Lords at 2 o'clock the Lord High Chancellor, Earl Halsbury, and the Lords Commissioners, fully robed, took up positions in front of the throne. The Black Rod summoned the Commons, the Queen's speech was read, and the Lord High Chancellor declared Parliament prorogued until Jan. 15. The Commons then returned to the lower house, where the Speaker read the Queen's speech, after which the members filed past and shook hands with the Speaker. The House then adjourned.

The House of Commons passed the Appropriation bill prior to the suspension of business there, after which the measure was taken to the House of Lords and passed through all the stages.

ROSEBERY DEFENDS THE WAR.

Comments on Ill-Feeling Toward Great Britain Shown by Other Nations—Says It Is "No Little War."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lord Rosebery in a speech said yesterday that in his opinion the Transvaal was not a very complicated question, but merely the effort of a community to "put back the clock." Referring to Majuba Hill, Lord Rosebery said Mr. Gladstone's action was determined by the belief that the power of Great Britain was so great that she could afford to do things other nations could not afford to do without risk. The Boers regarded Mr. Gladstone's magnanimity as a proof of weakness which they could encroach.

Dwelling upon the unfriendliness of the foreign press and foreign public opinion, he said: "This is no little war. There are nations watching with eagerness every trip, every stumble, and, much more, every catastrophe and disaster that may overtake your arms. War waged under those conditions, therefore, is not a little war."

"I do not know why we should attract so much ill-feeling. There is one simple test that will apply to the British Empire as compared with other empires who watch her, with so much, I will not say, malevolence, but candid feeling. [Laughter.] We would be only too glad at the present moment to strike a bargain with the rest of the world that every frontier should remain as now.

"Of what other empire can that be said? Yet we, who are not trying to gain, but to maintain, empire, we, who in the best and highest sense are the most conservative force in the world, are the object of the concealed dislike of Governments who, I think, are less single-minded than ourselves."

Lord Rosebery, in an impassioned peroration, calling upon the nation to maintain a united front, in which, after speaking of Great Britain as "this lonely island in the northern seas viewed with such jealousy, such hostility, such jarred ambition by the great empires of the world, who count their armies with embattled millions," concluded, amid stormy applause, with Shakespeare's words:

Naught shall make us rue,
If England to herself remains but true.

BERESFORD ACCUSES ROSEBERY.

Says He Was Largely Responsible for the Transvaal War.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Glasgow today against Lord Rosebery's candidature for the Rectorship of the university, said he admired the Earl's character and brilliancy, but opposed him as a politician.

The speaker charged Lord Rosebery with following, instead of leading, public opinion, and asserted that he was largely responsible for the Transvaal's resistance and the present war, because he had remained silent until war actually began and the Transvaal had interpreted his silence as meaning that the country was divided on the issue.

Lord Charles said in the course of his speech: "I am not sure that the Boers have not been advised to fight by unfriendly countries. We must be prepared for all contingencies."

THE WAR IN THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

Conservative Elected in London by Largely Increased Majority.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Parliamentary bye-election for the Bow and Bromley Division of Tower Hamlets, London, held today to replace Lionel R. Holland, Conservative, was fought on the Government's Transvaal policy, and resulted in a big victory for the Government, the Conservative candidate, William Guthrie, being elected by 4,328 votes against 2,123 votes cast for his Liberal and Radical opponent, Harold Spender.

The Conservative majority was practically twice that secured at the election of Mr. Holland.

Throughout the campaign Mr. Spender opposed the war in South Africa, and Mr. Chamberlain's conduct of the negotiations with the Transvaal Government. His opposition was so persistent that he was dubbed by the Conservatives throughout the canvass "Boer Spender." His election literature denounced Tory patriotism as "invoking the slaughter of British workmen for the German millionaires on the Raad," and declared that orders for clothing and blankets were given by the Government to German concerns and not to British.

Mr. Guthrie, moreover, was accused by Mr. Spender of being a member of the Board of Directors of an insurance company which had raised the premiums on policies of officers going to the war, while he pointed out that no American insurance company had increased premiums during the Spanish-American war.

The constituency, which is mainly of the working class, nevertheless plumped for "Chamberlain and war."

HOLLAND URGED TO MEDIATE.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 27.—At to-day's meeting of the Committee of the Second Chamber on the Foreign Budget a resolution was adopted urging the Government to offer to mediate between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

BRITISH RESENT INTERFERENCE.

London Standard Comments on the Petition to the President.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Commenting upon the petition to President McKinley, urging that the good offices of the United States be offered in settling the differences between Great Britain and the Transvaal, The Standard says:

"We very much doubt whether the Washington Government will at all appreciate the suggestion, but, in any case, it is as well for those whom it concerns, and particularly for those whom it does not concern, to understand that this Transvaal question is one which exclusively affects ourselves, and which we propose to settle without assistance or intervention of any kind."

FRENCH CRUISERS FOR THE CAPE

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Journal asserts that five cruisers of the French squadron now at the Piareus, the port of Athens, have been ordered to place themselves in readiness to go to the Cape.

A dispatch to the Petit Journal from Toulon says:

"Two or three of the fastest cruisers have been ordered to go to Delagoa Bay, and Russian warships will follow them."

The Figaro, while pointing out the contradictory rumors from Toulon on the subject of the dispatch of a naval division from the southeast coast, says:

"It is certain that the cruiser Cassard sailed from Toulon for Port Said on the receipt of an important telegram inclosing sealed orders."

No Franco-Russian Intervention.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—An authoritative statement was issued this afternoon formally denying the rumors of intended Franco-Russian intervention in the Transvaal war and declaring that France has no ground and no desire for any such intervention at present, and that Russia is most likely placed in the same position, adding that Germany is the only power directly concerned in the matter.

WAR OF PROCLAMATIONS.

Cape Colony Issues One Declaring the Free State's Is Void.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 27.—Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, and W. P. Schreiner, the Premier, have issued a proclamation declaring null and void the proclamation of the Orange Free State asserting that a portion of Cape Colony is now Free State territory. Sir Alfred Milner's proclamation warns all British subjects in the colony of their duty and obligations to the Queen.

MAIL FOR TRANSVAAL REFUGEES.

British Government Will Try to Deliver It if Sent "Via England."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The British Government has notified the United States that large numbers of people from the South African Republic and the Orange Free State have flocked into Cape Colony and Natal for temporary residence during the war, and that every effort will be made to deliver their mails.

The British authorities suggest that if this country puts into the British mails letters and packages addressed to persons in the Transvaal or the Orange Republic, the Cape Colony office will try to deliver them to such as are found there or in Natal. It is assumed from this that the British have a list of refugees from the Boer country. Mail sought to be delivered by this means must me indorsed by the senders "via England."

THE BOERS IN GLENCOE BATTLE.

Reported that 7,000 of Them Were Engaged—Their Loss 300.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—According to the latest account of the first battle at Glencoe the Boer army amounted to 7,000 men, and about noon another army, almost at large, under Commandant Gen. Joubert, advanced within 6,000 yards of Glencoe Camp and then retired. The Boer losses were very heavy—quite 300.

CAPE TOWN SUSPECTS DR. HOFFMAN.

Fears that an Ambulance Party Will Give Information to Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 27.—Great indignation has been caused by the announcement that Dr. Hoffman, a member of the Cape House of Assembly, with a party of assistants, is going to the Transvaal to do ambulance work. It is suspected that he will give information to the enemy.

Rumor of Southern Invasion.

COLESBERG, Cape Colony, Oct. 27.—A detachment of twenty-four Free State burghers crossed and recrossed the Orange River at Aleman's Drift, yesterday, for the purpose of studying the ford, which has caused the circulation of rumors of an intended invasion of the colony from that point.

An Incident at Elandslaagte.

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 27.—An interesting incident in connection with the Elandslaagte fight is reported here. When the fire of the British guns became too hot, eight Boers ran forward out of cover, and, standing together, coolly opened fire at the Imperial Light Horse, with the evident purpose of drawing the latter's fire while their comrades retired. Seven of the eight were killed.

Manila Men to Fight with British.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—An informal meeting was held here this evening of men proposing to proceed to South Africa to fight with the British. Over a hundred Englishmen, Australians, and Americans decided to go. They organized a party and believe they can secure 200 more men. The volunteers include ex-soldiers, frontiersmen, Englishmen familiar with the Transvaal, and commercial clerks.

Government Accepts Hospital Ship.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Government has gratefully accepted the offer of the American women in England to equip the steamer Maine, which has been lent without charge to the British Government by the Atlantic Transport Company as a hospital ship for use in South African waters.

British Marines Search a Bank.

DURBAN, Oct. 27.—After searching the Transvaal National Bank yesterday, the bluejackets and marines withdrew, and the bank was reopened.

Express Bullets Found in Boer Camp.

DURBAN, Oct. 27.—It is alleged that a number of sporting rifles and express bullets were found in the Boer camp at Elandslaagte, which has aroused indignation.

A Hospital Ship Chartered.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Government has chartered the City of Rome as a hospital ship.

INVOKED LAW TO BREAK A RULE.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—In the United States District Court this afternoon some law books were needed which were not in the courtroom. Judge Gray was informed that the books wanted were in the State Library, but the rules of the State Library Commission did not permit taking the books outside the State House.

Judge Gray was indignant at this, and a subpoena was issued for the State Librarian to appear in court with the books. The subpoena was served on one of the assistants, who took the books needed to the United States District Court.

SHOT THE CHIEF ON HIS ORDER.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 27.—R. G. Chamberlain of the Dominion police, Ottawa, and B. J. Bannalatyne, Indian Agent at Lacseul, arrived to-day with three Indians in their custody. Two of the Indians are charged with shooting their chief last Winter at Cat Lake, about 350 miles northeast of Dinordwic. The story told by the two prisoners is substantially as follows:

The chief of the Cat Lake Indians called Ah-Wah-Sa-Keh-Mig, became a "wendigo," or insane, and ordered the prisoners to shoot him. A counsel of the tribe was called, and they discussed the matter for two days, when they arrived at the conclusion that the chief's orders would have to be obeyed. The "wendigo" lay down in his wigwam and indicated with his hand where they were to shoot him.

After he was dead, wood was heaped upon his body, and the fire was kept going for two days, thereby, according to the belief of the Indians, thoroughly destroying the evil spirit of the chief. The matter was reported to Mr. Bannalatyne, but as the Cat Lake Tribe are non-treaty Indians, special legislation was passed to cover the case.

Constable Chamberlain went to Lacseul, where Mr. Bannalatyne and two guides joined him, and they made the 700-mile journey in twenty days. The arrest of the two Indians was effected, and they reached here to-day for trial.

Farmer Killed at a Grade Crossing.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Lyman Beebe, a farmer aged forty, was instantly killed by being struck by the Continental Limited train, on the West Shore, at Jacksonburg, four miles west of this city, to-night. He was seated in a buggy on his way home. The accident occurred at a crossing. He leaves a family.

Sir Charles Gibson Dead.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 27.—Sir Charles Gibson, the St. Louis millionaire and owner of the Hotel St. Louis, died at the Hotel Nicolett to-night, aged seventy-three years. Old age is given as the cause of death.

Capt. Edwin White Relieved from Duty

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—A special board has found Capt. Edwin White, commanding the Philadelphia, physically unfit for active service, and he has been relieved of the command of the ship by Capt. Reiter.

Answers to Correspondents.

GREAT NECK READER.—The most direct way to the Bronx Park Zoological Gardens from the City Hall in Manhattan Borough is by the Third Avenue Elevated Railway to its terminus at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Tremont Avenue, and thence by West Farms, or Fordham trolley line to the park entrance.

AN INQUIRER: "A Message of Garcia" was written by Elbert Hubbard and published in The Philistine Magazine for last March. By permission of the author the Passenger Department of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad published it in its "Four-Track Series." The "Message" tells of the exploit of Lieut.—now Lieut. Col.—Andrew S. Rowan in reaching, during The Spanish-American conflict, Gen. Garcia in the heart of Cuba with a message from the United States Government. Copies of the "Message" can be obtained at the Central's General Passenger Department, at the Grand Central Station.

COLONIZATION OF VOTERS

Charges Made by Both Democrats and Republicans.

SOCIALIST FRAUDS ALLEGED

Tammany to Investigate the Lists in Two Districts—Quigg Talks About the Nineteenth.

All the campaign managers are greatly interested just now in reports of the shifting of voters from certain districts in this city, in which there is a plethora of one kind of electors, to certain other districts in which electors of the same political faith are too few to place victory within the range of probability. Both Republicans and Democrats are charging that the other party is "colonizing" voters in the Nineteenth Assembly District, which is the political storm centre of the present campaign. Both of these parties are also charging that the Socialist-Labor Party is resorting to the same tactics in order to carry certain districts on the east side.

The most definite assertions with respect to alleged "colonization" of voters that have been made in this campaign were put forth last night at the Democratic Club and in the afternoon at the Tammany headquarters. It was said at both places that 700 Polish Jews have been settled in the Twelfth, and 1,300 in the Sixteenth Assembly District, for the purpose of having them vote for the Socialist-Labor ticket. It was further said that these men were naturalized in Brooklyn about a year ago.

Tammany has, it was said, appointed a committee of fourteen lawyers, seven from each of the districts interested, to investigate, and has reported the matter to Superintendent John McCullagh. The Republicans, also, it is said, have reported the alleged "colonization" of these men to the Bureau of Elections. The Socialist-Labor people deny the report that they have resorted to any trick of this sort.

The exciting element in the report lies in the fact that, if this number of voters has been added to the Socialist-Labor electorate in these districts, it may take both districts from the Democracy. In both, the Socialist-Labor Party has not yet put up its strength for years, but it has gradually increased it, and its numbers are now so large that it is admitted that, if it can be reinforced to any such extent, it will probably sweep both districts.

The alleged "colonization" of voters in Democratic districts by the Socialist-Labor Party is not troubling the Republicans as much as it is the Democrats, although it is a matter that is keenly interesting to all concerned. Lemuel Ely Quigg is considerably more interested in the report that comes from Republican sources, that the Democrats are importing voters into the Nineteenth Assembly District to defeat Robert Mazet, Chairman of the Assembly Investigating Committee. He said yesterday:

"The attention of every voter in New York whose conscience has any relation to his vote ought to be called to the brazen effrontery of colonization which is being made by Isaac Fromme, Register of the City of New York, and a representative Tammany Hall politician. We Republicans have been making the charge that Tammany Hall is sending hundreds of men, mostly employes of poolrooms, into the Nineteenth Assembly District, compelling them to take a room there and to claim a residence for thirty days before the election. Their plan is to qualify these imported voters within the technical terms of the statute by having them temporarily move from their actual homes in Assembly districts where their votes are not supposed to be much needed and herding them for thirty days in the Nineteenth District.

"Mr. Stewart's Citizens' Union friends have professed to doubt the proof of this charge. What will they say to this confession and attempted justification of it by Register Fromme? Here is his language:

'We believe a citizen who has lived in the county thirty-five years or four months and in the State one year has a perfect right to move into this Assembly district, and if he has the other qualifications he is entitled to vote, and we will see that his vote is cast and counted, despite the efforts that are being made by our opponents to thwart us.'

"Here is a blunt confession that Tammany Hall is packing the Nineteenth District to carry out its revenge upon Mr. Mazet; that the leading officials of Tammany Hall know the plot, indorse it, and are so dull to its villainy that they actually offer to justify it. Fromme's statement, of course, is as weak in law as it is in morals, and if the people they have been colonizing in this way attempt to vote they will be arrested, and the courts will be invited to decide whether moving into a district for the purpose of casting a vote and then moving out is a residence within the meaning of the law. The man who thinks it is will run a beautiful chance of moving into a district further up the river where they don't vote, and it will scarcely add to the pleasure of his life in Sing Sing to know that Mr. Mazet was elected anyhow, and with 1,500 votes to spare."

Mr. Quigg also said that Mr. Croker had taken his advice to look after some of the Democratic districts and had instructed the Police Commissioners to have some of the nominations of the Independent Labor Party thrown out. He said that Tammany Hall sent men through the districts to induce some of those who signed the petitions of the Independent Labor Party to deny that they had signed. The Police Commissioners, said Mr. Quigg, had no right to notice these alleged denials.

"But," he added, "the labor people will not submit to this, and will return the blow cent per cent on election day."

Mr. Croker, when told what Mr. Quigg had said, refused to make any further reply to Mr. Quigg's statements. He said that nothing Quigg said was worthy of his notice.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh with several of his deputies, appeared yesterday afternoon before City Magistrate Pool at the West Side Court and swore out a batch of warrants for alleged illegal voters, which will be served on election day. Some of the warrants call for the arrest of registered voters in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

PREDICTIONS OF THE RESULT.

Mr. Croker Confident as Ever and Mr. Platt Says His Reports Are Encouraging.

Richard Croker is still confident that the Democrats will carry every Assembly District in this county. He bases his latest prediction on the enthusiasm of the Tammany ratification meeting of Thursday night.

"It was an old-fashioned Tammany meeting," he said yesterday, "and it was overwhelmingly enthusiastic. It shows that we are going to win. I still think that Tammany will carry every Assembly district in the city."

Mr. Croker was also jubilant over the report that the Republicans are spending money up the State. He said that all the money the "firm," as he calls the Republican organization, could send up the State would do no good, as it could not purchase Democrats, and if it merely induced the Republicans to come out and vote in the Republican districts they would be no better off than now.

"I hear that the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt has put out agents to collect money for use in the country districts," he said with a smile. "They can waste a good bit of cash in that way. I have heard that they have sent several hundred thousand dollars into the country. It will not help them in the least."

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Campaign Committee, said last night that he had not heard of any of the Republican money being used up the State, but he believed it was being sent up for distribution. John A. Mason said that he had heard of the arrival of some of it in the rural districts, but he was of the opinion that the only use it could be put to would be in hiring Republican voters to get out and cast their own party ticket.

There were many evidences of harmony about the Democratic headquarters yesterday. At the Tammany headquarters, in Fourteenth Street, a number of the representatives of the colored Democracy called on Mr. Croker and assured him of the entire support of the negro voters of the party, and news was received of the support of a number of dissatisfied Independent Republicans.

At the State headquarters, State Senator P. J. McCarren, who had made such a sharp fight against ex-Senator Hill in the meeting of the State Committee some weeks ago, called and assured the Campaign Committee that there was nothing but good feeling between him and Mr. Hill, and that he was taking a keen interest in the fight throughout the State, as well as in this county and in Brooklyn.

The usual Tammany prediction of the result of the election in this city has been made. Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's secretary, has made the forecast, after an examination of the reports from all the districts in the county. He says that Tammany will win by a plurality of at least 60,000.

Senator Platt expressed an opinion yesterday, for the first time during this campaign, upon the outlook in the State. He said:

"Our men are active all over the State. They are showing by the interest they are taking in the campaign that they are not indifferent to the result of the election. From all that I have heard from up the State, the outlook is fine. The reports generally are encouraging. I think the prospects are excellent."

The Senator had no figures to give and no close districts to name as being probable scenes of Republican triumph; but he seemed to be very much pleased with the general outlook. He has had a number of conferences recently with leaders from different sections of the State.

George W. Aldridge called at the State headquarters yesterday, and his visit was considered as an evidence that the differences between himself and the organization have been patched up. He was received very cordially by Chairman Odell. State Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie was also among the callers. Both he and Mr. Aldridge reported the outlook good for Republican success in their sections.

CROKER IN BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Said to be Endeavoring to Heal a Breach in the Party Lines.

In Brooklyn political circles yesterday it was reported that Richard Croker had assumed the rôle of peacemaker in the fight between Willoughby Street and Councilman J. J. McGarry. Mr. Croker, it was said, had communicated to Mr. McGarry a wish to see him, with a view to talking over the trouble growing out of the nomination of J. Morrissey Gray for Register.

Councilman McGarry said yesterday afternoon that he had received no message from Mr. Croker, but that he had heard the report that the Tammany leader would attempt to settle the trouble over Gray's nomination. Mr. McGarry would not say whether or not he would call on Mr. Croker if the latter sent for him. That he is as bitterly opposed to Gray as at the beginning of the campaign however, was evidenced yesterday when he issued a long statement, in which he denounced the Democratic candidate for Register.

Mr. Croker's reported intention to intervene in the trouble between McGarry and the Brooklyn organization is said to result from the desire to insure Democratic control of the Assembly this Winter. Much depends upon Kings County in this respect, and any defection from the regular ranks in Brooklyn is just now, it is said, a matter of deep concern to the Tammany leader. Mr. McGarry has a large personal following in the Eighth Assembly District, and the revolt which he is leading there, even though the district is a Democratic stronghold, will it is felt, hurt the chances of the party candidate for the Assembly.

There was another story afloat yesterday to the effect that Senator Michael J. Coffey, the leader of the Ninth Assembly District, who, with McGarry, has opposed Gray, had decided to support the ticket. None of the leaders would commit themselves as to this report, but at the Willoughby Street Auction Room it was intimated that the breach between Coffey and the organization was not as wide as it had been.

LABOR PARTY MASS MEETING.

Large Attendance at Cooper Union—Judge Daly Notified.

Last night's mass meeting of the Independent Labor Party at Cooper Union was larger than its ratification meeting a couple of weeks ago. Nearly all the seats in the large hall were filled, and James R. Brown, in calling the meeting to order, expressed satisfaction at the goodly gathering, and said that a wave was moving over the country bringing workingmen together in politics. Then he introduced as Chairman of the meeting Henry George, whose father, he said, was an illustrious man, and in whose footsteps he hoped the young man would walk.

Mr. George promised to follow in his father's footsteps, and said that two years ago his father had stood on that platform, as he had done in 1886, to begin the labor campaign. He referred to the single tax theory, and remarked that a change in conditions was necessary when one man could "cut off" a son with a million and a half, while others were starving.

General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor made an attack on Tammany Hall, declaring that it had failed to keep its promises to organized labor. He said that Tammany had cut down the wages of scrub women, but not the salaries of members of the Democratic Club. He also denied the reports that had been published to the effect that the Knights of Labor had repudiated the Independent Labor Party.

William J. O'Brien, the fusion candidate for Sheriff, pledged himself if elected to be the servant of the people and not to assume to be a boss.

John S. Crosby was the last speaker, and told his hearers that if the workingmen suffered abuses they had themselves to blame, because they constituted the majority and could remedy evils by uniting.

Earlier in the day a committee from the Independent Labor Party, composed of P. J. Daly, Charles P. Kelly, and Charles Delaney, waited upon ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, at the Sturtevant House, and notified him of his nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Daly, in accepting the nomination, said that in his estimation to be the choice of the Independent Labor Party for that high office constituted a distinction which could not be too highly valued.

Must Register Herman Brand.

Herman Brand, a lawyer, whose registration was refused by the Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Thirty-first Assembly District on the ground that he did not present himself for registration until one minute past 10 o'clock on the night when the registration closed, was granted a peremptory writ of mandamus by Justice Bookstaver yesterday directing the Board of Inspectors to place his name on the registry list. Brand claimed that the time by his watch was 9:54 when he entered the booth, but it was after 10 o'clock before the clerks had finished registering the man ahead of him.

Gleason's Ticket Accepted.

The Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon accepted, with two exceptions, the entire ticket of the "Battle Axe" Party in the Borough of Queens. The exceptions were George W. Doughty for Assemblyman in the Third District, and William T. Monterverde for Justice of the Second Municipal Court District. The rest of the ticket, headed by George W. Davison for District Attorney, and ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason for Assemblyman, was accepted and filed. Objections were made to several of the candidates on the ticket, but they were overruled.

Independent Club Dinner.

The Independent Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District on Monday evening will hold the first of a series of dinners at 2,648 Broadway. This will be followed by a business meeting to act on the Trustees' plan of reorganization. Edward H. Fallows, candidate of Assemblyman, and T. A. Fulton, candidate for Alderman, both of whom are members of the club, will be present and will speak. Ex-Mayor Strong, R. Fulton Cutting, and the Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw are also expected to speak.

Anti-Tammany Mass Meeting.

An anti-Tammany mass meeting will be held at Cooper Union to-night, under the auspices of the Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union. James Robinson Burnet, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Committee on Meetings and Speakers, will call the meeting to order, and R. Fulton Cutting will preside. Among the speakers will be William L. Strong, Simon Sterne, John Proctor Clarke, Austen G. Fox, John N. Parsons, and William J. O'Brien.

POLITICS AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Prayer Meeting Disturbed by a Speech of A. J. Kohler.

The regular prayer meeting at Plymouth Church last evening was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, and the discussion was on the best means of getting non-church goers to attend services.

A. J. Kohler, who is a church member, and who is said to be Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor's private secretary, created a disturbance by saying Plymouth did not practice one thing it preached, namely, taking care of the poor.

"There has been a general impression for some time," he exclaimed, "that Wall Street and Plymouth Church have been too closely linked; that there has been too much gold and wheat when there ought to have been a little more silver and greenbacks."

At this point a number of persons were on their feet to call him to order. Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond was recognized by the presiding officer, and said there was too much politics in the prayer meeting. If Mr. Kohler wanted to make a political speech, he ought to go to some hall. He then suggested that the meeting adjourn, which was done after Deacon Ferris had offered prayer.

Capt. Goddard at the Civic Club.

At a meeting of the Civic Club held last evening Capt. Norton Goddard made an address, in which he described the objects and use of the club. He said that three years ago there were only 18 or 20 members, while at the present time there were 200 members, which number could be increased to 500 in three months if it were desired. About 100 members of the club were present, and Capt. Goddard's remarks were frequently applauded.

MASON MAY RESIGN VERY SOON.

Reported as Part of Plan to Send Gov. Tanner to the Senate.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Senator William E. Mason's threat to resign unless the Administration's present foreign policy is changed, according to the latest prophecy, may be executed before Christmas. Persons who assume to be well informed insist that he will step out immediately in pursuance of an arrangement which will change the whole face of Republican politics in Illinois.

The story, as widely circulated, runs to this effect: Senator Mason will resign in a few weeks, to take a high-salaried legal position—$12,000 or more a year—with one of the biggest corporations in the country, having headquarters in Chicago. Gov. Tanner will then resign, and Lieut. Gov. Northcott, on succeeding to the Governorship, will appoint Tanner to the vacant Senatorship.

With Tanner thus eliminated from the Gubernatorial situation, Northcott can be made the organization candidate for Governor next year. The interests which are alleged to be making Senator Mason their attorney at a big salary, with a long-term contract, are interests which have a friendly feeling for Gov. Tanner's future.

WANTS TO SUCCEED MORGAN.

Col. J. D. Roquemore a Candidate for Alabama Senatorship.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 27.—Col. John D. Roquemore of this city to-day announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, to succeed John T. Morgan. Col. Roquemore is a lawyer, and has never been an office holder, except to represent Barber County in the State Senate. He will announce his position on the leading public questions in a few days.

The contest for Senator Morgan's seat promises to be extremely warm. Senator Morgan is a candidate for re-election. Ex-Gov. William C. Oates is his only avowed opponent in addition to Col. Roquemore, but Gov. Johnston's announcement of his entrance into the race is expected daily.

American Missionary Dies in India.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The American Board has received tidings from India of the death on Sept. 29 of the Rev. Charles Harding, for forty-three years a missionary in the Marathi Mission, located most of the time at Sholapur. Mr. Harding was born in Whately, Mass., but resided at Conway and Sunderland. He was graduated from Yale College in 1853 and from Union Theological Seminary in 1856. He was a most efficient missionary, and was greatly beloved both by his associates and by the natives.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—L. J. Dorflinger, Homesdale, Penn.; Hugh L. Willoughby, Newport, R. I.

EMPIRE—The Rev. George Brach, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Algernon Sartoris, Washington; L. W. Lippincott, Baltimore.

GRAND—George O. Squier, Signal Service, Washington; Major G. W. Kirkpatrick, United States Army; Dr. T. W. Richards, United States Navy; Capt. C. P. Terrell, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Dr. J. T. Claris, Buffalo; T. C. Northcott, Elmira, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—David B. Hill, Albany; Congressman J. S. Sherman, Utica.

MURRAY HILL—O. W. Ruggles, Chicago; Bishop D. O. Goodsell, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NETHERLAND—J. M. Durand, Chicago.

WALDORF—Capt. M. Yamanouchi, Japan; Porter Norton, Buffalo; Judge L. D. Thoman, Chicago; Lieut. H. H. Ward, Washington; M. E. Olmsted, Harrisburg, Penn.; Laurence Hutton, Princeton, N. J.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. N. Adam, dry goods; 57 White Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Brafman, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Brafman, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; F. E. Clapp, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Engle, S., & Co., Hazleton, Penn.; S. Engle, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Wickman, handkerchiefs; W. R. Wiley, dress goods; 104 Worth Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Levy, L., Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Levy, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Marsh Brothers, Pierce & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. E. Pierce, furnishing goods; Gilsey House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Walters, millinery and ribbons; Hoffman House.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Milner, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. T. Gilkinson, pictures; 450 Broome Street.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. J. Scott, knit goods, yarns, corsets, and parasols; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company; St. Louis, Mo.; D. A. Callahan, ribbons; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Somerfield Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; O. R. Apt, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Wolf & Strauss, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, woolens; Hoffman House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; H. C. Wick, dry goods; Hotel Netherland.

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MAZET'S DISTRICT LIVELY

Mass Meetings of Voters of All Parties Last Evening.

CHARGES OF CITIZENS' UNION

Republican Candidate Declared to Have Violated His Pledges of Independence.

The Nineteenth Assembly District, in which Tammany Hall is concentrating all its energies toward defeating Robert Mazet for the Assembly, was the scene last evening of an intense political battle. The whole district was ablaze with torchlights and illuminated transparencies, and there were drums and fifes in active operation sufficient to lead an army corps. For the first time since the campaign began, the Republican, Citizens' Union, and Tammany forces held simultaneous rallies. Tammany speakers put forth their efforts at two open-air meetings, the Republicans also held an open-air meeting, and the Citizens' Union held the first of a series of nightly mass meetings at its district headquarters. There were, besides, a number of meetings held by political clubs in various parts of the district.

At the Tammany district headquarters and at the Republican rendezvous some of the party chieftains from down town appeared in the afternoon and evening and gave their advice regarding the conduct of the demonstrations and the campaign generally. Neither Mr. Mazet nor Perez M. Stewart, the Citizens' Union and Tammany candidate, made set speeches at any of the mass meetings, but both were actively working all day, although Mr. Stewart, it was said, was slightly indisposed.

The Citizens' Union meeting was presided over by Isaac H. Klein. The first speaker, Miles M. Dawson, deprecated objections to Mr. Stewart because he had been indorsed by Tammany Hall. "The Citizens' Union has come near being disrupted on several occasions," said the speaker, "and each time it was through the Republican Party trying to make the Citizens' Union its handmaiden. The entire policy of the Republicans has been to wait for us to nominate a candidate, and then if our candidate was satisfactory to indorse him. If he did not suit they nominated a man of their own, and then accused us of being in league with Tammany Hall.

"We have had experience with Republican nominees. We accepted Mr. Mazet's candidacy the last time with the assurance that he was about the right thing. What was the result? This man, who promised to be an honest, independent Assemblyman, we found, as soon as he got in the Legislature was Platt's little dog. We are now accused of helping Tammany Hall when we refuse again to swallow this kind of a pill. We might have been wrong in refusing to indorse him before we had tried him, but not now, since he has become a stench in the nostrils of every voter who believes in independence in politics. I think the citizens of this district are heartily ashamed of the manner in which he has conducted himself politically."

After this speech, Chairman Klein remarked: "The only overture looking to a deal that has been made this year to the Citizens' Union was made by Mr. Quigg, who said to us: 'If you'll indorse Mazet this time, he'll be good, and you can have your Alderman.' Of course, I could make suggestions as to a good Alderman, but we will let you have your way.' That is absolutely the only attempt at a deal that has been made, and Mr. Quigg found that the Citizens' Union was not making deals."

Ex-Assemblyman Alfred Seligsberg, after paying tribute to the absolute fearlessness and independence of Perez M. Stewart in the Legislature, said: "I have nothing to say against Mr. Mazet's personal record, but his only political ambition is to obey the boss. Take his action on the Black Civil Service bill, for instance, which was the first backward step taken since the introduction of civil service reform in this State. He said privately that he had voted for it, not because he thought it right, but because it was a party measure. His conduct of the investigation in this city, and in fact his every political act, prove that the man who votes for him this year votes for Platt and not for Mazet, and certainly not for independence in the Legislature."

William Hepburn Russell, the next speaker, said there was little to choose from between Croker and Platt, but that the Citizens' Union was eminently practical in accepting the indorsement of its candidate by Tammany, which might help to elect him, but could not corrupt him.

Short addresses were made by Francis W. Aymar, candidate for Alderman, and Oswald G. Villard.

The Tammany headquarters, on Broadway, were thronged all the evening with district workers. Register Fromme, who is at the head of the district forces, was jubilant over the prospect for the defeat of Mazet. "We have just completed a careful canvas of the entire district," he said, "and from the information obtained I place Stewart's majority at 1,000. In making this estimate you would be surprised to know what a low estimate I placed on the Citizens' Union vote. The estimate, I think, is far within bounds, and the defection from the Mazet ranks is growing every day."

Mr. Fromme, in referring to the question raised by the Republicans as to Stewart's independence, exhibited a copy of a letter received by a Mr. Hefferle from Mr. Stewart, in answer to a letter sent by the former asking what stand he would take in the Legislature. The letter, a copy

COLUMBIA IN FINE FORM

Expected to Make a Good Showing Against Yale To-day.

STRAIGHT FOOTBALL TO RULE

Yale Men, After Light Practice and Signal Work, Arrive in New York.

The experts that watched the work in practice of the Columbia University football squad yesterday say Yale will meet her strongest opponents of the season at Manhattan Field this afternoon.

The 'Varsity team, with the exception of Denman, is in excellent shape physically. Coach Sanford took the entire squad to Manhattan Field, but the men did only light work. He then took the teams into the Polo Grounds for about fifteen minutes, every one but the players being barred. The 'Varsity was there put through some signal practice. Sanford was pleased with their work. The men were then brought back to Manhattan Field, where Morley, Jones, and Weeks were given a final lesson in place kicking.

Columbia will play plenty of straight football, but there will be a try for a goal from the field oftener than many expect. Capt. Wilson was instructed to try for a goal when the ball is on Yale's forty-yard line, as Coach Sanford has confidence in Columbia's line, which he believes can hold the Yale forwards long enough to allow of an accurate kick. In the place kicking yesterday the quarter back holding the ball, Weeks, Morley, and Jones each had a trial, and their punting was surprisingly accurate. Columbia is not afraid to make the game aggressive, as she has two excellent backs in Weeks and Morley.

Larendon will be the other back in today's game. He will play the full-back position when Columbia is on the defensive. Weeks will play full back on the offensive. This will be done because Larendon is the surer and harder tackler. Wright showed up well at centre, and Coach Sanford is not worried about the position.

Jones and Norman, both good backs, will be ready to get into harness should any of the regular backs be disabled.

The game will begin at 2:30, and, unless the weather is too warm, two twenty-minute halves will be played.

The Yale team left on the 7:10 train last night for New York, and registered at the Murray Hill Hotel. It will return to New Haven on Sunday afternoon.

The teams will line up as follows:

Columbia.	Positions.	Yale.
Neidlinger, Gilcrist	Left end	Thomas
Knapp	Left tackle	Hale
Longacre	Left guard	Brown
Wright	Centre	Cunha
Miller	Right guard	Olcott
Smyth	Right tackle	Stillman
Slocovitch	Right end	Seeppe
Wilson	Quarter back	Sullivan
Larendon	Left half back	Richards
Morley	Right half back	Chadwick
Weeks	Full back	McBride

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—The practice of the Yale eleven was very light today. The half hour's work was given over to formations and signal work. Capt. McBride did some punting, and his work was of high order. All the candidates were out, and not a man on the squad is suffering from any sprains or bruises. At the football practice to-day the talk was the Columbia-Yale game to-morrow. One of the new coaches was Corbin, '88. He had a conference with the advisers at the field, and it is believed that some of his suggestions will be heeded in to-morrow's game.

The opinion is general among the Yale men to-day that Yale will run up a very small score against Columbia. What Yale will try to do is to keep the Columbia eleven from scoring. With this end in view the men are being thoroughly developed in defense work.

As yet no team has scored against Yale this season or even got nearer the Blue's goal than the thirty-yard line.

TIGERS SURE OF VICTORY.

Princeton Men Think that Cornell Will Fail to Score To-day—Betting Is Two to One.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Oct. 27.—Contrary to expectations, the 'Varsity eleven went into secret practice this afternoon. At the close of the under-class track meet all the 'Varsity football men were ordered off the grounds, so that little could be learned of the work. Starbuck and Young spent some time in catching and kicking punts. Starbuck's punting was very creditable. While he does not kick quite as far as might be desired, he steadily landed fifty and five-five yard punts of an even height and direction. If he can do as well in to-morrow's game with a team trying to block him he can make a sixty-five-yard gain on every punt. The little quarter back, while his punting is consistent, has not enough beef behind the kick to carry well. Princeton would have little difficulty in gaining on an exchange of punts with him. For this reason Starbuck will do the kicking.

The team did not line up against the scrubs, but continued to run through signals with considerable vim. The slight bruises received yesterday developed nothing serious. All the regular players were in the practice, with the exception of Walbridge, who feels far from well.

A steady drizzle has started, which will not take long to put the field in such shape that the heavier team will have an advantage.

The Tigers arrived over the Lackawanna this afternoon. The men are feeling well after their journey, and have no fears for the result of to-morrow's contest. Little betting has been done. Cornell money being at present scarce. Princeton money is offered two to one that Cornell will not score.

The team will probably line up to-morrow as follows: Ends, Davall and Tausig; tackles, Folger and Alexander; guards, Warner and Caldwell; centre, Pierson; half backs, Walbridge and Morrison; quarter back, Young; full back, Starbuck.

Charlie Young Not So Confident.

PRINCETON, Oct. 27.—In an interview today, Charlie Young of the Theological Seminary, the famous quarter back on Cornell's '97 team, who has been practicing with the Tigers this Fall, commented as follows on the probable result of the Cornell-Princeton game at Ithaca: "I think the Princeton team is going to run up against a harder team to-morrow than they are looking for, and I await with considerable interest the outcome of the game. Cornell has a number of new men who are doing some excellent work, and in the poorest game the team played this season it defeated Lehigh 6—0, while the latter made it exciting for Princeton in last Wednesday's game. Then, too, the Tigers' practice this week was not very encouraging. Whatever the result of the game may be, I think the score will be small."

HARD GAME FOR HARVARD.

Believed the Carlisle Indians Will Prove a Difficult Team to Defeat, but Crimson Victory Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—The eve of the Indian game finds almost as much excitement in Cambridge as is usually witnessed on the night before a championship match, and it is not to be wondered at, for to-morrow's game promises to be one of the hardest fights that a Crimson football team has ever had. The wonderful drop kicking of the Indian quarter back, Hudson, is the feature of the red men's game which Capt. Burden most fears. For this reason it will be rather hard to find any money in Cambridge to say that the Indians will not score. Harvard men at the clubs to-night are making all sorts of wagers as to what the score will be.

The general opinion is that the Indians will fail to cross the goal line for a touchdown, but that Hudson will drop a goal from the field for 5 points, while it is expected that Harvard will score two touchdowns.

It is reported that the Indians are counting on bucking the line for good gains. But, as one of the Harvard coaches said tonight: "The Carlisle men will find a far different and far stronger defense than they met in the Pennsylvania game."

This defense which has been the principal care of the coaches all week, is not working perfectly. Burnett showed great improvement in his work to-day, however, and all along the line there was much cause for encouragement. The practice to-day was very light. The backs were given brief practice in kicking and catching, and then there was short signal practice. After this the 'Varsity lined up against the scrub for two ten-minute halves. The work was brisk and snappy. The guards back of the second eleven were met and thrown back for a loss nearly every time. Gierasch and Kendall did some clever end running and a great deal of ground-gaining line bucking, while the ends were down on Ellis's kicks so that it was impossible for the second eleven's backs to run any distance after catching punts.

The surprise of the day was occasioned when Ellis went in at full back, and it was announced that he would play that position in to-morrow's game instead of Reid. The latter has not been playing up to his old form, so Coach Dibblee said to-day, and the coaches consider Ellis a more reliable man at present. This does not mean that Reid will not play in the big games. He will surely come around all right. His running with the ball is at fault at present. He has been unable when given the ball this week to make any gains, although his punting has been excellent.

Ellis, on the other hand, has been doing especially good work, his line bucking being one of the features of the week's practice.

Coach Dibblee has decided to play Sargent at left guide. Merriman has not been playing at this position long enough to make him a reliable man to put in at Boal's place. The latter is coming along all right, and is fully expected to play in the Pennsylvania game. Lawrence will be at right tackle, where he has been playing all week. The half backs will be Gierasch and Kendall. It has been thought best not to risk Warren, who will play right half back in the Pennsylvania game. Should Kendall be injured, Warren may have to play anyway.

Coach Dibblee's decision to play Gierasch looks as though he expected opportunities for end plays, as Gierasch is not a line bucker. But Kendall is, and this will make a good working pair of backs.

The line-up of the two teams in to-morrow's game will be as follows:

Harvard.	Positions.	Carlisle.
Campbell	Left end	Rogers
Donald	Left tackle	Wheelock
A. Sargent	Left Guard	Scott
Burnett	Centre	Smith
Burden	Right guard	Redwater
Lawrence	Right tackle	Schoeder, Seneca
Hallowell	Right end	Sickles
Daly	Quarter back	Hudson
Gierasch	Left half back	Metoxen
Kendall	Right half back	Miller
Ellis	Full back	Pierce

The officials will be Paul Dashiel of Lehigh, umpire, and Mr. Budd of Lehigh, referee.

FIELD WET AT CHICAGO.

Weather Upsets Guessers on the Pennsylvania-Maroon Game—Weight of Respective Teams Nearly Equal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Rain or shine, on a slippery gridiron, Chicago and Pennsylvania will line up to-morrow afternoon. This will be the first game ever played on a Western field by one of the "Big Four" universities of the East.

Continued rain has worked to Chicago's disadvantage and counterbalanced the misfortunes of the Pennsylvanians, thus assuring a close contest. The opinion that a wet day and a heavy field is greatly to the advantage of the Quakers was expressed generally in football circles to-day. It is true that the Pennsylvanians might have been able to do more satisfactory practice work while here if the rain had not been pouring down continuously since the moment of their arrival, but it is a question of difference in style of play. Pennsylvania's system is the close work with attack directed principally at the line in the guards back formations. One of the marked features of Chicago's play, especially with the giant Capt. Kennedy to head the interference, is end running with Hamill as the star ground gainer. But it is practically out of the question to do much end running on a slippery field.

Another very strong point of the Chicago offense is the ground-gaining of Slaker in the mass on tackle plays, started with a tackle back. These plays should be used effectively on a wet day against Pennsylvania. It will be difficult, however, to work the double pass on a wet day. Stagg no doubt in the three days' of secret practice has developed some new tricks. But tricks amount to little on a wet field. Sawdust was scattered over several of the larger puddles in the field to-day.

At 10:30 to-night it was still raining heavily. There will be a large crowd at the game, but the weather will, it is feared, keep many away.

The teams will probably line up as follows:

Chicago.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Henry, 163	Left end	Potter, 165
Feil, 182	Left tackle	Snover, 172
Flanagan, 221½	Left guard	Hare, 195
Speed, 190	Centre	Overfield, 190
Ahlswede, 188	Right guard	Reuter, 185
Webb, 163½	Right tackle	Wallace, 198
Cassells, 168½	Right end	Coombs, 175
W. S. Kennedy, 195	Quarter back	Outland, 180
Willington, 176	Left half back	A. R. Kennedy, 153
Hammill, 174	Right half back	McCrack'n, 155
Slaker, 176	Full back	Davidson, 165

Chicago—Average weight, 184; average of backs, 180¾; average of line, 190; average of ends, 163½.

Pennsylvania—Average weight, 178½; average of backs, 170⅝; average of line, 188; average of ends, 170.

Two of the most prominent football men in the country will officiate at the game. Robert D. Wrenn of Harvard fame and a member of the Rules Committee will referee and Dr. Henry L. Williams of Yale will arrive to-day to umpire.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BOWLERS.

Bleeckers in the First Game Defeat the Morningsides with a Score of 935.

The series decided in the American National Tournament at the Germania alleys last night was marked by some good scores:

The Bleeckers in the first game defeated the Morningsides, with a score of 935, two of their members rolling scores over 200. The Morningsides won the second game from the Fidelias by two pins. Klingelhoffer's good work saving the game. The Bleeckers made twenty "breaks" in the last game, the Fidelias easily defeating them. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

MORNINGSIDE.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	BLEECKER.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Clinch	3	6	1	193	Beam	3	6	1	179
Ayres	2	7	1	181	Wragge	4	3	3	172
Demmler	3	4	3	168	Dorland	4	2	4	171
Beche	1	6	3	147	Schlichte	5	4	1	208
Klingelhoffer	3	6	1	182	Ritter	5	5	0	205
Total	12	29	9	871	Total	21	20	9	935

SECOND GAME.

Fidelia.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Morningside.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Wagner	3	4	3	160	Church	0	7	3	167
Kibbel	2	7	1	180	Ayres	3	3	4	154
Koster	1	5	4	149	Demmler	3	4	3	164
Foige	2	8	2	169	Beche	4	1	5	153
Amman	3	6	1	190	Klingelhoffer	5	4	1	222
Total	11	28	11	848	Total	15	19	16	850

THIRD GAME.

Fidelia.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Bleecker.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Wagner	3	6	1	190	Bean	3	3	4	158
Kibbel	1	6	3	143	Wragge	4	2	4	159
Koster	2	6	2	169	Dorland	2	6	2	163
Foige	4	5	1	189	Schlichter	1	5	4	143
Amman	3	5	2	178	Ritter	2	0	8	128
Total	13	28	9	868	Total	12	18	20	771

NATIONAL LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

Harlem Republicans Win in the Last Frame by Five Pins.

The third game in the National League tournament at Starr's alleys last night between the Oriental and Harlem Republican Clubs "fives" furnished an exciting finish, the Republicans winning in the last frame by five pins.

The Orientals easily defeated the Phoenix team in the first game, but the latter managed to win the second from the Harlem Republican Club bowlers. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental.	S.	S.	B.	S'e.	Phoenix.	S.	S.	B.	S'e.
Mitchell	4	4	2	133	Pearse	1	7	2	159
Conlon	1	5	4	145	Lawrence	2	4	4	160
Gilhouse	2	4	4	145	Young	3	2	5	148
Shultz	5	6	0	222	Buckbee	3	6	1	144
Stumpfel	3	4	3	162	Clute	3	6	1	184
Total	15	22	13	807	Total	10	25	15	795

FRAMES.

Oriental	88	173	257	337	410	510	616	684	776	807
Phoenix	81	171	244	307	387	461	533	618	760	795

SECOND GAME.

Phoenix.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Harlem Republican Club.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Pearse	5	3	2	172	Swartz	1	4	5	130
Lawrence	3	4	3	160	Howland	3	3	4	163
Young	3	5	2	178	Page	3	5	2	178
Buckbee	3	2	5	146	Purdy	2	3	5	134
Clute	2	6	2	165	Safford	4	2	4	165
Total	16	20	14	841	Total	13	17	20	776

FRAMES.

Phoenix	73	155	241	328	420	505	591	683	766	841
Harlem Republican Club	68	124	206	272	370	439	512	598	686	776

WEBER PIANOS

"The achievements of Albert Weber, Senior, in the realm of tone production, like the violin masterpieces of Cremona, still stand unrivaled."

Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

WAREROOMS:

Fifth Avenue and 16th Street, N. Y.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental.	S.	S.	B.	S'e.	Harlem. Rep. Club.	S.	S.	B.	S'e.
Mitchell	3	3	4	146	Swartz	1	6	3	154
Conlon	2	4	4	154	Howland	3	4	3	165
Gilhous	3	5	2	185	Page	1	3	6	114
Shultz	2	6	2	169	Purdy	3	4	3	170
Stumpfel	2	5	3	159	Safford	5	5	0	215
Total	12	23	15	813	Total	13	22	15	818

FRAMES.

Oriental	70	143	228	310	380	442	534	612	709	813
Harlem R. C.	95	166	252	329	401	482	566	667	747	818

ARLINGTON NATIONAL GAMES.

Glenwoods, Stragglers, and Linwoods Each Win and Lose One.

The Glendales, Stragglers, and Linwoods each won and lost a game in the Arlington National tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Glendale—Schneider, 118; Galvin, 157; Stutterheim, 137; Laine, 153; Schwager, 146. Total, 711.

Stragglers—Greif, 200; Browne, 156; Gaynor, 157; Schellen, 152; Hosinger, 153. Total, 818.

SECOND GAME.

Linwood—Downes, 140; Ruddy, 129; Hardiman, 115; Brennan, 131; Daly, 136. Total, 651.

Glendale—Schwager, 138, Schreyer, 133; Galvin, 131; Schneider, 141; Laine, 170. Total, 713.

THIRD GAME.

Linwood—Downes, 128; Ruddy, 113; Hardiman, 180; Brennan, 125; Daly, 168. Total, 714.

Straggler—Greif, 178; Browne, 156; Gaynor, 164; Schellen, 146; Hosinger, 181. Total, 805.

BROOKLYN SUB-TOURNAMENT.

Bowling at the Elephant Club Alleys Below the Standard.

The work of the bowlers in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament at the Elephant Club alleys last night was far below the tournament standard. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Burnside Council—Finster, 123; King, 111; Nelson 131; Martin, 119; Brokaw, 217. Total—701.

Nassau Council—Rusher, 87; E. Pye, 120; Marshall, 127; L. Pye, 144; Kerr, 141. Total—625.

SECOND GAME.

Nassau Council—Rusher, 113; E. Pye, 97; Marshall, 138; L. Pye, 144; Kerr, 167. Total—659.

De Long Council—Rosner, 160; Coolidge, 159; Hodgson, 169; James, 97; Healey, 111. Total—696.

ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING.

Low Scores Rolled at the Tennis Club Alleys.

Low scores were rolled in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire City—Kneubel, 157; Koechling, 202; Nangle, 184; Draper, 153; Braisted, 137. Total, 833.

Manhattan—Levor, 143; Feist, 144; Keller, 116; J. Levy, 168; Apple, 123. Total, 634.

SECOND GAME.

Manhattan—Levor, 162; Feist, 128; Keller, 150; Levy, 110; Apple, 169. Total, 719.

Our No. 2—Schiff, 156; Wendoroth, 102; Milne, 88; Schenck, 140; Coleman, 134. Total, 620.

ARCADE HEADPIN MATCH.

West and East Side Confectioners' Teams in Competition.

The West and East Side Confectioners competed in the Arcade headpin tournament last night. The west side bowlers did the best work. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

East Side Confectioners—No. 1—Rogge, 88; H. Adicks, 59; Bantzen, 63; Glendorf, 53; T. Adicks, 66. Total, 331.

SECOND GAME.

West Side Confectioners—F. Plump, 84; Wilkens, 95; Lohden, 92; Schultz, 70; Tonges, 84. Total, 427.

THIRD GAME.

East Side Confectioners No. 2—Wirsk, 89; Helft, 65; A. Adicks, 69; Witte, 86; Knippenberg, 4o. Total, 349.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Justis F. Price Council Team Wins Two Games.

The Justis F. Price Council team rolled in good shape in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys last night, winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Justis F. Price Council—Gelhouse, 126; Shea, 161, Wooley, 144; Forman, 146; Potter, 100. Total, 743.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 145; Brand, 170; Dodez, 146; Smith, 138; Taylor, 135. Total, 734.

SECOND GAME.

Gilbert Council—Hager, 174; Faller, 158; Bierds, 153; Anderson, 155; Van Tassell, 140. Total, 780.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 164; Brand, 153; Dodez, 142; Smith, 163; Taylor, 171. Total, 713.

THIRD GAME.

Gilbert Council—Hager, 174; Faller, 158; Bierds, 140; Anderson, 131; Van Tassell, 191. Total, 762.

Justis F. Price Council—Gelhouse, 126; Shea, 165; Wooley, 193; Forman, 204; Potter, 170. Total, 916.

COLUMBIA BOWLING TOURNEY.

Two Scores of More than Nine Hundred Were Rolled.

In the games rolled in the Columbia tournament at Schlusing's Alleys last night two scores of over 900 were rolled. In the first game the Empire's "five" rolled 958, against the Empire City team's 716, and in the second game the Owl Club rolled 927, defeating the Empire City's by nearly 250 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Linden, 214; Gibson, 152; Stoff, 200; Shiman, 184; Arnold, 199. Total, 958.

Empire City—Welling, 142; John, 154; Massing, 138; Partridge, 155; Williams, 127. Total, 716.

SECOND GAME.

Empire City—Welling, 129; John, 180; Massing, 121; Gillham, 108; Williams, 147. Total—685.

Owl—Bellman, 178; Sauer, 208; Meyer, 199; Kramer, 150; Stearn, 192. Total—927.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Linden, 173; Gibson, 148; Stoff, 168; Shiman, 156; Arnold, 169. Total, 814.

Owl—Bellman, 136; Sauer, 162; Meyer, 198; Kramer, 148; Stearn, 150. Total, 794.

Tournament Games To-day.

Drug Trade League—Colgate & Co., Dodge & Olcott, Robinson & Son, General Chemical Company, Merck & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., at Reid's alleys.

Bank Clerks' League—Bank of Manhattan, American Exchange, Seaboard.

REFEREE WHITE WAS HOOTED.

Decision Making the Matthews-Connolly Bout a Draw Angrily Received.

At the Broadway Athletic Club last night Referee "Johnny" White's decision making a draw of the twenty-five-round bout between Matty Matthews of this city and Eddie Connolly of St. Johns, New Brunswick, was decidedly unpopular.

If ever one boxer bested another, both on points and in the amount of punishment inflicted, Connolly beat Matthews. There was not much damage done to either man in the opening round.

The third and fourth rounds were both in Connolly's favor. Especially in the fourth he punished Matthews badly. The first lead Matthews made that landed was in the sixth round. He sent his right smashing into Connolly's ribs, but the New Brunswick man in a clinch landed on his face and body with right and left.

Matthews came near going out in the ninth round. His opponent caught him on the face with a left chop that staggered him, and if the round had not been near the end Matthews would probably have been put out.

In the fifteenth round Connolly gave Matthews a frightful beating. Matthews rallied a little toward the end of the round and swung his left to the body hard, but it seemed to be a dying effort, and in the next round it was apparent that, barring a chance knockout, Connolly would win, if the fight was decided strictly on its merits. Connolly continued to punish his man until the end of the twenty-fifth round, and when the draw was announced the decision was hooted for ten minutes.

TEACHERS WANTED.

All persons, holding "A" or "B" certificates to teach in the Borough of Brooklyn, who desire appointment in the grammar or primary grades of the said Borough, are requested to send without delay to the BOROUGH SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, MR. EDWARD G. WARD, AT 131 LIVINGSTON STREET, applications for appointment, stating their names and residences, the certificates they hold, and their experience, if any, in teaching (a) within the limits of the present City of New York, and (b) elsewhere.

NEW AMATEUR BILLIARD UNION.

Noted Players Organize in Opposition to the Athletic Union.

A number of prominent amateur billiard players met at the Waldorf-Astoria last night and formed the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players in opposition to the Amateur Athletic Union.

The policy of the new association is to guard the purity of amateur billiards and to protect the interests of amateur players.

When the question of defining an amateur came up a long discussion followed. It was decided to postpone the adoption of the rules until the next meeting on Nov. 10 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The following officers were elected: President—Orville Oddie, Jr., of the Racquet Club; Vice President—Ferdinand Poggenberg of the German Liederkranz; Treasurer—F. E. Munn.

Leaves the Newport Golf Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 27.—Superintendent W. F. Davis has resigned from the Newport Golf Club and will sever his connection with the club on Nov. 1, after having served since the club was organized. Mr. Davis will go to the Washington Golf Club for the Winter, and for next year he has made no definite plans, as he has received a number of offers from the leading golf clubs of the country. It is understood that Victor Sorchan has resigned from the Greens Committee and Fred P. Sands has been elected in his stead.

CONVICT'S DAUGHTERS ROBBED.

Swindler Got $150 from Them on Pretense that He Could Save Their Father from Prison—An Arrest.

Detective Sergts. Cuff and McNaught of the District Attorney's staff have been for some time on the lookout for a man who has been victimizing people under the pretense that he was connected with the District Attorney's office. At the Tammany Hall mass meeting Thursday night they arrested a man on suspicion of being the one they wanted, and arraigned him in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning. He was held in $3,000 bail by Magistrate Deuel on the charge of defrauding Minnie and Annie Moran of 10 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street out of $150.

The father of the girls, John Moran, was convicted three years ago of grand larceny. His case went to the Court of Appeals, and was decided against him. He surrendered last Monday, and on Tuesday was remanded by Judge Newburger to the Tombs for transportation to Sing Sing to serve out his term—four years and six months.

After he was taken to the Tombs his daughters were visited by a man, who said his name was A. Smith, and who represented that he was connected with the District Attorney's office, showing a badge on which was "D. A. office, No. 5." He said that if the women would pay him $150 he would, with the aid of an Assistant District Attorney, secure their father's liberty. The girls met him down town, and, after taking them through a number of buildings, he finally stopped at the Post Office Building. He left them below while he went up stairs for the ostensible purpose of interviewing the representative of the District Attorney's office. He returned in a few moments, and said that the money must be produced by 4 o'clock. Annie went up town and secured the money, and, returning, paid it to the man, who gave a receipt for it.

In the meantime the father had been taken to Sing Sing. They reported the matter to the District Attorney's office, and the man was arrested by the detectives from the description furnished. He said his name was Aaron Schick. In the police court he pleaded not guilty, and was held in $3,000 bail for further examination by Magistrate Deuel. When the detectives arrested him Thursday night he had in his possession a twenty-dollar gold certificate. In the money paid to him by the girls was also a twenty-dollar gold certificate.

MR. GERRY'S TRUNKS HELD YET.

Deputy Collector Says the Contents Were Too Fine to be Examined on the Pier.

Elbridge T. Gerry has been given more annoyance by the customs authorities since his return with his family on the steamship Tentonic last Wednesday than he has suffered after similar home comings in years.

Eighteen out of the twenty-nine family trunks brought back on the Teutonic, and containing, it is said, thousands of dollars' worth of wearing apparel, &c., have been taken to the Appraisers' Stores, where a corps of experts are rummaging among their contents in search of dutiable material.

While the authorities will not say so, it is said in other quarters that the action taken in the case virtually amounts to a seizure.

Deputy Collector Phelps yesterday gave a unique explanation of the detention of the trunks: "Mr. Gerry came to this office yesterday in a great rage," said Collector Phelps, "and demanded to know why his trunks had been taken to the Public Stores when the baggage of every other passenger on the steamer had been passed. We communicated with the Surveyor's office, and found that as there was a very large amount of delicate wearing apparel in the trunks mentioned which would be soiled or injured by being examined on the pier, it was decided to remove them to the Public Stores, where the experts could carry on their work more conveniently.

"Mr. Gerry's anger subsided to a certain extent when this was explained to him. He had declared a value of about $1,500 on his trunks, but, as it is well known that he is heartily opposed to the duty clause relating to personal effects and wearing apparel purchased abroad, his declaration did not cover this character of baggage. But under the law we cannot do less than levy a duty on all baggage of this kind valued in excess of $100. We cannot tell just what the real value of the goods detained is until Appraiser Wakeman hands in his report."

Appraiser Wakeman yesterday afternoon said that the eighteen Gerry trunks were still in the Public Stores, and that the examination of their contents would not be completed before noon to-day. "I have not received complete reports of the examination," said he, "and cannot say just what the value of the dutiable goods will be. The value of the whole, of course, is very large. It is but fair to presume that a family of such social prominence as the Gerrys took a very large amount of valuable baggage abroad with them."

HOW KLOW SHOWED GRATITUDE.

Deserted His Wife, Who Saved Him from Jail, and Married Another Woman.

When Charles Klow was arraigned for sentence in Recorder Goff's court, in General Sessions yesterday, having been convicted of petit larceny, he was about to plead for leniency on the ground that it was his first offense, when two women appeared in court, both of whom claimed to be his wife.

The first, who gave her name as Mary Klow, told the Recorder that the prisoner had married her five years ago and that they had a daughter four years old. She said that a short time ago Klow was convicted of petit larceny in Judge Newburger's court, but through her intercession sentence was suspended. As soon as he was released he abandoned her and went over to New Jersey, where he married another woman.

This woman, his second wife, pleaded for leniency for the prisoner, but the Recorder, turning to Klow, remarked that he was a most despicable specimen of humanity to desert a woman, the mother of his child, who had pleaded so successfully in his behalf when he was in trouble before. He then sentenced him to one year in the penitentiary and imposed a fine of $250.

15,000 FREIGHT CARS ORDERED.

Pennsylvania to Get 5,500 of Them and New York Central 9,500, of Which 5,000 Will Be Box Cars.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.—The Commercial Gazette will to-morrow print a story to the effect that the Pennsylvania Company and the New York Central Railway Company have just placed orders for coal and freight cars to the number of 15,000, the aggregate cost of which will be about $12,000,000. Both companies endeavored to get steel cars, but as their orders could not be filled within a year they were compelled to take wooden cars with steel equipments.

The order placed by the Pennsylvania Company with the Pressed Steel Car Company to-day calls for the equipment with the Fox trucks and body bolsters of 4,000 box cars and 1,500 gondolas of 80,000 pounds' capacity each. The order of the New York Central is for equipment in the same manner of 4,000 coal cars of 80,000 pounds' capacity and 5,000 box cars and 500 flat cars of 60,000 pounds capacity each.

The money values of the orders thus given the Pressed Steel Car Company, in round numbers, is $2,500,000. The orders for the wooden cars will be distributed between the Pullman Company, the Baltimore Car Company, the Erie Car Company, and the American Car and Foundry Company.

RAILWAYS SOLICIT NO FREIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The car famine has taken a novel turn. Through the inability to obtain cars necessary to move the unprecedented amount of traffic two of the important roads in the Northwest have stopped all soliciting of freight and passenger business, have called in their Traveling Freight and Passenger Agents, and put them to work hunting up cars to handle the business.

This is the first time in the history of these lines that their solicitors have been ordered to abandon their work and turn their attention to getting cars.

WILL BUY RAILS IN EUROPE.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 27.—The Mount Auburn cable road will not be changed to an electric system for at least a year to come. The delay is caused by the increased price of steel rails. It has been ascertained by the Cincinnati Street Railway Company that steel rails can be purchased in Antwerp and Rotterdam, and delivered in Cincinnati at a cost 30 per cent. less than that charged by firms in the United States. Secretary Collins said to-day:

"We want to change the cable road to an electric system, but at the present price of material we will not attempt it. We need something over seven miles of single track, which will cost something over $50,000. At the prices asked here we will not attempt a change. I wrote East this morning to secure the name of the agents of the European company, in order to place an order with them. I believe that, in addition to the more moderate prices, the German rails are made of better material. This increase in the price of steel has kept us from putting in other necessary work."

CONDUCTORS TO BE SCHOOLED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The Erie Road has created an officer to be known as Traveling Instructor to conductors. It will be the duty of the instructor to use all his time in traveling over the system to enlighten trainmen verbally on the intended meaning of rules and orders sent out by the general office of the road, more particularly of the rules of the passenger department.

It will be the business of the instructor to visit terminal headquarters of the road and personally examine conductors, both freight and passenger, as to their understanding of rules and orders concerning the collection of tickets, their forms and destinations, cash fare regulations, and every question regarding the relations between the public and the company. Whenever possible the instructor is to hold a school at a divisional point.

E. B. Hardenburgh of Honesdale, Penn., has been appointed to the position, and he has just finished his first trip of instruction over the Chicago division of the road.

Pittsburg and Western Suit.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.—Judge White, in the County Court, handed down an opinion to-day refusing to certify to the United States Circuit Court the equity suit of A. Foster Higgins and other stockholders of the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company against that road and the Baltimore and Ohio. The plaintiffs in their bill asked the Court to restrain the latter road from voting 130,300 shares of the Pittsburg and Western stock at the stockholders' meeting.

Big B. and O. Order for Steel Rails.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has just placed an order for 43,500 tons of 85-pound steel rails for delivery in 1900. The order has been divided, the Carnegie Company getting 26,000 tons, the Maryland Steel Company 5,000, the Cambria Steel Company 5,000, and the Federal Steel Company 7,500. The contract price is about $33 per ton, or 87 per cent. more than the receivers paid for rails during the time they had charge of the property.

The Pennsylvania Will Take Control.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 27.—Definite announcement is made that the Pennsylvania Company will assume full control of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Road on Nov. 1. H. W. Byers, from the Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula, will be the new Superintendent, with division headquarters at Akron.

Will Take Action on Alderman's Death

The Board of Aldermen will hold a special meeting at 10:30 o'clock this morning for the purpose of taking action on the death of Alderman Jacob B. Ackerman.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:25	Sun sets...5:02	Moon rises..12:47

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:18	Gov. Isl'd...3:36	H. Gate....5:32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:56	Gov. Isl'd...3:44	H. Gate....5:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 28.

	mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
A. R. Thorpe, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Etruria Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Thorp, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M

The Wanamaker Store.

A Two-Horse Team

REGULAR selling—Bargain selling. Two one-horse teams now—handier for you; more comfortable.

Regular goods with the usual Wanamaker liberality—lower floors.

Important lots at special prices—Bargains—on Fifth Floor.

And the whole store so full of beauty and things to study as to be an important object in the Saturday ramble. We are good hosts—nobody is allowed to ask you to buy, but there are several thousand helpers here ready to give proper service when you wish it. Welcome, as visitors.

Fifth-Floor Bargains

We dignify the word "bargains"—it stands for its full meaning here. Whatever is offered in the special space on fifth floor is at a fourth to a half below regular current prices (when we have no such goods there will be no selling in that section). To-day—

Fancy Shirts for Men
Percale, good styles, finely laundered—Dollar Shirts at 50c. All regular sizes.

Women's Cotton Vests & Drawers
White; ribbed; drawers have French bands. 25c a garment, instead of 38c.

Men's Half Hose
12½c a pair for gray merino; 50c for 3 pairs of tan merino—either sort worth half as much again.

Women's Stockings
Cashmere, black, 3 pairs for $1.
Cotton, black, fine; colored soles, 25c a pair—either sort worth half as much again.

Children's Stockings
Black; ribbed; double knees—3 pairs for 25c; some at 2 pairs for 25c.
—either sort worth half as much again.

Towels
11c for pure linen Huckaback Towels, 17x35 inches; hemmed.
15c for pure linen Huckaback Towels, 19x38 inches; hemmed.
16c for snow-white Turkish Bath Towels, cotton, of course; 23x54 inches; fringed.

Jardinieres
Practically half price—50c ones at 30c, and so on.

Sheets and Pillow Cases
Standard muslins; torn (not cut) and nicely made—cheaper than ever. Full bleached—
Sheets, 50c, 55c and 60c each.
Pillow Cases, 10c to 14c each—as to size.

Silks
45c a yard for 75c cameo-striped Taffetas.
45c a yard for 75c plain Taffetas—salmon pink, baby blue and three browns.
40c a yard for 65c Twilled Silks—fine for linings.
40c a yard for black Surah for house gowns.

Inexpensive Jewelry
Hat Pins, cameo and miniature, gold plate. 20c.
Brooches, gold plated—mock gems, 20c.
Cuff Links, gold plated, 20c pair.
Waist Sets, gold plated, 15c.
Belt Clasps, gold plate, 20c.
Vinaigrettes, with sterling hinge top, 50c.

Fancy China
Half price—pretty decorated bits—chocolate pots, cake plates, salad bowls and so on—20c to $1 each. Tea cups and saucers, $3 instead of $6 a doz.

Table Tumblers
Really fine Blown Tumblers, etched, 45c instead of $1 doz.

Saturday Shoe News

This shoe store is important to New York—we believe you'll come to look upon it as necessary to you. Certain it is, that the perfection of foot clothing is obtainable here—we have experts on watch at every point; we are leather buyers as well as shoe sellers.

How good are the shoes?

Men's shoes at $3.50. Guaranteed to wear a year without break of upper or ripping. A new pair for a failure.

And it is a Women's Shoe Store as well as a man's store.

First Floor, Fourth Avenue.

These special lots are sold on the Fifth Floor, Ninth street side:

Shoes for Men
Several sorts, late styles—$2.30 for $3.50 to $5 shoes.
$1.80 for $3 shoes.

Shoes for Women
$3 black kidskin shoes at $2. $3 winter-weight Oxfords at $1.75. 50c over-gaiters at 25c.

Shoes for Children
1,150 pairs boys' $1.50 and $1.75 shoes at $1. Sizes 11 to 5½.
1,875 pairs children's shoes—kidskin and calfskin. Sizes 5 to 8 at 65c. Sizes 11 to 2 at 95c.

Special Selling—Fifth Floor.

Women's Tailored Suits Nothing tarries here—the suits left of lots that came the first of October must be out at once—they are for wear: we mean that you shall have them at once.

Prices reduced!

Simply to accomplish this end—to carry out the principles of the store—reduced, though the suits are brand new.

At $12—Suits of black or navy blue cheviot—*full silk lined*, and suits of Venetian cloth and Covert, with silk-lined jackets.
At $15—Suits of Covert, Venetian and Serge—blue and light colors. Been $18 to $20.
At $20—Suits that have been up to $26.
At $25—Suits of Cheviot; very stylish; many are full silk lined.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Handkerchiefs We'll have your autograph—anybody's—embroidered on handkerchiefs, your full name in whatever queer or bad sort of scrawl you write it. Takes the place of initial or monogram—is newer. It takes six weeks to put orders through—we have the work done in Belfast. Wanted for Christmas? Hurry.

Men's, $5 to $9 a doz.
Women's, $4.50 to $7 a doz.

—these prices include fine handkerchiefs and the work.

But you want to get handkerchiefs to-day? Well—the new French ones, colored, are swellest for men. These white ones as well—

FOR MEN—Pure linen (we won't sell a cotton mixed handkerchief), $1 a doz., medium size; $1.50 a doz., finer; $2.50 a doz., finer and bigger.
FOR WOMEN—60c a doz. (small); larger at $1 a doz.; finer at $2 a doz.

—all ready for use.

Broadway.

A Sale of Lillian Corsets One to four dollars taken off the price. Firm, flexible, shapely models with all the Lillian virtues. Sacrificed chiefly to make room; some the least bit soiled. Imported all:

$2.25, regularly $3.50 and $4—Gray French coutil or black sateen; horn bone.
$3 and $4, regularly $5.25, $6 and $7—Fine French coutil; real whalebone; bias; trimmed with lace and ribbon.
$4, regularly $6.75—Satin, white, salmon or black; low bust, long over abdomen; real whalebone; bias; lace-trimmed.
$5, regularly $8.50—Black Italian cloths; real whalebone; bias; trimmed with lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Silk Umbrellas You know the kind we've been selling at $3.75? — Yes, even yesterday. Well, we bought two hundred of the same fine styles to sell

at $2.90

and we mark down those we owned to the same price. Ivory handles mounted with silver and various other pretty styles. Will you be in time to secure one or two? All are 26-in.—the favored size.

Broadway.

Black Silk Waists Only the approved late styles. And only in good taffetas. Some fitted. Pretty effects in plaiting, cording and hemstitching. One waist at $5 has entire body and sleeves covered with fine plaits. Others at $6, $6.50 and $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Perfumes Queen Mary Extracts—the product of our own laboratory—by the bottle, of course. To-day by the ounce at 25c., in any quantity you wish. We've caught the fragrance of all the favored flowers.

Tenth street side.

Opera and Shopping Bags Some new ideas in silk and in leather or cloth and leather; big and little bags and all the sizes between; plain and ornate; but all moderate as to cost. A few kinds from the many:

At $2 and $2.75—Figured satin opera bags in new shades of blue, pink and lavender; some with gilt square-opening tops; some with ribbon drawn through crocheted rings. Also in plain black satin with jetted and spangled tracery, at $1.75, $2, $3.75.

SHOPPING BAGS
At 95c—All cloth Boston shopping bags; 10, 11, 12-in.; plain black and checked.
At $2 to $2.75—Texas steer leather and cloth; leather lined; 10, 11, 12-in.
At $2 to $3—Texas steer leather; leather lined; 10, 11, 12-in.
At $3.50 and $3.75—Genuine black seal; leather lined; 11 and 12-in. Special lock catch; 10-in. only.
At $1.50 and $1.75—Grain leather and cloth; 11 and 12-in. Broadway.

A Lot of Wanted Books at a Little Price These are all made as good books should be made, though they're selling as inferior kinds should sell. Some of these were 75c each, others 90c, and not a few were $1.25. Choice of all that follow at

twenty-five cents each

An Inland Voyage, Travels with a Donkey, Treasure Island. Robert Louis Stevenson.
Pearls of the Faith. Edwin Arnold.
Madame Swetchine's Writings. Edited by Count de Falloux.
Marsena and other stories. Harold Frederic.
The Gamekeeper at Home. Richard Jeffries.
A Mad Madonna. L. Clarkson Whitelock.

And these are text-books that were used in Chautauquan circles a few years ago:

Walks and Talks in the Geological Fields. Prof. Alexander Mitchell.
The United States and Foreign Powers. Wm. Eleroy Curtis.
A Study of the Sky. Herbert A. Horve.
Europe in the Nineteenth Century. H. P. Judson.
An Outline History of England. James R. Joy.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

Glace Fruit Our annual importation of French Conserved Fruit is here—fine as ever and same old price, despite partial crop failure and consequent chance to charge more. Very elegant. In original 5-pound boxes for $1.50. We charge extra for single pounds.

CANDY SPECIALS
Walnut Croquettes. a dainty walnut taffy, 20c a pound.
Nougat and Marshmallows, chocolate coated, 20c a pound.
Assorted Chocolates, 20c a pound.

Basement.

Merino Underwear Men are coming to depend on this underwear store. Season after season we bring over more fine things than are shown anywhere else.

And the leadership in standard usual sorts of underwear is almost as marked. Hints—

FOR MEN
Wool-and-cotton Shirts and Drawers—white or "natural;" the shirts have silk-finished fronts; drawers in two lengths. Good; reliable; $1 a garment.
Merino Shirts and Drawers (sizes up to 50 inch); rather fine finish; $1.50 a garment.
Full-fashioned Wool or Merino Shirts and Drawers (up to size 50), at $2 a garment.

Women's Underwear
Prevailing style of dress seems to demand close-fitting under-garments. Hence, larger readiness with Union Suits ($1 to $4 or more), and Tights (50c to $5)—the finest are silk.

Women's Vests, 50c, 75c, $1.

Broadway.

Women's Gloves "All good things come in three," runs the adage. These good things so,—the Wanamaker Special Gloves—

The Princess May for one dollar.
The Royale for a dollar and a half.
The Victoria for two dollars.

All the newest colorings as they develop.

Royale and Victoria Pique Gloves are popular.

Tenth street.

Trimmed Hats, $5, $6 and $7

Toques, walking hats—yes, including very stylish fur hats.

Reduced? Not a bit of it—entirely new: Made to show a new power of this millinery organization. More of the hats are in black than colors, but colored hats are included.

If America has come to have millinery styles of its own, we have made them. But Paris was our school—and neither manager or trimmers will ever stop studying.

Yes, the finest hats at $40; the finest at $5. Incongruous? Not a bit of it—but a very great success.

Second Floor, Broadway and Tenth.

Clothing for Boys

We overheard some one say that Wanamaker clothing is too dear. Is it? We will not sell trash—that is the really dear thing. Comparisons prove that Wanamaker clothing is intrinsically cheapest. Sad, but very true—the very people who try to save money, waste it by buying trash. Don't.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits for boys of 8 to 16; of fancy cheviot; stylish; durable; silk-sewed. $5.
We've suits of same general style, with extra trousers—outfit for $5.
Finer Jacket Suits at $6 (no extra trousers).
Others at $6.50 to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Poor Starting Delays the Last Event Until Near Sunset.

THEORY WINS BY A NECK

With O'Connor Up, Defeats the Favorite, Belle of Memphis, and Lady Lindsey.

Unless Starter Pettingill gets his fields off in better time the officials of the Queens County Jockey Club will be compelled some evening to declare off the last event, in order to get the racing over within the required sunset limit. Yesterday when the day's sport ended it was dangerously close to sundown.

The favorite in the last race, Belle of Memphis, put up a very bad race and finished third. Lady Lindsey and Theory, the best backed of the starters, had a warm struggle between them down the stretch when they emerged from the fog, and the latter secured the verdict by a neck.

It was a great day for the followers of Jockey O'Connor, for he landed four of his mounts winners, while the other two winners were ridden by Jenkins. The latter started off with Gaze, who won as she pleased in the first race, and then in the fifth race he landed Miss Hanover a winner.

O'Connor won easily with Veracious in the second race, and he managed to land Aibonita a winner by a scant head in the third. He beat Strangest home in a drive in the next race with his mount Federal, and it was due alone to his energetic work on Theory that she beat Lady Lindsey in the sixth race.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08.
1—Gaze, M. L. Hayman's ch. f., 3 years, by Falsetto-Glimpse, 112 pounds, 1 to 4 and out.....(Jenkins)
2—Tyrba, Plate & Co.'s br. c., 3, 88, 100 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(Phelan)
3—Russella Walden, J. Manning's b. f., 3, 84, 150 to 1.....(J. Daly)
Cormorant, 107, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Tabouret, 98, 4 to 1, (O'Connor) and Dr. Parker, 98, 25 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by three lengths; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 4-5.
1—Veracious, J. Hynes's ch. f., 3 years, by St. Leonards-Veva, 95 pounds, 11 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(O'Connor)
2—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., 3, 102, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Bullman)
3—Our Nellie, T. J. McHale's b. f., 3, 92, 5 to 1.....(Wilson)
Concord, 110, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) and Tanis, 99, 50 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won handily by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 1-5.
1—Aibonita, G. G. Farnum's ch. f., by Potentate-Token, 98 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Cupidity, O. L. Richards's b. f., 104, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Jamaica, J. J. MacKessey's b. f., 99, 3 to 1.....(Wilson)
Jugglery, 98, 25 to 1, (Weber;) Vitura, 101, 200 to 1, (Michaels;) Dorcas Lathrop, 93, 30 to 1, (Dangman;) Summer Girl, 93, 50 to 1, (Hewett;) Doctor Fannie, 101, 100 to 1, (Corberley;) Eileen Daly, 98, 8 to 1, (Slack;) Queenship, 93, 50 to 1, (Moure;) Juldi, 98, 100 to 1, (Eades,) and Zazanene, 101, 60 to 1, (Evans,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won in 1899; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and seventy yards. Time—1:47 4-5.
1—Federal, J. P. Martin's br. c., 3 years, by Burlington-Forethought, 94 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(O'Connor)
2—Strangest, T. B. Alexander's b. c., 3, 103, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Jenkins)
3—Campania, T. D. Sullivan's b. m., aged, 99, 6 to 1.....(Boland)
Dr. Eichberg, 101, 4 to 1, (Wilson;) Athamas, 105, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) Chivalrous, 89, 50 to 1, (Weisse;) Ree Mitchell, 89, 30 to 1, (Dangman;) Uncle Louis, 94, 10 to 1, (Hewett;) Howard S., 102, 6 to 1, (Bullman;) Viola, 91, 100 to 1, (Weber,) and Effie Haggerty, 99, 100 to 1, (Daly,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won more than two races; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.
1—Miss Hanover, T. B. Alexander's ch. f., by Hanover-Miss Dawn, 103 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Jenkins)
2—Grandeur, L. V. Bell's blk. c., 97, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Carbuncle, T. J. Healey's b. g., 94, 10 to 1.....(Dangman)
Her Ladyship, 106, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Fleuron, 105, 5 to 1, (Clawson;)' Thermos, 110, 20 to 1, (Boland;) Mynheer, 102, 11 to 5, (O'Connor;) Wax Taper, 98, 30 to 1, (J. Daly;) Neponset, 100, 60 to 1, (Romanelli;) George S. P., 98, 100 to 1, (Brennan;) Dodson, 104, 100 to 1, (Booth,) and Arnprior, 101, 60 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by half a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 4-5.
1—Theory, E. L. Graves's b. f., 3 years, by Esterling-Morning Glory, 102 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Landy Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 4, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Belle of Memphis, T. J. McHale's b. f., 4, 112, 5 to 2.....(Jenkins)
Judge Tarvin, 105, 4 to 1, (Bullman;) L'Aloutte, 110, 10 to 1, (Dangman,) and Larva, 100, 5 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a neck; half a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Limelight	113 Domineer	104
Compensation	110 Incandescent	104
Imperator	109 St. Lorenzo	104
Judge Denny	109 Village Pride	104
Tremargo	109 Sir Blaise	104
Vertigo	107 George Simons	104
Sir Florian	107 Conover	101
Maggie Doyle	106 Ree Mitchell	101
Swamp Angel	106 Primavera	101
Tinkler	106 Chivalrous	101
Alvarado II	106 Lady Meddlesome	101
Harry Reed	106 Goal Runner	101
Midlight	106 Disturber	101
Tabouret	106 Requita	99
Brisk	106 Sparrow Wing	96
Hanlon	106 Tyran	96
Songster	105	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Trillo	110 Tinge	104
Hardy Pardee	107 The Gardner	102
Scotch Plaid	106 Belle of Troy	100
Ben Hadad	106 Strangest	96
Maurice	106 Emigre	90

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Walter Cleary	119 Kitchener	104
Erwin	112 Shoreham	104
Macon	108 Federalist	102
Magic Light	108 Freylinghuysen	102
Mynheer	106 Frandoo	100
Alex	105 Jucoma	97
Sir Guy	104 Manitoban	95
Precursor	104 Golden Rattle	92

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Trillo	111 Walt Not	103
Warrenton	110 Filon d'Or	98
Charentus	110	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and seventy yards.

Queen of Song	105 Bettie Grey	96
Gaze	105 Pins	94
Country Dance	103 Caoutchouc	90
Claroba	103 Sister Fox	86
Lady of the West	101 Lepida	86
Sweet Caporal	99	

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

Waring	124 Kitchener	106
All Gold	113 Prestidigitator	105
Walter Cleary	112 Freylinghuysen	95
Belle of Lexington	110	

A $10,000 RACE HORSE STOLEN.

Said to Have Been Shipped from Chicago—J. E. Herron Arrested.

John E. Herron of Chicago was a prisoner before Magistrate Connerton in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday. He was accused of stealing a race horse, valued at $10,000, from Warren C. Carpenter of Sherman Street, Chicago.

Herron denied that he was the man wanted, but was held in default of $6,000 bail as a fugitive from justice until next Wednesday. He was arrested at the Aqueduct race track Thursday afternoon. According to information received by the police, Herron was employed by Carpenter as a trainer. Carpenter accuses him of placing his race horse on a train and shipping it East. The animal has not yet been recovered.

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—The races at Oakland to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; two-year-old maidens; purse. Gundara, 105 pounds, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, won; Illilouette, 105, (Songer,) 8 to 1, second; Gold Finder, 105, (J. Woods,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:02⅖. Jolly Briton, Loyta, Aborigine, Ella Depoy, Corolla, Gross, and Palapa also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Jack McCabe, 104, (Songer,) 5 to 1, won; Modwena, 104, (J. Woods,) 4 to 5, second; The Offering, 104, (Thorpe,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1.14. Ann Page, Sidelong, Alturas, Noma, Monda, and Bonnibel also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Dr. Bernays, 103 pounds, (E. Jones,) 8 to 5, won; Sorrow, 103, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, second; Charles Lebel, 99, (Coburn,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:41⅖. Reolia, Glenn Ann, Castak, and Be Happy also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Allenna, 100 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1, won; Druidess, 105, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, second; Silver Tail, 109, (Songer,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:02⅘. Rachael C., Bamboulla, The Scot, Halifax, Daniel, and Miss Sophie also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Rosinante, 107 pounds, (J. Ward,) even money, won; Sly, 104, (Thorpe,) 5 to 1, second; Lothlan, 93, (J. Ranch,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:27¾. Cromwell, Torsida, and Katie Gibbons also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Wyoming, 103 pounds, (Songer,) 3 to 1, won; Opponent, 99, (Devine,) 7 to 5, second; Mamie G., 103, (J. Ward,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Mike Rice and New Moon also ran.

EMPIRE CITY TROTTING.

Minnie B. Wins the Second by an Eyelash—Miss Kate "Going Into the Air."

The attendance yesterday at the meeting of the Empire City Trotting Club was larger than it had been on any previous day, and the sport was the best that the meeting has furnished up to date.

There were five races on the card, two heat trotting races, a heat pacing race, a mile dash, trotting, and the half-mile heat race of the "guideless wonders," pacers.

It was impossible to complete the 2:25 class pacing race, and this, together with the mile trotting, will be decided this afternoon, and the racing will begin promptly at 1 o'clock. To-day ends the meeting, and all races must be concluded.

Three horses having each won a heat in the second race, the others were withdrawn and the heat winners left to decide it. The three got away on even terms, but at the first turn Teto was fouled by Miss Kate and broke, losing two lengths. He went after them gamely though, and at the three-quarters had made up the lost ground. A few yards from the wire Miss Kate went into the air and Minnie B. beat Teto out by an eyelash.

The only virtue that can be claimed for the "guideless wonders," the pacers, which were sent half-mile heats without drivers, is the novelty of the sight. It was no race, merely an exhibition.

In the 2:25 class, pacing, Comet took the first heat with ease, but in the next was beaten a short distance by Bellette. Comet's driver protested the heat, claiming that he had been shut in against the fence and fouled by Hutchinson, who was behind Bellette. The judges, however, let the heat stand.

The Summaries.

2:30 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500. Two in three.

Palister, b. h., by Reputation, (McDonald)	1	1	
General Shafter, gr. g., (Bernhelmer)	2	3	
Florence Wood, b. m., (Devine)	8	2	
Direct Kirke, b. g., (Shank)	3	4	
Lambert Wilkes, ch. g., (Brush)	4	8	
Vera Epaulette, b. m., (Payne)	6	5	
Kitty Stoner, blk. m., (Sterrier)	5	6	
Plymouth M., b. g., (Searles)	7	7	

Time—2:16¾; 2:17¼.

2:21 Class. Trotting. Purse $500. Two in three.

Minnie B., blk. m., by Boxwood, (Brady)	1	4	1
Teto, b. m., (Brush)	2	1	2
Miss Kate, b. m., (Shank)	6	1	3
Clausby, b. m., (Snyder)	4	2	5 ro
Brandywine, gr. g., (Daugney)	5	5	2 ro
McLaughlin Maid, ch. m., (Devy)	3	3	8 ro
Tiger Tom, b. g., (Bernheimer)	7	7	6 ro
Improve, ch. m., (Wissman)	8	8	7 ro
Delanto, ch. g., (Valentine)	8	9	9 ro
Bettine, b. m., (Ryan)	11	10	10 ro
Brown Richmond, b. m., (Mathewson)	10	11	11 ro
Alcy S., b. m., (Thompson)	12	12	dn.
*Keepsake, b. m., (Brooks)			dis.
*Wilbissa, br. m., (Snow)			dis.

*Distanced first heat.
Time—2:15½; 2:15¼; 2:14½; 2:15.

2:25 Class, pacing.—Purse, 500, (unfinished)

Comet, br. g., by Colbert, (Guyer)	1	2
Bellette, br. m., (Garrison)	6	1
Anrian, b. g., (Haden)	2	4
Dorothy Marie, b. m., (Ware)	3	5
Walter Geers, b. h., (Snyder)	5	3
Corille, b. h., (Smith)	4	7
Arrckin, blk. g., (Maxfield)	7	6
Merry Thought, br. m., (Maguire)	8	8
T. H. Brady, b. g., (Nichols)		dis.
Frank W., b. g., (Rogers)		dis.

Time—2:17¼; 2:19.

Guideless Wonder Race.—Half-mile heats.

Albatross, b. s.	2	1 1
Nell Alcyoner, gr. g.	1	2 2

Time—1:06; 1:06½; 1:06.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WIN AGAIN.

Sloan, Martin, and L. Reiff Finish in Front at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A selling Welter All-Aged Stakes was won by Lip Salve at the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day. Lord Kilkenny was second, and False Tooth, ridden by J. Reiff, finished third. Goodrich, piloted by L. Reiff, and Lifere, with Sloan up, were both unplaced in a field of thirteen horses.

Aquascutum won the Houghton Stakes. Headpiece, ridden by L. Reiff, finished second, and Victor Wolf was third. Martin rode View Holla, and Sloan piloted Corypheus, but both were unplaced in a field of seven horses.

A Maiden Plate was captured by Fair Huguenot, with L. Reiff up. Royaume and Game Cock finished next, in the order named. Martin rode Chaffinch in this race, but was not placed.

In the race for the Flying Handicap Sloan, on Little Red Rat, finished first. Thirteen horses ran.

Chevening, ridden by Martin, finished first in the race for the Free Handicap. Simonswood was second and Lutetia, with Sloan in the saddle, was third. Five horses ran.

The Old Cambridgeshire Stakes were won by Lexicon. Flambard was second and Airs and Graces, ridden by L. Reiff, finished third. Jolly Tar, with Sloan up, was unplaced. Twelve horses ran.

JOCKEY'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

James R. and Foxhall Keene Defendants in Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—The Court of Appeals to-day heard the case of Thomas Ray, an ex-jockey, who by Thomas Ray, his guardian, has brought suit against the Keenes—James R. and Foxhall—to recover $50,000 for personal injuries sustained by being thrown from a horse which he was exercising on the Morris Park race track Aug. 21, 1891. Ray, who was at that time fifteen years of age, sustained injuries to one of his legs, which resulted in its amputation, and also had his skull fractured. The trial court dismissed the complaint, which judgment the Appellate Court sustained, hence the appeal to this court.

THE NATIONAL BEAGLE TRIALS.

Class G Pack Stakes and National Cup Event Slow.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The trials of the National Beagle Club to-day were long-drawn-out, owing to the scarcity of game on the A. D. Lewis and other near-by farms hunted over. The game on W. C. Whitney's place had been plentiful all the week, but the ground is so heavily covered with bushes that it was thought the pack events could be tried to better advantage in the more open country.

The entire day was devoted to the Class G Pack Stakes and the National Challenge Cup event.

All the contestants were given trials today, but no decision rendered. The first pack down proved to be the best. This was D. F. Summer's Lucy S., Belle S., Summer's Wood, and Summer's Bess. They did good steady work throughout, trailing for a mile and a half, and ended with a sensational drive of nearly a quarter mile, the rabbit finally escaping under a barn. Hempstead Beagles four—imp. Florist, imp. Messenger, imp. Nimrod and Parson—were next put down. They soon started a small rabbit and ran it a half mile to the road.

The Rockridge Kennels had two packs entered; the first put down were Pilot, Tick, Blanche, and Lucy L. They tongued well and made a long drive through the scrubs, finally circling back to the starting point. Dr. R. L. Bohannon's pack was next tried. The hounds were Blue Grass Girl, H. S. Cummings, Nick Downs, and Bright. They started but one rabbit, which they drove three hundred yards through thick briars. Wharton's beagle pack did very poorly.

Driver won the Derby yesterday, and Champion, Destiny, and Frolic all have stakes to their credit. The last pack down was the Rockridge Kennel's second four. They worked until dark without doing anything particularly clever. Champion Stakes, Class F, and Pack Stakes, Class H, both thirteen-inch hounds, have been declared off, as neither filled. Wharton's beagles, Hempstead beagles, Rockridge Kennels, and R. L. Bohannon's packs will be given further trials to-morrow on the William C. Whitney place.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLFERS.

J. G. Averill of Harvard and Percy R. Pyne, Second, of Princeton to Play To-day.

Golf of a very interesting nature was played yesterday in the two rounds on the Garden City links for the individual intercollegiate championship. The survivors who found themselves left for the final thirty-six hole struggle to-day were James G. Averill of Harvard and Percy R. Pyne, second, of Princeton.

John Reid, Jr., who held the championship last year, was graduated from Yale in June and is now abroad. The New Haven university, therefore, will hold none of the college honors for the coming year, as Harvard won the team championship on Wednesday.

The first surprise of the day came in the morning round, when Averill defeated that prominent all-around golfer, Gardiner G. Hubbard, who was the only college player to get a place on the United States team in its international match with Canada. By many Hubbard had been picked as a sure winner in the final round, but he was put out at the start by the high score of 6 up and 4 to play by his own Harvard classmate, Averill. The latter turned in the lowest score of the entire tournament in his match with Hubbard, 79 strokes, cutting off one point from the amateur record held by H. M. Harriman. The victor played a better game than even his friends had looked for, and he only allowed Hubbard to make one hole, the thirteenth. The scores:

Averill, out	4	2	4	6	4	4	4	5	4	—37
Hubbard, out	4	3	5	6	5	4	4	6	5	—42
Averill, in	4	5	3	6	4	6	5	6	3	—42—79
Hubbard, in	5	4	3	6	5	6	5	6	3	—43—85

In the afternoon Averill met John Stuart, who recently won the Princeton championship. The Harvard man kept up to his good golfing form, repeating his performance of 37 for the first nine holes, and won without great difficulty by 5 up and 4 to play. He played out the bye-holes, trying to make a new record, but had to be content with 82. The cards were:

Averill, out	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	—37
Averill, in	5	5	4	6	4	5	6	6	4	—45—82
Stuart, out	4	3	5	6	5	4	4	6	4	—41
Stuart, in	5	4	4	7	5	5	4	7	3	—41—85

The semi-final round between Pyne and Charles Hitchcock, Jr., of Yale, was the most closely contested match of the series. The winner was not sure of his victory until the last hole had been played. Both the competitors are freshmen, and each man showed his determination from the start. The match was settled in the last two holes. Hitchcock tied the game after being two down. At the seventeenth tee Pyne made his first poor drive, and Hitchcock did as poorly on his second. They reached the edge of the green in four, when Pyne made the most sensational play of the day by running down a forty-foot put, winning the hole in five to six. Another clever put by Pyne halved the home hole in three.

Pyne, out	4	4	4	6	3	4	4	5	5	—39
Pyne, in	5	6	4	6	5	5	4	5	3	—43—82
Hitchcock, out	3	4	5	6	5	4	4	6	5	—42
Hitchcock, in	4	4	5	6	4	5	4	6	3	—41—83

Pyne put the only Columbia man out of the race in the morning by defeating James A. Edwards by 4 up and 2 to play. Stuart beat the Yale Captain, T. M. Robertson, by 6 up and 5 to play, and Hitchcock defeated one of his own college golfers, E. M. Byers of Yale, by 4 up and 3 to play. The summary follows:

First Round—Percy R. Pyne, Princeton, beat James A. Edwards, Columbia, 4 up and 2 to play; Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale, beat E. M. Byers, Yale, 4 up and 3 to play; John Stuart, Princeton, beat T. M. Robertson, Yale, 6 up and 5 to play; James T. Averill, Harvard, beat Gardiner G. Hubbard, Harvard, 6 up and 4 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Pyne beat Hitchcock, 1 up; Averill beat Stuart, 5 up and 4 to play.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Supreme Court of the United States:

71—Hosea B. Tullis, plaintiff in error, vs. the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—Argument concluded by W. H. Miller for the defendant in error and submitted by Addison C. Harris for the plaintiff in error.

72—United States, appellant, vs. Antonio Serafin Pena et al.—Submitted by the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, and Matthew G. Reynolds for the appellant and by E. L. Bartlett and T. B. Catron for the appellees.

76—Joseph Bradfield, appellant, vs. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States.—Argued by Joseph Bradfield in propria persona and by Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the appellee.

77—Norman Markuson, appellant, vs. N. F. Boucher, Warden, &c.—Argued by Edward Winterer for the appellee and submitted by C. D. O'Brien for the appellant.

78—Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company of Texas, plaintiff in error, vs. J. M. Evans.—Argued by James Hagerman for the plaintiff in error and by Rush Taggart for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday. Call for Monday: 290, 179, 164, 131, 40, 21, 106, 115, 122, 127.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Schmidt, administrator, respondent, vs. the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Campbell et al, executors, appellants, vs. New York Life Insurance Company; Penfield et al., executors, respondents, vs. the Village of New Rochelle et al., &c.; Kling and another, appellants, vs. the Irving National Bank.—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs

MR. EDDY ARGUES FOR TRUSTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—This was Pan-American Day in the International Commercial Congress. Among the speakers was Ulysses D. Eddy of the firm of Flint, Eddy & Co. of New York, who made an argument in favor of large combinations commonly known as "trusts." He spoke of the wonderful increase in the volume of the export trade to South America as compared with thirty years ago, and contended that this increase is not solely due to the abilities of our merchants to sell goods, but largely due to our improved methods in products and transportation.

A study of the exports from the United States for recent years, he continued, will show that their great growth is due to the ability of the larger units to produce, transport, and market at cheaper prices than the smaller units doing a like business in other countries. The field of iron and steel is one in which the increase has been most remarkable. The main elements in the cheapening of these products are the gigantic supply of raw material and the enormous scale upon which it is mined and transported.

The grain trade, he said, has also been made profitable by similar methods, as has the meat export trade. He declared that the comparatively moderate growth in the exportation of cotton goods is due to the lack of organization in that business, and to the fact that there have been few consolidations, and the units now organized are not sufficiently large. He said that but for the Standard Oil Company, a large share of the $50,000,000 worth of the products of petroleum exported would go from Russia rather than from the United States. The use of the best known methods of refining and the unifying of the trade he declared to be the reason for this country making the profits of this commerce instead of Russia.

The evolution of the export trade of manufactured goods from the United States has moved, and will move on the lines of the exportation of goods of large consumption which can be cheaply duplicated. This principle of reduplication of parts, he said, is applied to everything from a watch to a locomotive, with the result of great economy of production both in regard to the cost and time. In conclusion, he said:

"If the export of American goods is to continue to increase, it will be necessary to still further perfect our organizations for production and transportation. This can only be done in other fields, as it has been done in the fields of railway transportation, by a series of combinations and consolidations. These larger units involve the organization of combinations which are to-day called trusts. Such are condemned as in restraint of trade, yet if the facts before stated are correct, instead of restraining trade they stimulate it."

COMPLAIN AGAINST CONSULS.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Official advices regarding the Commercial Congress in Philadelphia report that the sessions of the managing committee have shown that the United States Consuls "exact illegally high fees."

In order to prevent this in the future, the Central Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties in Berlin will send to the various Chambers of Commerce throughout Germany, and to similar bodies, a schedule of the official American fees.

PHILADELPHIA Oct. 27.—The Berlin cablegram to-night, intimating that the German delegates to the Commercial Congress in this city have complained to the Congress that United States Consuls in Germany "exact illegally high fees" doubtless refers to the report of the German-Austrian-American Commission which has been presented to the Congress, and which awaits action by that body before being made public.

It has not been learned whether any complaint is embodied in the report against United States Consuls. It is known, however, that the German and Austrian members of the commission severely criticised in the report many clauses of tariff laws of the United States and complain of the interpretation of these by the customs officials. The American members in turn point out many defects in the patent laws of Germany, which they contend discriminate against inventors other than Germans, and also declare that the Austrian customs laws are particularly disadvantageous to some of the leading American manufactured products.

The Austrian and German delegates pledge themselves to bring these matters before the proper authorities of their Governments and to urge the required remedial enactments. They, in turn, ask that the American Government be appealed to for modifications, and that an advisory board of appraisement be established. The American delegates joined with the foreigners in embodying this request in the report.

WINDOW GLASS TRUST AT WORK.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.—Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the American Window Glass Company has succeeded the American Glass Company and is now doing business. A circular was issued to-day notifying the jobbers that a rebate will be allowed to all who purchase exclusively from the combination.

It was also announced that the new combination now controls 85 per cent. of the capacity of the window glass factories in the country. A number of plants are not in the new company, but the output of these factories will be controlled by the company. The indications are that the suits in Indiana will soon be settled and the factories put in operation.

The stocks of glass are being rapidly reduced and will soon be brought down to 300,000 boxes, when there will be a general resumption.

THE LEATHER TRUST MORTGAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The books of Recorder Simon to-day bear the record of a first mortgage to secure $10,000,000 6 per cent. sinking fund twenty-year gold bonds given by the American Hide and Leather Company, a corporation of New York, by George A. Hill, President, and Robert S. Greer, Secretary, to the Colonial Trust Company of New York as trustee. The bonds are in a series of $1,000 each, dated Sept. 20, 1899, and due Sept. 1, 1919, with interest payable on March 1 and Sept. 1 of each year. The bonds also provide for a sinking fund of $172,500 per annum.

The property securing this mortgage is situated in New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Michigan, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and the following property in Illinois: the former Lambeau Leather Company, Walker-Oakley Company, and N. W. Elsendrath & Co. The instrument bears $5,000 in revenue stamps.

7TH REGIMENT CUSTOM BROKEN.

There was much surprise in military circles yesterday when it was learned that Capt. John A. Davidson, Adjutant of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, had been tendered the Captaincy of Company E of the Seventh Regiment.

It has been the tradition of the Seventh Regiment never to go outside for an officer, but this tradition is now broken. Some members favored selecting the next in command, First Lieut. Austin E. Pressinger; others were for making a selection from the staff of the regiment, while some thought the best plan was to choose an officer outside the regiment. The friends of Lieut. Pressinger desired to put him in the field as a candidate, but in the interest of harmony the Lieutenant declined.

Lieut. Pressinger said yesterday: "Any stories that I am going to resign, or that I am in any way dissatisfied, are false. I am pleased that the company is unanimous on a candidate."

THE PONCE IS AT SAVANNAH.

The steamship Ponce of the New York and Puerto Rican Steamship Company, overdue on her voyage from this port for Puerto Rico, was towed into Savannah yesterday, with all the blades of her propeller gone. It is supposed the screw came into contact with some submerged wreckage.

Episcopal Bishop to Japan.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—At a meeting of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to-day the Rev. Sidney Partridge was appointed Bishop to Japan. Bishop Partridge will be located at Kioto, and will have jurisdiction over the agents of the Church in Japan. The question of a Bishop to the Hawaiian Islands also came up. Bishop Doane of Albany, the Chairman, was requested to enter into correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury for the purpose of having the spiritual jurisdiction of the islands transferred to the American Church. The Church in Puerto Rico was not discussed.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Restored Church of St. Agnes to be Blessed To-morrow.

CHAPLAINS NEEDED AT MANILA

Dr. Gottheil's Place Is Not to be Filled at Present—The Annual Collection for the Pope.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes, Forty-third Street, near Lexington Avenue, which was damaged by fire last December to the extent of about $50,000, and has been rebuilt and improved, will be formally blessed to-morrow. At 11 o'clock Archbishop Corrigan will sing high pontifical mass, and Bishop McFaul of Trenton will preach the sermon. Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco will be present with Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, Bishop Burke of Albany, Bishop Ludden of Syracuse, and Bishop Farley of this city. At the evening vesper service to-morrow the preacher will be Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General of this archdiocese.

The new organ, costing $20,000, will be used for the first time to-morrow. An elaborate musical programme has been arranged. The service will partake somewhat of a jubilee, since the congregation was to have celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary Jan. 22 last.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew has undertaken to raise funds to send as many Chaplains as possible to the Philippines on board the transports now leaving with troops. The spiritual destitution of American soldiers in the field has been emphasized by Army Secretary Peyton, and Episcopalians are to be appealed to for funds to send clergy there. Last Summer there were five Episcopal workers at Manila, four of them in orders, but one of them has returned. The work proposed by the brotherhood is among soldiers, not among natives. The Young Men's Christian Association will send twelve secretaries with the transports, who will act as Chaplains.

The place made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, who was for so long a time the rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, will not be filled for some time, perhaps some years. The present assistant, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, will virtually be the rabbi. From time to time. Dr. Gottheil will make the address on Sunday mornings. Other rabbis will be invited to give these addresses, but none of them will be asked with the expectation that he may be called to the temple.

The cornerstone of the new Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, in the Corona section of Queens, will be laid to-morrow afternoon, the Right Rev. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn officiating.

Archbishop Corrigan has issued a circular letter to the rectors of all churches in the Archdiocese of New York directing them to notify their parishioners that the annual collection for the benefit of Pope Leo will be made at the several masses in the churches to-morrow morning.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Nov. 5.

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SUBJECT—Nehemiah's Prayer.—Neh., i., 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—Prosper, I pray thee, Thy servant this day.—Neh., i., 11.

Zerubbabel, Ezra, and Nehemiah are the prominent characters and the work of each the prominent features of "The Return." They are the mountain peaks which can be seen afar, and which both give character to and mark the direction of the whole range. Although many years of time intervened between their several appearances in history, yet both historically and spiritually they are very closely related.

Historically, Zerubbabel led the children of "The Captivity" out of Babylon to Jerusalem. His special work was to build the Temple. Then, many years afterward, Ezra appeared with "The Law of God" in his hand. His great work was to study and teach that law. Now Nehemiah appears. His work is to build the walls of Jerusalem and set up the gates.

Spiritually, the building of the Temple is the work of the believer as he grows in grace, "perfecting holiness in the fear of God." He, himself, is to be "filled with all the fullness of God." It is thus the development in the individual of a true Christian character. The guide and standard for this is "The Law of God."

The building of walls, however, was for the security and honor of the great body of the people. A city without them was open to every assault, and it was a city despised. Spiritually, therefore, the work of Nehemiah passes beyond that of the individual to that of the great body of believers which we call "The Church." The guide and standard for this work also is "The Law of God." Ezra's work is thus closely linked with that of both Zerubbabel and Nehemiah.

Instructed by this "Law of God" and obedient to its instruction he who builds the temple must build the walls; and conversely, he who would build the walls effectually must have built the temple faithfully. For building the temple is personal work. Building the walls is church work or work for others. But the two are one. They cannot be separated. He who truly grows in grace will seek the welfare of others, and he who truly seeks the spiritual welfare of others will himself grow in grace. The work strengthens character, and character enlarges the work.

As the work of Zerubbabel, therefore, brought before us the relation of the believer to God, so the work of Nehemiah now brings before us his relation to men. It comes in very appropriately at this time in our studies, both from its close historical connection with what has gone before and from its intimate relationship with the thought of our recent lessons. For it is the logical sequence of the Psalmist's position when he contemplated the blessedness of having sins forgiven; he who realizes this blessedness longs to make it known to others. He cannot but respond to the entreaty with which our studies began.

> Pray for the peace of Jerusalem.
> They shall prosper that love thee.
> Peace be within thy walls
> And prosperity within thy palaces.
> (Psalm cxxii., 6-7.)

Personally Nehemiah is one of the most magnificent characters in the Scriptures. Like that of Joseph and of Daniel, the history of his life is not marred by a single recorded blot or blemish. In him were combined the peculiarities of both David and Solomon, for he was both a soldier and a builder. With one hand he held the sword, with the other the trowel. He conquered self and built up others. He longed to be used, and God honored him by using him. In its civil aspects alone it is impossible to overestimate the value of his work on the future of the Jewish nation.

The name "Nehemiah" appears with that of "Mordecai" in the list of those who went up to Jerusalem with Zerubbabel. (Ezra, ii., 2.) Possibly it may refer to the same person as is now brought before us, mentioned then, however, only because of the prominence he afterward attained. But if he was at that time a mere infant in arms, he would at this time be about 100 years old. That reference, therefore, is more likely to be to an entirely different person.

If this Nehemiah, however, was not one of those who in his childhood had seen the foundation of the Temple laid, and then returned to Shushan, it is evident that he was deeply interested in the welfare of those who were in Jerusalem. At the time Ezra received permission to go to that city from Artaxerxes Longimaus in the seventh year of his reign, he must have been a prominent man at the Court, and with this feeling of interest filling his mind and heart, he was probably of great assistance in procuring that permission. But now, thirteen years had passed away, and it was "in the twentieth year of Artaxerxes the King." (ii., 1.) If Ezra had returned in the interim from Jerusalem, his account of affairs there could not have been very satisfactory. If he did not return, Nehemiah had no authentic information. It is at this period that he introduces himself to us as "the king's cup-bearer." (i., 11.) This was a position of honor, trust, and wealth. He had probably filled it for some time, perhaps from the time that Artaxerxes ascended the throne. It brought him into very close and friendly relations with the King himself. That he held such a position is a strong indication that the respect and influence attained by the Jews in the time of Ahasuerus and Esther were still maintained.

Josephus says that as Nehemiah "was walking before Susa, the metropolis of the Persians, he heard some strangers that were entering the city after a long journey, speaking to one another in the Hebrew tongue; so he went to them and asked them whence they came." This led to the revelation of the wretched condition of Jerusalem—that murder and robbery were openly practiced by the surrounding nations—that not a few of the Jews "were led away captive," and "that the roads were in the daytime found full of dead men." This sad account at once awoke his tenderest sympathies, and caused him to "shed tears" freely. "And while he staid at the gate and lamented thus, one told him that the King was going to sit down to supper; so he made haste, and went as he was, without washing himself, to minister to the King in his office of cupbearer." This awakened the interest of the King.

In the Scriptures, however, it is said that the condition of affairs in Jerusalem was made known to Nehemiah by "Hanani," whom he calls "my brother." (vii., 2.) It was "in the month Chisleu"—our November and December—and he was "in Shushan the palace," or "castle." (V. 1, R. V. margin.) The burden which lay upon his mind and heart was not removed, however, and the interest of the King in his sorrow awakened, until at least four months later, or "in the month Nisan"—our March and April. (ii., 1.) These intervening months were spent in prayer and fasting. (V. 4.) The condition of Jerusalem lay as a heavy weight upon him. He could take no interest in the ordinary pursuits and pleasures of the Court, and when he came before the King even he was quick to see that a great change had come over him. There were many Jews in Shushan, but to none of them was the condition of Jerusalem a burden. They were comfortable, well-protected, and well fed—why should they be concerned for people more than 500 miles away? But to Nehemiah it was a great burden. This distinguished him from all about him. This is always a marked characteristic of all those whom God uses. They are grieved and burdened for His people and cause, when others are indifferent and unconcerned—and deep anxiety produces intense earnestness.

Now the special anxiety of Nehemiah was not that of Zerubbabel that the temple should be built; neither was it that of Ezra that the people should be instructed—nor yet because of the poverty and suffering of his brethren. But it included all of these and much more. The report brought to him by Hanani was: "The remnant that are left of the captivity there in the province are in great affliction and reproach; the wall of Jerusalem also is broken down, and the gates thereof are burned with fire." (Verse 3.) They were in the same condition as when Nebuchadnezzar overthrew the city nearly one hundred and fifty years before. Because of this condition, the temple itself could easily be pillaged, and the people might be scattered. The anxiety of Nehemiah, therefore, was because of this condition of the "walls" and "gates."

In ancient cities "walls and gates" were very important. They fulfilled several purposes. They separated the people within the city from all other people. They protected them from the assaults of their enemies. They marked the growth of the city, for as it spread beyond the first walls, new were erected, higher and stronger than the first. Thus its glory and renown were enhanced. When Moses reminded the children of Israel of their victories and of the cities they had taken, he said: "All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates, and bars." (Deuteronomy, iii., 5.) And when they were about to enter into possession of the promised land, he assured them that they were "to go in to possess nations greater and mightier than" themselves, "cities great and fenced up to heaven." (Deuteronomy, ix., 1.) Thus a city without walls was not only subject to pillage, but it was an object of reproach. It was this which so troubled Nehemiah. There was nothing to separate the people of Jerusalem from the heathen nations round about them—nothing to defend them from assault, nothing to give them renown: They were "in great affliction and reproach," because the walls were broken down, and the gates burned, and in all of their affliction he was afflicted.

As regards the spiritual significance of "walls" and "gates," the Scriptures are not silent. When Isaiah pictures the supremacy of God's kingdom in the world he says, "In that day shall this song be sung in the land of Judah. We have a strong city; salvation will God appoint for walls and bulwarks." (Isaiah, xxvi., 1.) And again, "Thou shalt call thy walls Salvation, and thy gates Praise." (lx., 18.) When St. John in his apocalyptic vision saw this future glory he says, "The wall of the city had twelve foundations, and in them the names of the twelve Apostles of the Lamb." (Revelation, xxi., 14.) And the Apostle Paul adds concerning God's people that they "are built upon the foundation of the Apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone." (Eph., ii., 20.)

Thus we are warranted in assuming that the great truths of "salvation," as revealed to and proclaimed by "the Apostles and prophets," are not only the strong "walls and bulwarks" of the Church, but they are its "praise." As these truths are received into the heart and life of God's children, they separate them from the world. As they are built up in them—resting upon Jesus Christ—in His strength they are able to meet all the assaults of the world, the flesh, and the devil. As these truths are faithfully taught and received, there will be not only the spiritual enlargement of individuals, but the borders of the whole Church will be enlarged, until "all nations shall flow unto it," (Isaiah, ii., 2,) and the glory of the Lord shall rest upon it. Building up the walls and setting up the gates is therefore, spiritually, simply the fulfilling of our Lord's great commission, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." (Mark, xvi., 15.)

Now when Nehemiah realized this wallless and gateless condition of Jerusalem, he was deeply conscious that it required something more than human wisdom and power to meet it. He was only a cupbearer. He was more than 500 miles away from the people who were in need. So far as he knew, he was the only man in all the country who felt any anxiety on their behalf. What then could he do? Many a man in similar circumstances has asked the same question.

He could pray. And he did pray. It was no mere formal prayer. His whole heart was in it. He asked for wisdom and for opportunity. He recognized his own unworthiness and confessed it. He pleaded the promises of God. His strong argument was—"Now these are Thy servants, and Thy people, whom Thou hast redeemed by Thy great power, and by Thy strong hand." (Verse 10.) It was such intense prayer that it affected his daily life, and changed the very fashion of his face. And all through his history, we find it constantly repeated. There is no occasion or circumstance in his career, no work to be done or trial to be borne, that is not associated with prayer. And his prayers are always accompanied with thanksgiving. (Phil., iv., 6.)

Such prayer—"the effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." (James, v., 16,) and in due time, in the case of Nehemiah, it was answered. But, as with all such earnest prayers, when the answer came he did not recognize it. When the opportunity he so much desired began to open to him in the awakened interest of his Master, he "was very sore afraid." (ii., 2.) With fear and trembling he made known to the earthly king what he had asked boldly of the Heavenly King of kings. Such men are always more at ease with the Almighty than with their fellow men. "So," he says, "I prayed to the God of Heaven." (ii., 4.) Thus encouraged and strengthened he stated fully to Artaxerxes his desire, and he not only received permission to go to Jerusalem, but all that was necessary for the accomplishment of his work.

How he fulfilled that work will come before us next week.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of Zerubbabel, Ezra, and Nehemiah, and how were they related historically?

What is the spiritual meaning of "building the temple," and what is its standard and guide?

What is the meaning of "building the walls," and what is its standard and guide?

What is the intimate relation between "building the temple" and "building the walls," and why is this lesson appropriate at this time?

What is said of the character and work of Nehemiah, and of his connection with the people who went up to Jerusalem?

When did he become prominent in history, and what was his position in Persia?

What is Josephus's account of the awakening of his interest in the people of Jerusalem?

What do the Scriptures say, and what was the effect?

How did Nehemiah's anxiety differ from that of Zerubbabel and Ezra?

What is said of the importance of "walls" and "gates"?

How is their meaning explained in the Scriptures, and what is their spiritual significance?

How did Nehemiah prepare for his work, and what is said of it?

What was the result of his praying?

CHURCH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

To be Held at the Metropolitan Tabernacle Tuesday and Wednesday.

The sixth annual convention of the Open and Institutional Church League will be begun at the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, next Tuesday evening, and will continue during the following day.

On Tuesday the address of welcome will be given by J. M. Cornell, and addresses will be made by the Rev. L. Mason Clarke of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. Charles Wood of Philadelphia. On Wednesday morning the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church in this city will speak on "How to Reach Men in the Destitute Sections of Our Cities." In the afternoon addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, the Rev. Edward Holyoke of Providence, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Dickinson of Boston, the Rev. Dr. P. S. Moxom of Springfield, Mass., and the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. In the evening Everett P. Wheeler, President of the East Side House Settlement, the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, and the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay will speak.

As will be seen by the list of speakers, the convention is entirely undenominational, its object being to advance the general organic work of the churches, especially those in large centres of population.

New Jerusalem Church.

At a largely attended business meeting of the New Jerusalem Church, held in the vestry of the church, in East Thirty-fifth Street, on Wednesday evening, a floating debt of $7,000 was nearly all subscribed for. Dr. Thomas M. Dillingham presided, and he and other speakers alluded in terms of high praise to the work accomplished by the pastor, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, who came to the church a year ago. All the speakers were of the opinion that the church was entering upon an era of prosperity. Among those who spoke were Judge Francis J. Worcester, Dr. Gorham Bacon, James G. Wentz, William N. Niles, F. Edwin Elwell, and Charles S. Holmes.

Nearness of the Lord's Coming.

The six evangelists of the Catholic Apostolic Church, who last Sunday night held services at Carnegie Hall, Chickering Hall, Cooper Union, the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Harlem; the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and the Saengerbund Hall, Brooklyn, will preach again in the same halls to-morrow. Their mission is to proclaim the nearness of the Lord's coming. The large sum of money expended in carrying on these services, the evangelists say, is contributed by the people of the church, who want their fellow-Christians to know what they believe.

St. Joseph's Church Fair.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Yorkville, of which Father Lammel is pastor, will open a fair for the benefit of the church next Sunday evening. William F. Grell, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, will open the fair, and an address will be made by Ira Edgar Rider. The fair will last three weeks. Music will be provided by the members of the Arion, Liederkranz, and Eichenkranz Societies, Kreuzer Quartet Club, Mozart Verein, St. Joseph's Church choir, and the Aschenbroedel.

Pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

The Rev. Dr. J Wilbur Chapman, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, will start on Feb. 10 for Egypt and Palestine. A very large number of fellow-pastors and friends have decided to make the tour with Dr. Chapman, and more than one hundred clergymen and religious workers in the United States and Canada will sail with him on the Fürst Bismarck.

Memorial Service at St. Mark's.

There will be a special service and sermon at St. Mark's Church on All Saints' Day, next Wednesday, at 10 A. M. It is intended to make this service of a memorial character, and it is especially designed for those whose ancestors, relatives, or friends are buried in St. Mary's Churchyard. The choir of the church will be present and render appropriate music. There will also be an evening service with sermon at 8 o'clock.

To Talk on Prodigals.

"Prodigals, prodigals," will be the subject upon which the Rev. Stephen Innes will preach to-morrow evening at St. Ambrose Church, Prince and Thompson Streets. Special music will be rendered by two choirs of forty voices. The parish paper, St. Ambrose Herald, with Dr. J. Judaschke as editor, will make its first appearance to-morrow, and will be distributed at the different church services.

Prison Sunday To-morrow.

To-morrow is Prison Sunday, and a number of city churches will observe it. The Prison Association of 135 East Fifteenth Street asks support for its work. Gifts of second-hand clothing are greatly needed.

Dr. Adler to Speak on Dreyfus.

Dr. Felix Adler will speak on "The Lessons of the Dreyfus Case" before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall to-morrow evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Pn. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by the rector, 11 A. M.; full choral evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH Avenue and 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Rev. William H. Pulsford will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach in the morning.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "Ingersoll's Religion of Humanity." Sunday school 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th Street.—Dr. Cadman, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Harvest Festival Day. Special music. Concert to-night free.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45. Rev. James O'Connor preaches: "Christ Our High Priest; the Pope's Peter's Pence."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Services at 11 o'clock; sermon by the pastor, Dr. Terry; at 4 o'clock praise service, cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," by Stainer, sung by quartet and chorus of forty voices.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Charles H. Eaton, D. D., the pastor, will preach; 11 A. M., "The Forward Look of Universalism"; 8 P. M., "Democracy and the Church."

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "The Money Power in the Church"; 8, "Is There a Hell?" You are invited.

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
HENRY VAN DYKE, Pastor.
Services Sunday, October 29th.
Dr. van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Services preparatory to communion, in the church, Friday evening, November 3d, at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach morning and evening; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CARNEGIE AND CHICKERING HALLS, Cooper Union, N. Y.; Y. M. C. A. Hall, Harlem; Brooklyn Academy of Music and Saengerbund Hall, Brooklyn.—"Our Lord's Coming." Evangelists of the Catholic Apostolic Church in all these halls Sunday night, Oct. 29th. Admission free. No collection. An important message as to what God has done for the Church.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. by the pastor, and at 8 P. M. by the Rev. Walter Lowrie; Sabbath school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, 10:45. Solemn vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Rev. Jas. S. McIlvaine, D. D., will preach.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Anthem, "I Will Magnify Thee".....Calkin
Offertory, "As the Hart Pants".....Mendelssohn
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Sittings in this church are free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 35TH ST. AND Lexington Av., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; morning prayer, with sermon, 11 A. M.; evening service, 8 P. M.; Holy Communion, 1st Sunday, 11 A. M., 3d Sunday, 8 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. CROWE preaches at 11 A. M.
"The Contributions of Religion to the World's Moral Life."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St.—Oct. 29, 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by Dr. Morgan, rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M., Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach. Subject, "What Can We Know About God?" Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. Subject of the pastor's sermon, "The Brilliancy and Sin of the Age; A Scripture Parable." Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Evening services, Chapel of Divine Providence, 350 West 44th St., 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communion, 7 and 8 o'clock. Choral celebration. Sermon by Dr. Houghton, offertorium by Barnby, 10:30; choral evensong, 5 o'clock. Harvest festival.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 57TH Street, Between 8th and 9th Avs., Rev. H. Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector.—Services to-morrow, Oct. 29th.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer; sermon by the rector.
8 P. M.—Children's service; address by Rev. J. M. Neifert.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer; sermon by Rev. F. N. Cockcroft.
All Saints' Day, Nov. 1st.
10:30 A. M.—Morning prayer; holy communion; sermon by the rector.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 WEST 56TH ST., Rev. B. Q. Denham, Pastor.—10:45 A. M., "The Fine Arts"; 8 P. M., "The Fact of the Name of Jesus." Christian Endeavor, 7 P. M.

DR. JOHN J. REED, PASTOR OF WASHington Square Church, Fourth Street, near Sixth Av., preaches 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic—"What Shall We Do with Our Tempers?"

DR. R. S. MacARTHUR
preaches morning and evening in Calvary Church, West 57th Street, near Sixth Avenue.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 30 22e RUE Ouest.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10h ½ du matin et a 8h du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, recteur.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St.—Rev. W. S. Richardson, Minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. J. H. Eddy, D. D., of Albany, N. Y. Bible school, with special classes for young men and young women, at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 29th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. John F. Carson, D. D., pastor Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, will officiate. Sunday school and adult Bible classes will meet at 9:30. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., will officiate.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of Song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

HENRY FRANK,
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av.—Mornings, 11, "HAS WORLD ROOM FOR DEVIL?" Seats free.

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
Unity Congregation, Mott Memorial Hall, Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday, 11 A. M. "The Principle of Expansion."

LUTHER'S BATTLE CRY, ANNIVERSARY of Reformation, St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and 73d St.—11 A. M., evening service at 8. Dr. Remensnyder, pastor.

MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach. Morning service, 11. Afternoon, 4:30.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d St., Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., and John E. Bushnell, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M., subject, "Life's Supreme Quest," and at 8 P. M., "The Prodigal's Welcome Home"; Dr. Johnston will preach at both services.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Leslie Hall, southwest cor. 83d St. and Broadway. Morning, 11 A. M., evening, 8 P. M. Sunday school immediately after morning service.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach, 10:45 and 7:30.

OLD JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church.—One hundred and thirty-first anniversary, Sunday, October 29; love feast at 9:30; sermon at 10:30 by Rev. M. B. Chapman, D. D.; at 2:30 addresses by Rev. W. I. Haven, D. D.; Hon. Bird S. Coler, Comptroller, and Rev. F. M. North, D. D.; Epworth League prayer meeting at 6:30; preaching at 7:30 by Rev. Wm. V. Kelley, D. D. All friends of the First Church of Methodism are cordially invited.

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Senator MASON has the right idea of his course in regard to the policy of his party. He proposes at the earliest practicable moment to appeal to the people of Illinois, if his party and he shall sharply differ.

The Senator says that he is an expansionist, but not an imperialist. He is opposed to expansion by force of arms. He insists that if the people of the Philippines do not wish to come under the jurisdiction of the United States they shall not be compelled to do so, while if they desire to come they must be protected in the exercise of what he regards as their natural rights. At the approaching session of Congress he expects that this issue will be raised. He will discuss it with all the fullness secured by the rules of the Senate. If it is not decided in accordance with his views he will await the action of his party in National Convention, and if he cannot approve of that he will resign his seat in the Senate and go before the people of his State to ask for a re-election by the Legislature to be chosen at the following election. That is a thoroughly straightforward, rational, and American way of dealing with public questions, and is worthy of a Senator from the State in which ABRAHAM LINCOLN and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS fought out the issue of slavery in a contest for a seat in the Senate.

The Senator from Illinois probably recognizes the fact that the issue he wishes to present to the people of Illinois and to those of the United States in the present instance is seriously complicated and obscured by the existence of war in the Philippines. Whether that war is the fault or the misfortune of either party to it, it must interfere with the consideration of the question of the rights of the Filipinos by the people of the United States. Rightly or wrongly, the average voter, and, indeed, the great body of voters, will be affected by the fact that the people whose rights are to be decided are in arms against the Government of the United States. It may be that the Government is wrong, and that the voters ought to condemn it. It is not impossible that the voters can be convinced of that duty. But it will be granted that the decision will be extremely difficult and doubtful. The Senator and those who agree with him should also see that the position of the President in regard to their demands is a trying one. If they ask him to stop the use of force in the Philippines he must have some assurance as to what will happen. He will deny that he has the authority to cease fighting those who continue in arms against the army he has sent there, and he will say that he certainly cannot withdraw that army from the islands unconditionally and without any security as to the obligations that have unquestionably been assumed by the United States. The policy of surrender may be, as some of the opponents of the Administration say that it is, surrender to conscience, but it is a herculean task to convince the people of the country of that fact, and it is simply idle to ask the President to accept that policy until he has been bid to do so by the unmistakable voice of the people.

We venture, then, to suggest to the Senator from Illinois that he undertake to get from AGUINALDO a proposition to cease fighting, a full statement of the things he desires, and of his own ability to make all the people of the islands accept them, and make these the basis of an appeal to the American people. AGUINALDO has announced his confidence in the movement in which Senator MASON is engaged and has professed his friendship for its leaders. He ought to listen to their advice, and they ought to advise him that he cannot hope to secure his ends without the assent of the people of this country. Let the Senator and those who believe with him try to secure an appeal under the sole condition on which it can have a chance to be listened to—the cessation of war on the part of the party of AGUINALDO. We shall be told that it is the duty of the President to stop the war. Possibly, but we do not believe he can, and we are sure that he will not, without the assurance we have described. If any one can get that assurance, it is the anti-imperialists, of whom Senator MASON is an honored leader.

MR. MAZET.

Mr. MAZET has appeared before the voters of his district to present his claims to re-election. We do not think that he has made a strong case.

His defense as against Tammany is good. He has no trouble in disposing of the Tammany appeal to local pride, or of the charge that he has sought to discredit the city by the investigation in which he is engaged. What discredit has come to the city is due to the facts that have been exposed and not to the inquiry into the facts. For the facts relating to the City Government Tammany is responsible and not Mr. MAZET. If the issue in his district were the offensive revelations as to the motives and methods of Tammany, the only criticism to be made on Mr. MAZET would be that he has not been thorough enough. We may add that the conduct of the Tammany campaign in the district is doing Mr. MAZET more good than harm. It would be easier to defeat him if Tammany would draw out of the fight.

But this is not the issue in the district. It cannot fairly be made so, because Mr. STEWART, though he has been taken as the candidate of the Democratic organization, in its eagerness to prevent the return of Mr. MAZET, does not represent the aims or methods of that organization and is pledged to the principles of the Citizens' Union, which he can be fully trusted to carry out. He is an upright, courageous, capable man, devoted to the interests of the city and independent of all political dictation. His election would not strengthen Tammany or any other party machine in the Legislature, and it would provide the city with a competent champion as against all machines.

The real defect in the claim of Mr. MAZET to represent a New York district in the Assembly he does not undertake to deal with. It is that he has not been impartial in his work as an investigator, that he has pursued his party foes and has not pursued but has protected his party friends. This is the impression that he has made on nearly all who have followed his course, and we cannot deny that it seems to us well founded. It is a fatal defect. The position that he has accepted is that of a prosecutor for the people, not a Republican prosecutor of Democratic offenders, but a fair prosecutor of all offenders. Partisanship in such a function is a betrayal of trust, as complete and as dishonorable as in a Judge. It is on this ground that the opposition to Mr. MAZET in his district is based, and that opposition is shared by large numbers who are inclined to the Republican side in party politics. No adequate effort is being made by his friends or by himself to meet it. We greatly fear that no effort that they could make would be adequate.

GEN. GUY HENRY.

That is a sad announcement of the death of Gen. GUY HENRY, at an age when it might reasonably be expected that he had some years of work still before him, and it is an announcement of public and general concern, because work in the case of such a man means public service of the very highest importance, and especially means this just now, when the combination of qualities which Gen. HENRY has shown is more urgently needed than it has ever been before in our National history. "In such an emergency," as BURKE said, "the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied."

What should we have done, during the last year and a half, without the one class of trained and experienced public servants we possess, the officers of the army and navy? The mere fact of service is doubtless a training, but when the combined instruction and discipline of West Point or Annapolis are prefixed to it, the result is something which, so far as the conduct of war by land or sea is concerned, puts us on an equality, in that respect, with the least favored nations, the nations which have to dismiss, in the pressure of their necessities, as a counsel of unattainable perfection, the Scriptural promise of a time when the nations "shall not learn war any more."

We have every reason to congratulate ourselves that a certain proportion of our people have "learned war," and that they have learned it very well. Of this special knowledge it may be said of us nationally, as the legendary Texan is said to have said of us individually, with reference to the uses of the pistol, that "you don't often want it, but when you do want it, you want it bad." Where should we have found ourselves, at the opening of the Spanish war, if we had not had a number of trained and competent officers, who had been systematically undervalued and neglected by Congress and by the people, but who nevertheless, under the compulsion of their own sense of duty and honor, had been fitting themselves, in obscure and undervalued service, for the performance of more visible and of clearly indispensable service? Not one of these had been doing his work more faithfully in the dark than Gen. HENRY. Not one was better prepared to use in larger and more conspicuous fields the experience thus painfully and thanklessly acquired. The famous Indian fighter found his experience all available in civilized warfare.

Of mere fighting in the Spanish war it was not his fortune to see very much since he was on service in the invasion of Puerto Rico. Gen. MILES has not received, either officially or from the public, the credit which belongs to him precisely for making the campaign in Puerto Rico bloodless, and therefore of less sensational interest than the campaign in Cuba, through his skill in doing exactly what his enemy was not expecting him to do, and in thus rendering the strong Spanish positions untenable. The "picnic campaign" might have been a different campaign under a different commander. But it was after that campaign was won that Gen. HENRY established his freshest claim to the gratitude of his countrymen. What he did as Military Governor of Puerto Rico went to justify FREDERICK the Great's preference for men of military training as public servants in all kinds.

It is true that not all our recent experience has tended to justify this preference. The troubles in the Philippines, by which our good intentions have been intercepted on their way to the Filipinos, are by the Filipinos laid at the door of an American officer, and even of a West Pointer of the straitest sect. But there was no trouble of this, or, indeed, of any other kind, with reference to Gen. HENRY'S administration of Puerto Rico. That was so conducted that the natives came to regard the Military Governor not only with respect but with affection. The grateful and mournful farewell to him of the Puerto Ricans was, in all the circumstances, an event probably unique and unprecedented. Considering that three years yet intervened between him and the age of compulsory retirement fixed for the army, and many more yet between him and the probable end of his usefulness as a civil administrator, his death is especially to be lamented. "In this emergency, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied."

THE "TRUE INWARDNESS" OF THE WAR.

The debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, with which the session of Parliament opened, was both entertaining and instructive. Perhaps, upon the whole, it was more entertaining than instructive, but it did not lack for instructiveness. We have already given in full the remarks of Lord SALISBURY in the House of Lords, because these constitute the most authoritative statement of the "case" of the British Government. But there were other noteworthy statements, even in the House of Lords, and one of these was the statement of Lord SELBORNE, the son of the first Earl, who was so much better known, outside of his own country, as Sir ROUNDELL PALMER. Lord SELBORNE addressed most of his speech to refuting the charges of bad faith which had been brought against the management of the British side of the negotiations with the Transvaal. But at the close of it he showed a burst of candor which was as honorable and, we may add, as British as the tributes of the British newspapers to the valor of the Boers in the field. He said, as reported in the third person by The London Times:

> He did not believe that the Government of the South African Republic ever intended to give the franchise to the Uitlanders, ["Hear! hear!"] and the reason was this—that the leaders of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State had had an ideal before their minds—quite honorable in itself, and one which they were entitled to cherish if they chose, yet which had this unfortunate and deadly blot in its conception, that it was absolutely incompatible with the ideal of the British people. That ideal was that the future development of South Africa should be on Dutch and not on British lines—that if South Africa should be federated in the future, it should be outside and not within the orbit of the British Empire. ["Hear! hear!"] It was simply a conflict of the two ideals which were simply incompatible. That, he believed, was the real history of this crisis. It was not a war about the letter "s" or any small distinction between five and seven years' franchise. [Cheers.] It was a war brought about because two people, who ought to be kindred and who ought to be friends, had, unfortunately for themselves, cherished and aspired to two different ideals. Regretful, sad, and distressed as they were that they should be brought into conflict with the Dutch in South Africa, yet, when they were confronted with this question as to whether the paramountcy, the predominance of British influence, was to be forever asserted in South Africa or not, there could be no hesitation or doubt as to the lines that the Government would pursue. [Cheers.]

According to Lord SELBORNE, the conflict between the British and the Dutch in South Africa is what Mr. SEWARD, speaking of the struggle between freedom and slavery in this country, called "an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces." It is no more to be expected that the Boers shall abandon the civilization which alone they know and which they represent than that the British shall abandon the civilization in which they believe and in which we also believe as the highest result of Time. In other words, the Boers are no more to be blamed for acting like Boers and fighting for what they believe in than the British are to be blamed for fighting for what they believe in. This we hold to be the real gist of the contest, and it follows that we may partly sympathize with and wholly honor the champions of each side. It is very unusual to see such a comprehension of the other side felt and expressed by a champion of one at the outbreak of a war. We need not add that such a sentiment on the part of the victor, if it be carried out in action, will do very much to conciliate the vanquished and to promote the pacification of Africa after the actual fighting has reached its inevitable end.

THREE NINETEEN-KNOTTERS.

The last Congress, in demanding that the three new battleships authorized by it to be added to the navy should not only exceed in displacement any of those previously authorized and completed or begun, but should have the highest practicable speed, undoubtedly reflected the educated opinion of the Navy Department, an opinion strengthened by recent experience.

It is gratifying to learn from Washington that the officers who constitute the Board on Naval Construction have determined that the three battleships shall be planned to make a speed of 19 knots an hour. This indicates the adoption of the theory that if we are to have battleships worthy to be called first class, they shall possess the qualities that go to make up the first-class fighting ships of other nations.

The admirable performances of the battleship Oregon have made her a favorite in our navy. But her record of 16 knots is low as compared with that of later battleships built or projected by England, France, Germany, and Italy. We have expressed regret that our lack of experience or foresight led us to begin other battleships of low speed after other nations had advanced the standard of battleship speed for their navies. It was not expected, when the Kearsarge type of battleships was authorized, that war would intervene between the time of their laying down and entry into service to demonstrate the desirability of greater speed for fighting ships of great power.

Another modification that seems to have been suggested by the experience of war and the production of armor of greater resisting power than the Harveyized armor, with the advantage also to be gained by dispensing with weight, is that intimated in the proposition to make the armor protection to the vitals of the new battleships of ten inches' thickness instead of the extreme of seventeen inches applied to the Kearsarge and Kentucky. Rear Admiral O'NEILL, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is emphatic in his recommendation of the use of Krupp armor, even if it cost more than the limit of $400 a ton, which the last Congress fixed with the result that all efforts to contract for armor for the Maine class of battleships were rendered futile by the neglect of armormakers to bid.

The thirteen-inch gun does not appear to find a place in the minds of the planners of the nineteen-knot battleships. They are now inclined to substitute for them the twelve-inch guns and eight-inch guns in the turrets, with broadside batteries of six-inch guns. The superposed, or two-story, turrets, not yet tested, as they soon will be on the Kearsarge, may be repeated in the newest battleships.

The most satisfactory indication, however, is that of a determination by the Navy Department to produce battleships that shall have a trial speed up to that of the best navies in the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Illinois has an extremely thoroughgoing and far-reaching law forbidding the use for advertising purposes of the National flag or arms. Of course, the statute owes its existence to a feeling with which all patriots possessing even the rudiments of good taste must heartily sympathize, but it has caused a lot of rather useless trouble to a good many decently intentioned people and provided a number of knotty legal problems for the Illinois courts to solve. The most serious difficulties have arisen from attempts to enforce the provisions of the law as against dealers in articles manufactured outside the State. For such goods often bear devices tabooed in Illinois, but deemed unobjectionable at their place of origin and in some cases formally authorized under the United States patent or copyright laws. Three Judges have been hearing at Chicago this week elaborate arguments against the constitutionality of the flag law, made in behalf of a man arrested for selling merchandise from St. Louis ornamented with a copyrighted eagle resting on a National shield. The four points raised by the defendant's attorney were that a State cannot legislate with reference to the American flag or emblem; that the statute is in effect an interference with inter-State commerce; that it violates the Fourteenth Amendment, and that it is class legislation. To all this the Judges listened patiently and promised to give a decision—some day. Meanwhile, wonder is expressed that the wicked advertisers do not seek refuge in the plea that their pictures are almost never accurate enough to bring them within the reach of the law, if strictly interpreted. For unless a flag or a coat of arms is made just so, with precisely the right number of stars and of stripes, arranged in accordance with fixed regulations, it is not a flag or coat of arms at all, or at least it is not one in which the law can take any particular interest.

—Not quite all of the military ability shown by the Filipinos was acquired while fighting their late masters, the Spaniards. A correspondent of one of the London papers calls attention to the little known fact that sixteen years ago a considerable force of natives were taught the arts of war in a very practical way by thoroughly competent French officers. "In 1883," according to this authority, "the French in Tongking found that white troops could not possibly compete with natives in the matter of mobility, and as France could not then hire Tongkingese, she borrowed a body of Filipinos from Spain. These very Filipinos are now playing a similar game against the Americans. Some of AGUINALDO'S present officers served in Tongking and defeated Chinese and Tongkingese hordes who had beaten Frenchmen. Bravery is almost of no account. French troops could not move quickly enough, and no white troops can. It has become evident that it is a mistake to set white troops chasing natives in tropical swamps and woods. The Americans are not the first to suffer from delusions on this point." Yet we have not heard very many complaints about the inability of the American troops to get over the surface of Luzon as rapidly as circumstances demand. When it comes to hiding in the jungle, or to quick changes from uniform to civilian dress, then, indeed, the Filipinos demonstrate a decided superiority to the American troops. Surely, they did not learn these things from the French.

NUGGETS.

Restful Evenings.

"Prosperity brings peace."

"That's so; the man next door is so busy now that he comes home at night too tired to practice on his cornet."—Chicago Record.

Degeneracy of the Stage.

"Did you enjoy 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' at the matinée, Aunt Lucinda?"

"No; it didn't have half so many deathbeds as it used to have when I was young."—Chicago Record.

Their Flat as Uncle Jerry Saw It.

"Did you visit the Throgginses while you were in the city, Uncle Jerry?"

"Yes, and they live in the curusest house you ever saw. They call it a flat. Well, it may have been a flat wunst, but it stands right on edge now."—Chicago Tribune.

Wait a Minute.

"Come on," said Noah, looking at his watch. "It's time we were getting into the ark."

"You'll have to wait a minute," replied Mrs. Noah from the top of the stairway, "I'm not going out without my rainy-day skirt on."—Chicago Tribune.

Not Intimate.

Hedrikton—Are you familiar with the Gudjuns who live next to you on your street?

Sandbliss—Oh, dear, no. We sometimes borrow their lawnmower or get them to feed our cat when we are away, but nothing more than that.—Boston Transcript.

A QUERULOUS OBJECTION.

From The Washington Star.

A sad waste of pity you'll note day by day
'Mongst people of wisdom bereft;
For creatures unthinking great care we display
And the people who need it get left.
But by far the most twaddlesome note of regret
Is this sentiment feeble and tame
Which again and again bids us sorrow and fret—
This tale of the moth and the flame.

Here's a toast to the flame that attracted the bug
Who was seeking for things to devour;
Who, fixed with a berth so secluded and snug
In your wardrobe, would feast by the hour.
Perhaps such a cold-blooded thought merits blame,
Perhaps it is wicked to gloat,
But this moth, just the same, who gets caught by the flame
Won't be eating your best Winter coat.

GEN. YOUNG REPULSES REBELS.

Meets Filipinos Strongly Intrenched and Defeats Them—Two Americans Killed and One Wounded.

MANILA, Oct. 28.—Gen. Young's column, which left San Isidro yesterday morning at daybreak, moving northward in the direction of Santa Rosa, encountered the enemy strongly intrenched just beyond the Tubeatin River.

A brisk fight ensued and the rebels were repulsed.

Two Americans were killed and one wounded.

Pursuit was impossible on account of the width and depth of the stream.

BISAYAN TRAITOR ARRESTED.

Ruperto Santiago Swore Allegiance to the United States and Then Aided the Insurgents.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—M. Ruperto Santiago, one of the wealthiest Bisayans, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and who posed as a friend of Americans, has been arrested at Iloilo, while other Bisayans are being watched. The prisoner is charged with organizing a revolutionary junta.

Santiago owns sugar estates throughout the Island of Negros. It is asserted that a Council of Ten and the manager of the junta met daily at Santiago's office for the purpose of engineering an extensive scheme of collections for an insurrection. One of Santiago's steamers was captured carrying supplies to the rebels. His arrest caused rumors of an outbreak of the natives of Iloilo, and precautions have been taken to prevent trouble.

DECLINES FILIPINO PROPOSITION.

Otis Will Not Confer About Spanish Prisoners and Peace.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The War Department has received the following:

"Manila, Oct. 27.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Insurgent Government submitted application to send five Commissioners to Manila to arrange difficulties attending release of Spanish sick prisoners and discuss peace conditions. Declined. No negotiations necessary, as we would gladly receive all Spanish prisoners at our lines, welcome them from their cruel captivity, and labor for their welfare. Correspondence by mail.

"OTIS."

BURN HOUSES IN CONCEPTION.

Soldiers and Marines Avenge the Loss of the Concord's Coxswain.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—A battalion of the Eighteenth Regiment and the marines of the gunboat Concord form an expedition at Conception, Northern Panay, which is searching for the Concord's coxswain, who was lured ashore by a white flag and who is supposed to be a prisoner. They found the place deserted, and burned every house as a punishment.

GEN. OTIS'S CABLE REPORTS.

Announce Departure of Troops and Arrival of Transports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The following cablegrams have been received at the War Department from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Oct. 27.

"Lawton's advance under Young, North San Isidro, near Cananatuan. Established experimental station, three months' supplies being forwarded by San Juan River route. Lawton meets little resistance. Twenty-sixth Volunteers and battalion Nineteenth Infantry sent to Iloilo."

"Transport Tacoma, headquarters, seven companies, Twenty-seventh Volunteers, arrived: Casualties, Corp. Henderson, Company C, washed overboard. Two men deserted and seven left sick at Honolulu, of whom Corp. Hunter, Company G, dead. No other casualties. Command in good health."

"Transport Sheridan, Thirty-third Volunteers, and recruits arrived. Good condition. One casualty, Private Hulgan, Company K, died en route."

Transport Missouri at Port Said.

PORT SAID, Oct. 27.—The United States transport Missouri, with a large quantity of medical supplies and a number of nurses, has arrived here en route to Manila.

Mules Arrive at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The army transport Port Albert has arrived at Manila with 498 mules, losing only 3 on the trip.

LIEUT. CARMODY DISAPPEARS.

Is Missed from the Relief Between Guam and Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—News was received at the War Department to-day of the arrival of the hospital ship Relief at Manila. She reported the disappearance at sea between Guam and Manila of Lieut. Robert E. Carmody, who went to Guam with the Marine Battalion on the Yosemite when Capt. Leary was sent out as Governor to take possession of the island.

There are no details of the occurence. It appears that Lieut. Carmody was taken aboard at Guam, presumably sick and on orders home or else on a furlough. It is thought possible that he may have jumped overboard while delirious.

Lieut. Carmody entered the Marine Corps on April 13 of this year, having been appointed at large. On April 27 he was assigned to the Guam Battalion and ordered on board the Yosemite, which sailed from this port for Guam by way of Manila May 10. He arrived at Guam Aug. 17. Lieut. Carmody was at the Naval Academy about four months in 1897. He was the son of Paymaster John R. Carmody, who was retired April 9, 1899, and a nephew of Lieut. Commander Robert E. Carmody, who was retired June 6, 1896.

PHILIPPINE QUESTION DEBATED.

Dr. Lyman Abbott and Dr. A. A. Berle Discuss It at Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 27.—"Shall America Enforce and Maintain Sovereignty Over the Philippines?" was the question discussed to-night before the Outlook Club in Montclair Club Hall. The Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., of New York, spoke in the affirmative and the Rev. A. A. Berle, D. D., pastor of the Brighton Congregational Church, Boston, in the negative. Dr. Abbott said, in part:

"We pledge ourselves wherever our flag has gone there it should remain. Having vanquished the Spanish fleet and assumed the responsibility, and, having it denied by a section of the population, what should we do when this section resist? 'Hands off,' and insist upon it. We have taken the responsibility and I would like Congress to appropriate the money necessary to establish and maintain our sovereignty."

Dr. Berle declared that the enforcement of American sovereignty in the Philippine Islands derives its significance from the fact that it introduces a totally novel element into the American conception of government. "The use of force by the American people," he said, "in the maintenance of their jurisdiction over an unwilling people is to be resisted on the following grounds. First—It is in violation of the spirit and temper of our fundamental law and all the historic declarations which represent them. Second—It is the introduction of the military ideal of government as against the primary principles of democracy, which is that free peoples can only be governed with their consent. Third—It is in contradiction to the American conception of National life and the proper functions of the armed power of the State.

PETTIGREW PRAISES AGUINALDO

South Dakota Senator Says He Is Ashamed of His Own Country.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—A Journal special from Aberdeen, S. D., says: "Reports from Senator Pettigrew's meeting at Woonsocket credit him with having eulogized Aguinaldo as a patriot and hero. He never once referred to the achievements of the South Dakota Regiment in Luzon or mentioned its homecoming.

"At the conclusion of this portion of his address he said: 'I am ashamed of my country. I would pull down the flag and go back and blot out recent history if I could.'"

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

May Irwin Vociferously Welcomed at the Bijou.

NEW BATCH OF "COON" SONGS

"Sister Mary" Is the Name of Her New Farce—Gossip of the Theatres.

May Irwin began her annual engagement at the Bijou Theatre last night amid a tumult of welcoming applause. She retains her vogue, and has lost none of the skill and personal force that established it. Her new three-act farce is called "Sister Mary," (the title, by the way, of a drama by Clement Scott, in which Julia Arthur acted at the American Theatre some years ago,) and Glen Macdonough built it to order for her.

Miss Irwin appears as Alicia Penn, a married woman, who, without her husband's knowledge, writes a book about matrimony under the pseudonym of "Sister Mary." The identity of the author is known only to the publisher, Scribner McHarper. The book is much talked of, and a wealthy old relative of Alicia gets very angry about it. This lady, Cornelia Spiggot, intends to leave her money to Alicia, who has the best of reasons, therefore, for carefully guarding her secret. Mrs. Spiggott and her husband come to spend a month with the Penns, and other relatives follow them, so that with her secret and her household cares, "Sister Mary" has her hands full.

But no one need to worry on her account. She finds plenty of time for nonsense. And she has a large batch of new songs, which she sings in her usual inimitable way.

"Sister Mary," of course, is simply a vaudeville, and no dramatic illusion is aimed at. Yet it enables Miss Irwin to do some capital comic acting. In a domestic episode in Act I., in which she and Mr. Herbert Gresham try to hang a picture, and in a burlesque scene of jealousy heightened by accidental intoxication in Act II., she is really an actress, though, of course, both situations are utterly extravagant.

But Miss Irwin's audiences like her well enough when she is only an entertainer, and they have never liked her better than they will like her in this new piece. It contains a very fair allowance of novel fun, and the dialogue is the best Mr. Macdonough has written. The three "darky" songs are of average merit, though these syncopated melodies have probably had their day, while Miss Irwin's treatment of them could not be bettered. In the 'possum song of the last act, with its illustrative "business," her imitation of negro character (or the prevailing comic idea of it) is particularly amusing and expert.

But there is a good supply of other music in "Sister Mary." One taking song, "What Did Mary Do?" credited to Louis Harrison and sung by Miss Irwin with a closed mouth refrain, seems to be a copy of "Mary Was a Housemaid," recently sung in London in a piece called "Pot Pourri." A dainty setting of Robert Louis Stevenson's lullaby, "My Bed Is Like a Little Boat," sung by Miss Irwin and the company, is a unique and charming divertissement. The saltatorial "turns" are good, too.

In fact, this entertainment ought to serve to keep Miss Irwin profitably in town all Winter. It is dainter and prettier than her former farces, and not a bit less lively.

Mr. Gresham, as an amiable young husband; Mr. Joseph Sparks, Miss Vassar, and Miss Rial are conspicuously competent in the support.

Percival Penn	Herbert Gresham
Alicia Penn	May Irwin
Cornelia Spiggott	Louise Rial
Charlemagne Spiggott	Roland Carter
William Guy	Joseph M. Sparks
Mrs. William Guy	Ola Humphrey
John Wemple	Charles Prince
Mrs. John Wemple	Amy Muller
Willie Dew	Melville Ellis
Scribner McHarper	George Beane
Lucy Lingard	Madelon Temple
Amy Gray	Aileen May
Amanda Cracker	Gussie Jones
Pansy Hollyhock	Sally Lomas
Daisy Rose	Lillie Lawton
Violet Buttercup	Marie Willward
Mignonette Marshmallow	Madeline Anderton
Mrs. Kitty Weed	Queenie Vassar

HARRY GRABOFF'S RECITAL.

Harry Graboff, a juvenile pianist, gave a recital in Mendelssohn Hall last night. The audience was a large one, composed almost wholly of pupils and friends of the institution at which the boy studies, and there was no attempt to exploit the young player as a wonder child or prodigy. This is a fortunate thing, as the boy has gifts whose growth might easily be checked by injudicious treatment.

The programme was one well suited to a display of the player's accomplishments without making any demand for those higher interpretative powers which he has not yet developed. At present young Graboff shows extraordinary talent for the instrument and a reasonable development of it. The salient features of his work now are a facile finger technic, strength of wrist and forearm, a considerable command of the varieties of touch, a nice feeling for tonal gradation, and a keen sense of rhythm. Behind these traits lies an indisputably musical temperament.

Of the faults of his playing it is unnecessary to speak. They are those of immaturity, and it is enough to record the fact that he is a promising young pianist. His programme consisted of a set of variations and fugue by Nicode, a berceuse by Ilinsky, Schumann's "Aufschwung," a prelude by Chopin, two études de concert by Schloetzer, Chopin's F minor fantasia, and Moszkowski's E major valse de concert.

ROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES.

The New Burlesque Will Be Produced at Koster & Bial's Nov. 6.

Manager Brady of Koster & Bial's Music Hall definately announces that the new burlesque, which will be entitle "Round New York in 80 Minutes," will receive its initial production Nov. 6. The skit is by James T. Waldron, Edward Fales Coward, and J. Cheever Goodwin, while the music is furnished by Edward E. Rice and John J. Braham.

The scenes represented in this production will show the interiors of Rectors Restaurant, the French Ball in the Madison Square Garden, New York's east-side Ghetto, and the Coney Island Athletic Club. The cast that will be seen in this burlesque includes Al Clarke, Bobby Gaylor, Harry Kelly, Chris Bruno, Dick Bernard, Jess Dandy, Marguerite Sylva, Carrie E. Perkins, Kathlyn Warren, the Angeles Sisters, and the listic celebrities James Jeffries, Thomas Sharkey, and James J. Corbett.

DELLA FOX SERIOUSLY ILL.

At Her New York Home Completely Broken in Health.

Miss Della Fox, the comic opera star, is dangerously ill at her home in this city. Last Spring, when she was on tour with "The Little Host," she was compelled to abandon her season and return home to her parents, who reside in St. Louis. It was then reported from the West that it was very doubtful if she would recover. With competent medical treatment she gradually improved, becoming strong enough to return to this city, and after remaining here until the early Spring she took her departure to spend the entire Summer at Long Branch. While her stay at this seaside resort helped her materially, she had never entirely recovered her health, and when the season ended she returned to this city and established herself in a home. She remained quiet until three weeks ago, when a serious turn in her condition became evident. Ever since she has been under the constant attention of her physician, Dr. H. L. Constable, two trained nurses, and her sister, Mrs. N. Roth.

Her condition yesterday became so alarming that it was decided to call in Dr. Charles L. Barrows and Dr. Austin Flint, Jr. After a consultation the three doctors pronounced the case as very critical. Dr. Constable, when seen last night, said that while Miss Fox was in a serious condition she may possibly recover. Lawyer Abraham Hummel called at Miss Fox's home last night and it was said that the actress's legal affairs were arranged.

ACTOR E. J. MORGAN IN COURT.

Makes Counter Charges Against His Wife, Who Accuses Him.

Edward J. Morgan, who at present is appearing in the cast of "The Only Way" at the Garden Theatre in the rôle of Jean Defarge, was arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged by his wife, Mrs. Adelaide Cushman Morgan, with cruelty, abandonment, and non-support.

Mr. Morgan denied the charges, and claimed that his wife was an inebriate. Last Winter, said the actor, she was four times ordered from the house they lived in for her intemperate habits. He further said that he constantly furnished her with money, but her demands were inordinate.

Mr. Morgan said he was willing to contribute toward his wife's support, but desired that some limit be set. The actor was paroled in the custody of his counsel for a further hearing.

MARIE ENGLE'S FATHER DEAD.

Expired at Engleside, Mich., Wednesday at the Age of 75.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Christian Engle, father of Miss Marie Engle, the opera singer, died at Engleside, Mich., Wednesday, at the age of seventy-five. He was for many years a resident of Chicago, acting as private secretary to A. A. Munger for part of the time. He was born in France, and came to America in 1831. Later he settled in the wilds of Michigan with his wife, then famed as an opera singer.

Mr. Engle personally supervised the musical education of his daughter, which was secured in America, and went with her when she made her first appearance in Europe. It has been Miss Engle's custom for years, no matter when her season ended, to spend her vacations in Michigan with her father. When he became ill last Fall she was singing in London. She immediately canceled the engagement she was then filling and the engagement with Abbey & Grau for the present operatic season and hurried to his side.

BERNHARDT-COQUELIN TOUR.

The Two French Stars Will Open in This City Nov. 23, 1900.

Maurice Grau, since his return to this country, has not devoted his attention exclusively to the affairs of his opera company, but has been completing some of the preliminary arrangements for the joint appearance in America next year of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin. While Mr. Grau has been on tour with the opera company, visiting some of the principal cities of the United States and Canada, he has arranged for the appearance of the two stars.

Regarding their appearance in this city, it has been definitely decided to inaugurate the tour here Nov. 23, 1900, at the Garden Theatre, for a period of five weeks; after which the company will go on the road.

AN IMPRESARIO'S TROUBLES.

De Lussan Refuses to Substitute for Calvé in Grau's Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27.—Several hundred people who paid $5 each to hear Calvé in "Carmen" to-night either got their money back or listened to Suzanne Adams sing Juliet.

Mme. Calvé arrived Thursday from Detroit with the other singers. A cold suddenly developed here, so she and her doctor say, and in her place the management announced Zelie De Lussan. The same thing happened last week in Detroit. Calvé is paid by the night, and De Lussan receives a salary, so it is said. De Lussan rebelled at being compelled to substitute for Calvé, and refused to sing. The management thereupon announced that De Lussan also had a cold, and that the whole bill would be changed.

It is said that the feelings between Mme. Calvé and Miss De Lussan have been strained for some time, and that the latter resented being used as a stop-gap. The company is divided into Calvé and De Lussan parties, but Manager Grau says there is no quarrel and that neither woman was in a condition to sing.

Title to "Jim the Penman."

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 27.—In the Circuit Court yesterday Judge Henry decided that Henry French of New York did not have legal title to the copyright rights of the play "Jim the Penman."

GEN. RIVERA WAS DISMISSED.

Civil Governor of Havana Accused of Being an Obstructionist.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—Gen. Rius Rivera, former Civil Governor of the Province of Havana, whose withdrawal from the Governorship was cabled last evening as a resignation, denies that he resigned. He says he was dismissed and that he does not know upon what grounds the dismissal was ordered. He attributes his dismissal to the direct influence of Domingo Mendez Capote, Secretary of State in the advisory cabinet of Governor General Brooke.

Señor Capote, according to Gen. Rivera, sent yesterday asking for the latter's resignation, which was refused.

Gen. Brooke, when approached regarding the matter to-day, declined to talk for publication, saying that he preferred that any explanation should be made by Gen. Rivera himself. Señor Capote asserts that he requested Gen. Rivera to resign because he was an obstructionist and out of harmony with the administration, and that Gen. Rivera replied that he would wait until he was dismissed, which was decided upon immediately.

Capt. Dyer to Command at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Capt. Dyer, late commander of the Baltimore, has been ordered to Havana by steamer sailing from New York Nov. 4 for duty as commandant of the Havana Naval Station.

YALE SENIOR'S OFFICERS.

Class Names the Committees for Its Commencement.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—The senior class of Yale University elected its Commencement officers this evening as follows:

Class Secretary—George Newell Whittlesey, New Haven; Class Orator—Jesse Dwight Dana, Lewiston, Me.; Class Poet—Kenneth Bruce, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Triennial Committee—Edwards Albert Park, Gloversville, N. Y.; John Herbert Campbell, Orange, N. J.; Clare Hill Draper, Hopedale, Mass.; Clarence Whittelesey Bronson, New Haven; Chauncey Blair Spears, New York City.

Cup Committee—W. R. Maloney, Jr., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Alanson Judson Baker, Gloversville, N. Y.; Frederick Harvey Winters, Indianapolis, Ind.

Ivy Committee—Edwards Albert Park, Gloversville, N. Y.; Thomas Walter Swan, Northampton, Mass., and Hulbert Taft, Cincinnati.

Class Historian—C. B. Thompson, Covington, Ky.; Ashley D. Leavit, Melrose, Mass.; Maurice Phillippe Gould, Wamego, Kan.; Clare Hill Draper, Hopedale, Mass., Edward Ruffum Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

Class Day Committee—Preston Kumler, Evansville, Ind.; John Bryant Hartwell, Providence, R. I.; Malcolm Douglass, Albany, N. Y.; Charles Stephen Brooks, Cleveland, Ohio; Stephen Russell Bartlett, Hartford, Conn.

Supper Committee—Allen Irving Kittle, Ross, Cal.; Roswell Miller Patterson, New York City; Bascom Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Malcolm L. McBride, Cleveland, Ohio;

SAMPSON AT HIS OLD HOME

Rear Admiral Receives a Noisy Welcome at Palmyra.

HISTORIC FLAG IS GIVEN TO HIM

Banner Is One Which Floated Over the National Capitol When Congress Declared For Cuban Freedom.

PALMYRA, Oct. 27.—Elaborate preparations were made for the welcome to-day of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson to his birthplace in this village. Banners swung across the streets, in every window the Admiral's picture was displayed, and the people of Palmyra had fully 20,000 visitors to honor the man who but fifty years ago trudged around the streets of this village sawing wood for a living.

A delegation of citizens took the first train this morning for Rochester to meet the Admiral and his wife and accompany them to Palmyra. Before the arrival of the party the line of the parade had formed, with a platoon of police in the lead, after which came posts of the Grand Army of the Republic from Wayne and Ontario Counties, with George T. Thomas Post of Rochester, whose guest Admiral Sampson had been at Rochester, for his personal escort; carriages for prominent guests, and then the fraternal and civic societies.

When the train arrived here the Rear Admiral was greeted with an official salute fired from a battery, while every locomotive and factory joined in a noisy welcome, which was augmented by the ringing of bells. The Rear Admiral recognized many among the throng.

After the procession had been reviewed by Rear Admiral Sampson and party, they were taken to the residence of Pliny T. Sexton, where luncheon was served. An informal reception followed.

The exercises of the afternoon were held in the First Presbyterian Church. The building was packed to its utmost capacity. The Rear Admiral was cheered as he entered the building. Pliny T. Sexton, a schoolmate of the Admiral, in an address of welcome, expressed the pride of the community at the merited high honors with which Admiral Sampson returned, saying that what was easy prophecy was now recorded history. Rear Admiral Sampson then arose, and it was the signal for applause which lasted several minutes. Among other things, the Admiral said:

"My place of schoolboy friends, old neighbors, brother and sister, memories of Prospect Hill, the old schoolhouse, are all a subject of great remembrances, which I have experienced here. Your warm welcome has surprised me somewhat, but I understand it now. You have always met Palmyra boys with a warm and hearty welcome. When I left here, forty-two years ago, to enter the Naval Academy, I was greatly helped by your kind wishes. I felt in those days as I must now feel, that your welcome has been more, and more than I deserved. You gave me no more than you have given John and Henry and Pliny and Horace and Charlie and a host of others whom I knew, many of whom I see near me now and, I observe, have more honor and should receive far more to-day than I did then. I think you will believe me when I say to you that no tribute is as welcome to me as that which I have seen to-day, and no spot is so dear to me as this, the spot where I was born and where I shall probably sleep when my work is done. May Palmyra rest with growth and prosperity. I shall always be more than happy to be one of her sons."

Other short addresses were made by Charles T. Saxton of the State Board of Claims, Thomas Carmody of Penn Yan, Anson S. Wood of Wolcott, and Archie Baxter of Elmira.

Pliny T. Sexton then presented Admiral Sampson with a flag. Mr. Sexton, among other things, said:

"It is the flag which floated over the Capitol at Washington on that April morning in 1898, when the Congress of this Nation adopted the memorable resolutions for Cuban freedom and independence—our virtual declaration of war with Spain. With their fortunate possession of this flag the people of Palmyra are indebted to their distinguished fellow-townsman, the present Commander of our Grand Army post, Col. Fred Clemons, who was then in Washington, and, being quick to measure the historical importance of the occasion, appreciated the value of anything intimately associated therewith and secured the flag, brought it home, and placed it in trust for the people of this, his native place."

In accepting the flag Admiral Sampson, with much feeling, said: "I accept the flag. I will prize it as long as I live, all the more so because it is the present of the citizens of my native home."

An informal reception was then held giving all an opportunity to shake hands with Admiral Sampson and his wife.

This evening a reception was given to the Admiral and family at the Methodist Episcopal Church. He will be the guest of his sister, Hannah Sampson, until Monday, when he goes to Boston to assume the duties of Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Dewey Not to Go to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Admiral Dewey has been obliged to cancel his proposed trip to Chicago. He had accepted an invitation to be the guest of the city between Nov. 15 and 30, but on account of the meeting of the Philippine Commission, which will hold its sittings here to-morrow or Monday, he has written a letter explaining that it will be impossible for him to go.

DEATH RATHER THAN CAPTURE.

New Jersey Reform School Boy, Pursued by Guards, Drowns Himself.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 27.—While trying to escape from the guards who were in pursuit of him after he had run away from the Reform School, John Thompson, a seventeen-year-old colored boy of Hackensack, deliberately jumped from a raceway near Jamesburg into fourteen feet of water and was drowned. His body was recovered.

Thompson and Charles Elliott, eighteen years old, of Paterson, escaped from the Reform School late last night, and their absence was not discovered until this morning. As soon as their escape was noted several guards were sent out to search for them. They traced the fugitives to a place in the woods near Jamesburg and captured Elliott. When they closed in upon Thompson and had his retreat cut off he took the leap which resulted in his death. Elliott was taken back to the institution, and the County Physician took charge of the body of Thompson.

ANDREE'S BROTHER STILL HOPES.

Explorer, He Thinks, Will Reach Civilization in Another Year.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 27.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, the arctic explorer and observer in the United States Weather Bureau, who has been assigned to duty at this station, has arrived here from Washington. He has just received a letter from Capt. Ernst Andrée of Sweden, brother of the polar aeronaut, and has given out the following extract, expressive of Andrée's confidence in his brother's safety and his conjecture as to his whereabouts:

"My opinion is that if my brother had landed anywhere between 80 or 88 degrees north and 70 or 80 degrees west and 180 degrees west, (Greenwich meridian,) we would have heard from him. But, not having heard directly from him as to his having landed, I think he must have come down to the west of 180 degrees and between 83 or 87 degrees north. From 83 degrees north and 180 degrees it is about 750 miles to the nearest known land, to New Siberia, Taymur, Franz Josef Land, Greenland, and the Parry Islands. At the same daily progress made by Nansen of three miles, it would take him two years to reach the coast of the Parry Islands, and another year before he could communicate with civilization."

Murderer Koerner Goes to Auburn.

SING SING, Oct. 27.—Fifty prisoners were sent to-day from the State Prison here to the prison at Auburn. With one exception the men in the draft are prisoners who are serving their second terms. The exception is William Koerner, a newspaper artist, who shot and killed his sweetheart on Seventh Avenue, New York, while under the influence of drugs to which he was a slave. He was first sentenced to be executed in the electric chair, but on an appeal his sentence was changed to a term of twenty years. He has been one of the largest contributors of sketches and fiction in the prison paper, The Star of Hope, and will continue to contribute to it from Auburn.

KAISER'S TRIP TO ENGLAND.

Will Arrive Nov. 20 to Visit the Queen and Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"All the arrangements have been completed for Emperor William's visit to the Queen. His Majesty will arrive in England on Nov. 20 and remain at Windsor Castle five days, after which he will go to Sandringham for a two days' visit to the Prince of Wales."

REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE REBELS.

Foreign Representatives in Venezuela Await Instructions.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 27.—The foreign Ministers met yesterday at the American Legation and decided not to recognize the Castro Government without instructions from their respective Governments.

President Andrade has cabled from Barbados, where he arrived recently, to the commander at Puerto Cabello, to defend that city against Gen. Castro to the last extremity.

Coro and Maracaibo have surrendered to Gen. Castro. Order reigns here.

THE AMERICAN MAKE-UP.

Ambassador Choate Says We Combine All Nations of Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—United States Ambassador Choate, at a banquet given this evening by the Mayor of Longton, responding to the toast, "The Anglo-Saxon Race," dwelt upon the blend of various races in America.

The American, he said, was neither English, Scotch, Irish, nor an imitation of the people of any other nation in Europe, but combined them all, and the composition was a new and perfect blend. America had settled all her controversies with England with peace and honor, and the English-speaking people had achieved and were daily achieving wonders for civilization.

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION.

Troops Are Being Sent to Quell Trouble in Two Departments.

COLON, Colombia, Oct. 27.—The revolution is said to be confined to the Departments of Bolivar and Santander. The Government has dispatched an army corps against both departments, the troops being sent to Panama and Bolivar by way of this port.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—United States Consul General Gudger at Panama cabled the State Department that many arrests of Liberals are being made in that vicinity. Unrest prevails, but so far there has been no open disorder.

Colombia Loses by Arbitration.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Oct. 27.—After two and a half years' of consideration the Anglo-Colombian inter-arbitration court today gave its award in the dispute between the Government of Colombia and Punchard, McTaggart, Lowther & Co., engineers and contractors for public works, respecting the Medellin-Magdalena River Railway. Colombia's claim of $900,000, was dismissed, and the firm, a London concern, was awarded upward of a million francs.

NEXT GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Queen Approves Sir Henry Stafford Northcote's Appointment.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote as Governor of Bombay, in succession to Lord Sandhurst, in February next.

The Governorship of Bombay is, next to that of Viceroy, the most important and influential position in the Indian Empire.

Sir Henry, the appointee, is the second son of the late Earl of Iddesleigh, who was better known as Sir Stafford Northcote. The Baronetcy held by the latter went with the peerage to his eldest son, the present Earl of Iddesleigh. The Baronetcy held by Sir Henry was granted to him personally in 1887, as a recognition of his excellent work as Financial Secretary to the War Office and in other important positions. He was born in 1846, and was educated at Eton and at Merton College, Oxford, was appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office in 1868, and in 1876 was chosen by Lord Salisbury, who had been appointed to the Embassy at Constantinople, as his private secretary. The following year Sir Henry was appointed private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1885 he became Financial Secretary to the War Office, and in 1886 Surveyor General of Ordnance. He has been a member of Parliament for Exeter since 1880, in the Conservative interest.

FLORENCE MARRYAT DEAD.

Author, Actress, and Singer Expired in London Yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Florence Marryat, the well-known author, known in private life as Mrs. Francis Lean, died in London this morning.

Florence Marryat, author, traveler, operatic singer, and comedy actress, was the sixth daughter of the famous Capt. Marryat, whose stirring tales of the sea are popular all over the world. She was born at Brighton, England, July 9, 1837, and was educated at home. As a child she manifested her literary proclivities by writing a novel which she illustrated with her own pen-and-ink sketches. She was eleven years old at the time. Encouraged by the success this venture met with among her friends, she determined to devote herself to literature, and developed into one of the most prolific writers of her time.

She first attracted the attention of the reading public in 1865, when "Love's Conflict" was published. The same year "Woman against Woman" and "Too Good for Him" also appeared. These were followed by a long succession of other novels, numbering more than fifty, and including "The Confessions of Gerald Estcourt," "'Gup,' Sketches of Anglo-Indian Life and Character," "Nelly Brooke," "Veronique," "The Girls of Feversham," "Petronel," "The Prey of the Gods," "Her Lord and Master," "Mad Dumaresq," "Sybil's Friend and How She Found Him," "No Intentions," "Open, Sesame!" besides the "Life and Letters of Captain Marryat," and a group of works dealing with spiritualism, in which of late years she took great interest. Among these are "There Is No Death" and "The Risen Dead." Many of these novels have been translated into French, German, Russian, Flemish, and Swedish.

Mrs. Lean was also known on the stage as an operatic singer and high-class comedy actress, and was most successful as an entertainer and lecturer. In conjunction with Sir C. L. Young she wrote a drama in three acts, entitled "Miss Chester," and in February, 1881, she took the principal comedy part in her own drama of "Her World." Her well-known novel, "Her Lord and Master," which was published in 1871, furnished the basis of Daly's famous play "Pique." She was twice married. Her first husband was Col. Ross Church of the Madras Staff Corps, and her second was Col. Francis Lean of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Passengers on the St. Paul.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Oct. 27.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, which is to sail from this port to-morrow for New York, will have among her passengers ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the novelist; Mme. Lilian Nordica, the singer, and Mr. and Mrs. James Story.

Twelve Plague Cases at Santos.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 27.—Twelve cases of bubonic plague are now under treatment in the isolation hospital at Santos. One of the patients is a physician. There have been no deaths from the disease since Saturday last.

Bronze Statue Falls in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—A colossal bronze statue of "Christ Blessing Mankind," which was being hoisted to-day into a niche in the new cathedral, fell a hundred feet. No one was injured.

Barcelona Under State of Siege.

BARCELONA, Oct. 27.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in this province.

Murder Ends a Dispute Over Crop.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—John Robinson killed his brother, Prof. George Robinson, a colored educator, with a shotgun to-day. The tragedy was the result of a quarrel over the ownership of a corn crop.

CAUGHT IN A BIG SWINDLE

Retired Merchant and a New England Publisher Easy Victims.

PLAN TO BEAT POOLROOMS

Credulous Mr. Cushman, Expecting to Make $30,000 a Week, Parted with $5,000—Four Arrests.

The police of the West Twentieth Street Station believe that they have stopped a large swindling scheme by which several men have been victimized.

Locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station last evening were Henry Morgan, alias Henry Somerville, said to be the proprietor of the Turf Buffet, at 111 West Thirty-fourth Street and living at 7 West Sixty-third Street; Charles H. Moran, an electrician, living at 260 West Thirty-eighth Street; Charles S. Milton, an electrician of 274 Eighth Avenue, and Maude Meers, sixteen years old, of 222 East Thirty-eighth Street. Moran is also known as Charles Clausen. The men were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon by Detectives Walsh and Hamilton and remanded for a further hearing. So far as can be learned the police have the names of but two of the men swindled. They are William Dunwoody, a retired merchant, of 346 West Twenty-fifth Street, and Lewis N. Cushman, a publisher of Newton, Mass. The latter appeared as complainant in court yesterday.

The story told by Cushman and the police is that in a New York newspaper of Sunday, Oct. 15, appeared an advertisement setting forth that any one who had $5,000 to invest could earn $30,000 in a week. Cushman answered it. He received in reply a letter signed by Morgan, who said he was an operator employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company and had special facilities for securing information from the race tracks before it went to the poolrooms, and in that way could win considerable money.

Cushman telegraphed Morgan that he would call upon him on the morning of Oct. 24. He did so and there met Morgan, a man who gave his name as Russell Dougherty, and the Meers girl, whom Morgan introduced as his wife.

Morgan and Dougherty said they were operators with the Western Union Telegraph Company. In explaining the scheme they said there were three operators working together, and that the expenses and the share that each operator got every day was $280 each. In order to give Cushman a show for his money, they agreed to work the first day for nothing. Cushman gave them $75 to play the races, and later in the day was informed that he had won $300. Of this, however, $280 was kept back to pay the third operator, who, it was explained, refused to work unless he received his regular rate of compensation.

Cushman was satisfied, and returning to Boston got $5,000. On Thursday he was back again, and Morgan and Moran, to prove that the scheme was "as good as gold," and that they were all "straight," took him to the Western Union Building, 195 Broadway. On the sixth floor the men stopped in the hallway, and Morgan left the party and went around an angle. A few seconds later he reappeared, accompanied by Dougherty in a clerk's office coat and a pen sticking behind his right ear. Dougherty was very much excited. He told the men that they were in a place where they would queer the game if they were not very careful, and that they had better leave at once.

Cushman, satisfied that everything was all right, left the building with Morgan and Moran, Dougherty apparently returning to his work.

Morgan and Moran told Cushman that they knew a place on Eighth Avenue where five-thousand-dollar bets could be placed. A car was boarded and the trio rode to Twenty-third Street. Here Morgan left to see a friend, and Moran and Cushman went to the Chelsea apartment house. They were soon joined by Morgan, who excitedly said:

"The race at Aqueduct is about to be run."

Then Dougherty made his appearance, hardly able to breathe and very much excited.

"Place all your money on Free Lance," he shouted to Cushman, and the latter wrote out a slip making the bet $8,000 to $5,000.

The quartet left the place hurriedly, and went at once to a suposed poolroom at 274 Eighth Avenue. Six men were lounging around the room. Cushman walked up to a little window in some screen work and saw there a man who afterward turned out to be Milton, and to whom he handed his slip and $5,000. After he had received the money Milton walked to a telephone, which the police say was a bogus instrument, and in a minute announced Free Lance as the winner. Cushman was jubilant, and danced with joy. His delight was shortlived, however, for a moment later Milton called out a supposed correction, saying: "Free Lance was second, instead of first."

Cushman became suspicious, and to prove that they were right they took him into a saloon and showed him a ticker which announced that "Free Lance" was second in the race. He left them after making an appointment for the next day and went to the West Twentieth Street Station, where he told Capt. Schmittberger his story, with the result that the accused persons were arrested.

Dunwoody is a victim of the operations conducted by Milton, who claimed to have a scheme of tapping wires whereby he could get information on the races before it was received at the poolrooms. In order to carry out his scheme, Milton said that several intricate instruments were necessary, and that $2,000 was required to purchase them. A few days later Dunwoody was taken to a room at 239 Lexington Avenue, where a number of instruments, which had been purchased with his money, were clicking. The next day Dunwoody again visited the room, but, instead of finding the instruments and Milton there, found that every instrument and wire in the place had been taken away. When he happened upon Milton again, which he did several days later, he was told that the place had been raided by the police.

It is believed that the prisoners were working in conjunction with Newby, the Chicago man, who was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court one day last week on the charge of tapping wires.

L. B. GOFF'S $300 WATCH GONE.

Clubman Suspects a Pickpocket on a Street Car.

Lyman B. Goff, President of the Excelsior Knitting Company of 15 Laight Street, and who lives at Pawtucket, R. I., and at the Union League Club when in the city, reported to the West Thirtieth Street Station last night that he had lost his gold watch, valued at $300.

Mr. Goff said that he left the Lyceum Theatre and got aboard of a north-bound Fourth Avenue car. At Thirty-eighth Street he noticed that a man was pushing against him and at the clubhouse found that his watch was missing.

FIRE WAGON WRECKED.

Ran into Elevated Road Pillar and Four Firemen Were Injured.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning in the paint shop of A. H. Kahn, 553 Second Avenue, and among the engines which responded was No. 21, with its tender. On it were Capt. Clark and six men. At the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue a yeast wagon, driven by John Eckert of 1,449 First Avenue, got in the tender's path.

Driver Thomas Goss of the fire wagon turned to one side, and ran into a pillar of the elevated road. All of the occupants of the tender were hurled to the street. Driver Goss, who lives at 309 East Thirty-eighth Street, had one of his legs broken, and received internal injuries. J. F. Howe, who lives at 216 East Fortieth Street, had his right arm broken. Fireman John Bowler of 310 East Twenty-seventh Street was internally injured. Fireman John Smith suffered an abrasion of one of his legs.

Eckert was arrested for careless driving, and was held for trial in the Yorkville Police Court.

Hamburg-American Line's Plans.

The company incorporated Thursday at Trenton as the Hamburg-American Terminal and Navigation Company is an adjunct of the Hamburg-American Line, which will have control of the wharf system of that company in Hoboken. The purpose of having the property held by an American corporation is simply, Manager Boas says, to have a better status. The company has purchased 250 feet additional water front adjoining its old property. It is the company's purpose to build five new piers, one of which will be a double-deck structure, suitable to accommodate the company's new flier, the Duetschland. A number of the company's steamers are to have their passenger-carrying capacity increased.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The publication yesterday morning of the will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt formed, of course, the universal topic of discussion and interest in the social world of New York. The gossips had a field day, and wherever people met at the fashionable restaurants on the avenue, or at Tuxedo, where society assembled at the annual ball, there was little else commented on or discussed. There was, on the whole, little surprise expressed over the provision of the will which virtually disinherited Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., but it has been the general opinion of those best informed in society that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt had neither of them forgiven Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, determination to marry Miss Wilson at a time when they were distinctly opposed to such marriage. The action of Alfred Vanderbilt in giving so large an amount of his own more than princely legacy to his brother was most favorably commented upon, and it only increased the general liking and regard which the youth has inspired, not only among those who know him well, but among the larger number who have watched his course with interest during the past two or three years.

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The succession of young Alfred Vanderbilt to the headship of the Vanderbilt family quite naturally has revived the story that he is engaged to Miss Elsie French, and that their marriage will take place as soon as Mr. Vanderbilt's period of mourning for his father has passed.

Miss French has been in Newport this Autumn with her mother, and no confirmation of the story could be obtained from there. The truth or falsity of this story will now form a guessing match for society for some little time and while it is generally believed, it cannot be announced as a fact until official confirmation has been made.

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The annual Autumn dance at Tuxedo last evening was the largest, liveliest, and gayest that has ever been held there, and the scene in the pretty circular ballroom, with its decorations of Autumn leaves, palms, and chrysanthemums, was an exceedingly attractive one. The restaurant offered as gay a scene before the dance, with its many dinners, which were served at tables glittering with glass and silver, and surrounded by handsome women in ball dresses and men in evening dress. All the younger belles and many of the younger matrons were present, and the dance, that was large and important enough to have the dignity of a ball, was a sort of advance gun for the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. John K. Van Rensselaer have leased their house at 40 East Twenty-ninth Street for a term of years, and have taken a cottage at Newport, where they will remain during the Winter, and possibly for a year or more. Mrs. Van Rensselaer is busily engaged in writing, and her health has greatly improved.

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The reception which is to be given by the New York Yacht Club for Sir Thomas Lipton on Tuesday evening next will be one of the largest and handsomest in the history of that organization. There are to be a musicale and a vaudeville entertainment, and a handsome supper is to be served. Commodore Morgan and the officers of the club are all to be present, a full orchestra will furnish music, and every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of the guests and members.

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The Spaarndam, which sails to-day for Amsterdam, has booked, among other passengers, Miss Rose Marie Sartoris, granddaughter of the late Gen. Grant, a daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, and who was recently a bridesmaid of her cousin, Miss Julia Grant, now the Princess Cantacuzene. With Miss Sartoris sailed Miss Florence B. Parr of this city and Mrs. Pettit of West Virginia. Sir Louis Davies, Mrs. Leland Stanford, Major Gen. Thomas Ruger, Miss A. L. Riggs, and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Whitridge of Baltimore are on the Campania, due to-day.

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On the Etruria to-day are booked Stewart Arbuthnot, Miss Bucknell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roby, Major Maitland Kirwin, and the Marquis Rosales. On La Bretagne are Wood Fosdick and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Sprague.

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Both the Meadow Brook and the Westchester hounds have a meet this afternoon. There will be also a large number of fashionable people at the Yale-Columbia contest on the Manhattan Field. The golf match at Garden City and the beagle contests will continue.

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The St. Paul, which sailed from Southampton yesterday, has on board Mr. and Mrs. Julian Story, former President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Mrs. Astor is expected to sail next Wednesday from Liverpool.

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The funeral in Trinity Church yesterday of Columbus Baldwin, Jr., brought together many of the representatives of New York society. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt represented the Vanderbilt family. Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton were present, as were also a large deputation from the Knickerbocker and the Union Clubs.

TUXEDO'S AUTUMN BALL.

Attendance Very Large—H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., and Miss Edith B. Canor Lead the Cotillion.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The annual Autumn ball took place here to-night in the circuit ballroom, which was beautifully decorated with Autumn leaves, palms, and evergreens. Two orchestras played on each side of the room alternately. At 9:30 o'clock the cottagers with their guests began to assemble at the clubhouse. At 10:30 the dancing commenced, and continued till supper, at 1.

H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., and Miss Edith B. Canor of Brooklyn led the cotillion. After supper dancing was resumed. The favors were finely dressed dolls, gold and silver bracelets, picture frames, small heart-shaped pincushions, and many fancy toys. The favors were given out by Mrs. Frederic De P. Foster, Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. William Kent, and Mrs. Grenville Kane.

Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss C. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Rushmore, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. MacKay, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Miss Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic De P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Miss Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Morris, Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Miss Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough, the Misses Preston, George R. Preston, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, James W. Gerard, Jr., Philip Allen, Charles Arnold, Miss Cora Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Miss Zelda Hull, Alfred Seton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Sumner Gerard, Julian Gerard, Col. Thomas Stokes, H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., Richmond Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Carey, Edward N. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold, the Misses Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Candler, Miss Candler, Miss Beatrice Post, Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Pooler, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, George F. Baker, Jr., Goold Hoyt, A. H. Bagby, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict, the Misses Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., G. W. Van Nest, F. Y. Yznaga, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Miss Cruger, the Misses Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Wolfe, Miss Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, J. N. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Henry G. Barbey, the Misses Barbey, F. A. Juilliard, Schuyler Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. R. Garrison, Moncure Robinson, Frederic Kernochan, Col. W. Jay, Joseph Minott, Arthur M. Goadby, Walter Kemeys, Allan Robbins, Alfred R. Conkling, Mrs. Brambell Gilbert, Fred O. Spedden, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forsyth, Miss Eleanor Robinson, Ernest Crosby, Andrew Bibey, W. Rossiter Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Porter, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Coster.

GEN. GUY V. HENRY IS DEAD

Distinguished Officer Succumbs to an Attack of Pneumonia.

FAMED AS AN INDIAN FIGHTER

Rewarded for Bravery in the Civil War and on the Frontier—Governor of Puerto Rico.

Brig. Gen. Guy Vernor Henry, United States Army, who until recently was Military Governor of the Island of Puerto Rico, died at 3:50 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 139 Madison Avenue. Pneumonia, which developed from a cold contracted nine days ago, was the cause of his death.

"Fighting Guy" Henry, as he was called, was known throughout the army as a brilliant and fearless campaigner. In the civil war, the subsequent Indian campaigns, and the Spanish-American war he distinguished himself both in the field and in the council tent, obtaining, as a final recognition of his conspicuous services, the appointment to the chief authority in Puerto Rico after that island had come under the rule of the United States. From his entrance into West Point in 1856 to the time of his death Gen. Henry's military career was one of unbroken success.

If inheritance counts for anything, Gen. Henry was born under decidedly advantageous conditions. His grandfather was Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York and Vice President of the United States, and his father was Major William S. Henry, who was stationed at Fort Smith, Indian Territory, when Gen. Henry was born, on March 9, 1839. Accustomed to life in an army post and to military ways, young Henry decided early in life to follow the profession of arms. He entered the United States Military Academy in 1856, completing the required course, which at that time covered five years, in 1861—just in time for the civil war.

As a Second Lieutenant in the First Regular Artillery, and later as a First Lieutenant in the same regiment, he served until November, 1863, when he was chosen Colonel of the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Although his more brilliant achievements took place after that time, he had been by no means inactive before, having served in the Bull Run campaign of 1861 as an aide on Gen. McDowell's staff, and afterward in the operations at Key West, Fla.; Hilton Head, S. C., and in the battle of Pocotaligo in South Carolina. He also participated in the attacks on Charleston and the bombardment of Fort Sumter. After being relieved of the volunteer command in 1865, when the Fortieth Massachusetts was mustered out, he returned to duty with the regular artillery. He was brevetted a Major for distinguished gallantry in the civil war.

It was in the Indian wars after 1870 that Gen. Henry made his greatest reputation as an Indian fighter. In that year he was assigned to the Third Cavalry, and went to the frontier, where he remained until 1892. From the first year of his experience in the West Gen. Henry saw plenty of lively fighting, chasing the Apaches over the sandy plains of Arizona or ferreting out the wily Sioux from their lairs in the Black Hills. Much campaigning on horse and foot fell to his lot, and through it all the men under his command felt that "Fighting Guy" knew the Indians and their ways, and they followed him blindly on his daring raids against the redmen.

When Sitting Bull was the terror of the frontiersmen in Dakota and the neighboring States, there was no officer of greater repute than this dashing cavalryman. He accompanied Gen. Crook in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions as commander of a squadron, and in the battle of Rosebud Creek lost one of his eyes. In this engagement, though shot and apparently dying, he continued to rally his men until his strength gave out and he sunk unconscious on the ground. The wound that partially deprived him of his sight was made by a 44-calibre ball that penetrated both cheeks, severing the optic nerve; and after the battle his condition was found so perilous that he was sent to California. There he recovered after several months, and later he was brevetted a Brigadier General for his bravery in the action.

Many are the incidents related of "Fighting Guy" by his old comrades. On one occasion in the Sioux campaign, when he was in command of a small troop of cavalry that went in pursuit of some Cheyenne Indians, who had been setting fire to places along the frontier in Dakota. After a brief fight around a village in which the enemy had intrenched themselves, the pursuit led toward the Canadian border, and the Americans, through superior knowledge of the country, got a good start on Henry's troop.

Day and night, without food or rest, the pursuit was urged on by the intrepid officer. After forty-eight hours a fierce storm of sleet and hail came up, freezing the men's hands and feet and causing many of the horses to throw their riders. One of the subordinate officers ventured to suggest a halt. "No," answered Henry, and rode on. At last, on the following day, a brief halt was ordered, a fire was started, and coffee made. The surgeon of the expedition went to Henry and reported that five troopers were suffering with frozen feet.

The commander's reply was: "Help me off with my glove."

His hand was frozen. The surgeon said no more, and Henry, without permitting any treatment to be applied to the injured member, gave the order to mount. Again the pursuit proceeded, with men dropping by the roadside or enduring the torture as best they could, and a stop was only made when the Canadian boundary line had been reached and the expedition could go no further.

In the Wounded Knee campaign of 1890 and 1891, Henry was Major of the Ninth Cavalry. During that series of engagements he was involved in many fights, and always came off with distinction. Once he rode with three troops to Wounded Knee from Fort Robinson, 118 miles, in less than twenty-five hours, and on another occasion he rescued the Seventh Cavalry from a perilous position where they were entirely surrounded by Indians. In 1892 he became Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and in the next year was transferred to the Third Cavalry. Four years later, in 1897, he was made Colonel of the Tenth Cavalry.

Soon after hostilities began with Spain in 1898 Gen. Henry was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and on Dec. 7, 1898, he was made Major General of Volunteers, his commission as Brigadier General in the regular army having been given him on Oct. 11, soon after his appointment to the corresponding volunteer rank. He commanded a brigade under Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico, and when Gen. Brooke was relieved of the Governorship of the island he was succeeded by Gen. Henry, who held the position until he was recalled to Washington last May. Since then he had been on waiting orders, and last week he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Missouri. It was his intention to leave for Omaha several days ago, and his sickness came on in the midst of preparations for the trip.

Gen. Henry's brevets for distinguished service in the regular army were many. Congress voted him a medal of honor for "noteworthy and conspicuous gallantry while Colonel of the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers, when leading the assaults of his brigade upon the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864, where he had two horses shot under him, one while in the act of leaping over the breastworks of the enemy."

Gen. Henry is survived by his wife, three sons, and one daughter, Mrs. James W. Benton. One of the sons, Major Guy V. Henry, Jr., is in Idaho. He was graduated from West Point in 1898, and is now Major of the Twenty-sixth Infantry. Of the other sons, T. Lloyd Henry is in British Columbia, and W. Seton Henry is here, having been continually by his father's bedside, together with Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Benton.

It has been decided to take the body to Washington to-morrow afternoon. It will lie in state in St. John's Church in that city until Monday morning, when the interment will take place in Arlington Cemetery. There may be a short funeral service here at the family residence, but that point has not been determined, and it is likely that no service except the one at the grave will be held in Washington. An escort from one of the New York regiments will attend the body to Washington. The body will be escorted from the house to the ferry in this city by National and State troops. Of the latter there will be the Seventh, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments. An order to the three regiments was issued last night by Brig. Gen. Smith to assemble in their armories at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

EFFECT OF GEN. HENRY'S DEATH.

Important Vacancies Created in the Army—Expressions of Regret.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The death of Gen. Henry was announced at the War Department to-day in a dispatch from Lieut. Traub, aide de camp on the General's staff. The announcement was received with expressions of regret from Secretary Root, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and other high officials.

Gen. Henry's death has the effect of leaving vacant the command of the Department of the Missouri, to which he was recently appointed. It has the further important effect of creating another vacancy in the grade of Brigadier General in the regular army, Gen. Henry having stood fourth on the list.

Obituary Notes.

Col. EDWARD WYMAN, a Boston merchant and a former commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of that city, is dead. In 1875 he served as aide de camp with the rank of Colonel, to Gov. William Gaston.

JOHN CRAVEN died at his home, 146 Mercer Street, Jersey City, on Thursday, after a brief illness. He was born in Ireland in 1826, and came to this country in 1851. He engaged in the real estate business and became wealthy. For several years he was an Assessor and afterward a Commissioner of Assessment. He leaves one son and one daughter.

Capt. CHARLES E. HALL, master of construction for the Chicago City Railway from 1881 to 1897, and previously, from 1857 to 1863, engineer in charge of nearly all the railways in Cuba, and who constructed the first line ever operated in Cuba, died Thursday evening at Chicago. He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1829, and came to the United States as a child.

LEVERETT CLARK died at his home, 71 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, of apoplexy. Mr. Clark was for thirty years an employe in the mechanical department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was eighty-one years old, and was born in Litchfield, Conn. He came to Brooklyn in 1863 and went into the navy yard. He is survived by two daughters, a son, and two stepdaughters.

Mrs. RUTH HAVENS HIGBIE PRIME, widow of Dr. Alanson J. Prime, died yesterday in her eighty-fourth year at her residence, 74 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. Mrs. Prime was the daughter of the late Benjamin Hig

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
LONG DIST. TEL. 3036—18TH ST.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
120 Broadway, New York.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Mercantile Trust Company and the Old Colony Trust Company for Collateral Trust Non-cumulative Income B Bonds of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company:

Referring to the notice of the undersigned, dated SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899, addressed to the holders of Collateral Trust Non-cumulative Income B bonds of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the holders of the above described certificates of deposit may, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates to the Trust Company issuing the same, receive the new Preferred Stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company to which the holders of said certificates are entitled.

Holders when transmitting their certificates should indicate whether they wish the new certificates of stock sent by registered mail or by express, at their expense, and in what name the stock should be issued.

Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD CO.
By ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company,
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 360, 486, 724, 727, 815, 816, 821, 934, 984, 1,016, 1,038, 1,042, 1,043, 1,055, 1,079, 1,213, 1,263, 1,264, 1,273, 1,322, 1,325, 1,452, 1,477, 1,499, 1,553, 1,608,1,707 have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage, dated April 2, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of January, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 11, 77, 203, 334, and 435, have been this date fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of December next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
October 23, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1ST, 1899
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
150 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
150 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
30 shs. Oriental Bank.
$25,000 New York City 3 p. c. Reg. Non-taxable Bd., 1916.
40 shs. Nassau Bank, N. Y.
15 shs. Union Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
26 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. common.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF GEO. SMITH RICE.
$751.61 Note of Samuel E. Rork, Feby. 26, 1894.
60 shs. Vesta Mineral Spring Co.
5 shs. Water Waste Prevention Co.
500 shs. Kansas City Humbolt Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Mt. Albert Gold Mining Tunnel & Power Co.
10 shs. Standard Cement Co.
9 shs. Thompson Motor Co.
500 shs. Iron Silver Mining Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
50 shs. Hide & Leather Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
50 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co., B'klyn.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
$1,000 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bd.
6 shs. National City Bank.
12 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Nassau Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$38,000 St. Lawrence Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 30 yrs. Bds.
2 shs. City Bank.
3 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
17 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
8 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
5 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. of Yukon.
102 shs. Lou Henderson & St. Louis R. R. Pfd. & $14.30 Scrip.
$9,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
$15,000 Winona & Southwestern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1928. Oct., 1893, Coups.
$500 do. do. do. Scrip.
72 shs. Winona & Southwestern Ry. Co.
60 shs. Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.
6 shs. Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. common.
100 shs. U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. Pref'd.
$4,000 N. Y. & White Plains Suburban Water Co.
20 shs. Kankakee Water Co.
475 shs. Marshfield Water, Electric Light & Power Co. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9 & 10, in Block 1, and Lots Nos. 21, 22, 23, & 24 in Block 4 of West Harrison St. Sub-division of the North half of the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 39 North, Range 13 East of the 3d principal meridian in Cook Co., State of Illinois.
12 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
10 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
2 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
17 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
3 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co., B'klyn.
8 shs. United R. R. of New Jersey & Canal Co.
2 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. Liberty Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Union Trust Co.
20 shs. Morton Trust Co.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
1 share United States Trust Co.
5 shs. German-American Real Estate Guar. Co.
20 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$8,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. Co. 3½ p. c. Refunding Bds.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

CITY TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. H. Gelshenen, Frank H. Platt, James Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Ed. N. Gibbs, Edwin Warfield, Edward Eyre, Henry O. Havemeyer, Elverton R. Chapman, Peter Doelger, Chas. W. Morse, Charles V. Fornes, Wm. Halls, jr., Bernard M. Shanley, Frank R. Lawrence, James D. Layng, Hosmer B. Parsons, James Ross Curran.

Bankers' Trust Company
STOCK
DEALT IN.
Stephen C. Millett,
36 WALL STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

A. SCHULDER & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership subsisting between ABRAHAM SCHULDER and MORRIS WILKENFELD, under the firm name of A. SCHULDER & CO., of 56 Lispenard Street, New York City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent so far as relates to the said MORRIS WILKENFELD. All debts due to the said co-partnership, and those due by them, will be settled by ABRAHAM SCHULDER, who will continue the business under the name of A. SCHULDER.

Dated New York, October 27th, 1899.

A. SCHULDER.
MORRIS WILKENFELD.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad Company,
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company.
Exchange of Shares.

OFFICE OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
120 Broadway, New York.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Mercantile Trust Company and the Old Colony Trust Company for Preferred and Common Stock of Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company:

Referring to the notice of the undersigned, dated SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899, addressed to the holders of preferred and common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that holders of the above-described certificates of deposit may, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates to the Trust Company issuing the same, receive the new stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to which the holders of said certificates are entitled.

Holders when transmitting their certificates of deposit should indicate whether they wish the new certificates of stock sent by registered mail or by express at their expense, and in what name the stock should be issued.

Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
By ALEX MILLAR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Pacific Coast Company,
10 WALL STREET.
New York, October 19, 1899.

The following dividends have this day been declared upon the stock of the Pacific Coast Company, payable on and after November 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 24th, 1899: a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT., (1¼%,) and also an additional dividend of FIVE-TWELFTHS OF ONE PER CENT. (5-12 of 1%) upon the first preferred stock, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) and also an additional dividend of ONE-THIRD OF ONE PER CENT. (⅓ of 1%) on the second preferred stock, and a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the common stock.

The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. on the 24th of October, 1899, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on November 1st, 1899.

JOHN KEAN, Treas.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Cincinnati, October 10, 1899.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Oct. 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) free of tax, payable on and after November 1st next. Transfer books will remain closed until November 1st, prox.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New York, Oct 25, 1899.
93D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1. Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
New York, October 24, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on November 1, 1899.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 2, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

CUSTOMS DIAMOND INQUIRY.

Adolph Peabody, a Former Jeweler, to Explain His Possession of Gems Worth $15,000.

Adolph Peabody, a jeweler, is practically under parole to the local Treasury officials to appear on Monday before Collector Bidwell and give full information as to a quantity of diamonds appraised at $15,000, nearly all of which he brought to the Custom House on a hint from a Treasury agent that his best interests would be served in so doing. Collector Bidwell denies that Peabody is under technical arrest, and will not say that the diamonds in question are smuggled. Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, admits that the proceedings which involve Peabody came of information laid by Maiden Lane jewelers who had no friendly feeling for him, and that if Peabody's story is true he took the gems in question to Europe and brought them back, and that no charge of smuggling can be made against him.

Peabody was denounced to the Treasury agents by former business associates, and he was found and questioned at an uptown hotel. He admitted, as was charged, that he had offered diamonds in the trade, and gave information which led to the recovery of a small package from a Nassau Street broker. Then Peabody went to the safe deposit vaults of the National Park Bank, and from a compartment took a package of diamonds worth about $12,000, which he carried to the Custom House.

Those who maintain that the diamonds were smuggled have not given satisfactory proof of their charge that Peabody bought them in Europe, landed in Boston, went to Canada, and came thence to this city. They say that Peabody was in business in Maiden Lane in the Spring of 1892, when he had business reverses and settled with his creditors, and that later in the year he started anew at 54 Maiden Lane. In May, 1898, he disappeared, but made a general settlement with his creditors, to whom he owed $40,000, with one of them who found him in Austria, and told him that proceedings in extradition would be taken against him. In September, 1898, Peabody appeared in this city and said, so the story goes, that he was living on the interest of investments. He went to Europe early last Spring. Peabody told a friend yesterday that he would certainly appear before Collector Bidwell on Monday.

Hanna's Agents Look for Iron Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 27.—Representatives of C. R. Baird & Co. of Philadelphia, Senator Mark Hanna's Pennsylvania agents, were here to-day negotiating for the Fritch iron ore beds, in Berks County. One of the companies in which Senator Hanna has large interests controls thirteen iron-producing plants in Pennsylvania, several of them in the eastern part of the State, and efforts are now being made to secure the Berks ore mines in order to save freight. Owners of other desirable iron ore deposits in Berks County have been asked for options on their properties.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Bauer-Hamilton Plumbing Company; capital, $1,500. Directors—George B. Bauer, Fannie M. Hamilton, and James G. Williams, Syracuse.

Clinton Medicine Company of Rochester; capital, $5,000. Directors—Gustav T. Getzkow, Mary B. Getzkow, and George A. Kapell, Rochester.

The Ellicott Warehousing Company of Buffalo; capital, $5,000. Directors—Henry G. Schultz, John L. Tiernon, Jr., and C. T. Williams, Buffalo.

E. Lindner Manufacturing Company of New York, to manufacture brass metal and electrical goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—Ernest Lindner, Brooklyn; Maurice B. Oult, Unionport, and Otto Pullick, New York City.

Edward J. Merriam Company of New York City, to manufacture paper and to do a printing and engraving business; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. W. Southworth and W. S. Vanderbeek, New York City, and E. J. Merriam, Cranford, N. J.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, Oct. 27.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Seloh and Namreh Match Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—John M. Herman, Newark; Lucius T. Holes, New York; Louis Pleshet, New York.

Atlantic Coast Ice Company; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Harry Blackmer, E. J. Kauffman, Red Bank; Jacob S. Robeson, Philadelphia.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 27.—The following corporations were chartered at Dover to-day:

Elk Paper Company and Southern Pulp Company, both of Wilmington, with a capital of $200,000, to make wood and other pulp paper. The pulp company will procure the raw material, and the paper company will put the goods on the market.

Tanguy Coach and Livery Company of Wilmington; capital, $50,000.

Berlin Medicine Company of New York, to make and sell patent medicines; capital, $1,000,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 27	516,421
To date this year	142,964,456
Corresponding date last year	85,458,106

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 27	$1,905,000
To date this year	$734,307,470
Corresponding date last year	$676,184,710

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6½@10 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf.	½	Northern Pacific	¾
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Pressed Steel Car	¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	P. & W. pf., t. r.	¾
Canadian Pacific	½	Republic Steel	¾
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	3	Rio Grande West.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	¾	Southern Railway	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅛
General Electric	1	Standard R. & T.	½
Kanawha & Mich.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Laclede Gas	2½	Texas & Pacific	½
Louis. & Nash.	1⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
M. W. S. El., Chi, pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Missouri Pacific	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Mobile & Ohio	1¼	Wis. Central pf.	½
Nat. Starch 1st pf.	5		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Del. & Hudson	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	2½	Des M. & Ft. D.	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	1⅝	Federal Steel	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	¾	Glucose Sugar	1⅜
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	¾	Hocking Valley	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	¾	Hocking Val. pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate	⅞	Manhattan Con.	¾
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Met. Street Railway	1
Am. Tobacco	¾	New York Central	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	5⅛
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Pullman Car	1
Amaconda Copper	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	St. L. S. W.	⅞
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Third Avenue	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Cont. Tobacco	½		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q., Iowa Div., 4s	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st	3
		Mexican Central 2d, inc.	1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday were well up to the recent average, but the movement in prices was irregular. Professional speculators seemed inclined to hammer quotations, and their operations for a decline had some effect. No depressing news was anywhere disclosed; in fact, all the day's developments were construable as encouraging.

In the iron and steel stocks most pressure showed. Steel and Wire Trust issues were especially set upon. Yet even the most aggressive bears have no information to give out which could be taken to signify anything bad for either that or any of the other iron properties. As to the steel and iron companies generally there seems to have been generated in Wall Street a feeling that large volumes of stocks are being carried on thin margins and that raids can dislodge such holdings. This view has probably inspired many of the recent attacks. Meanwhile it is the uniform testimony of both manufacturers and financiers having relations with the iron and steel industrials that extraordinary profits are being accumulated.

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Something of a passing twist in the money market yesterday afternoon put call loans to 12 per cent. Relatively a small amount of business was done above the legal rate. But while the theorists of the Stock Exchange were engaged in guessing as to what to-day's bank statement might prove to be, this interest-rate spurt was able to attract some attention and even to serve as a passing influence upon security-market values.

PROSPERITY STILL PRESENT.

The reports of the commercial agencies bear striking testimony to the continued presence of good times and the wideness of their extent.

Bradstreet's will say to-day in this regard that the general business of the country remains at an unprecedented volume, a fact indicated by the heavy gains noted in bank clearings over those of a year ago and by the immense increase in railway earnings over the exceptionally good returns of last October. There is a quieting down of distributive trade, more particularly at retail, growing out of the unseasonably warm weather now being experienced in most sections of the country. Reflection of this is found in less urgent orders received by jobbers and in somewhat impaired collections at many points. As regards prices, however, there is no appreciable loss of strength, the great majority of quotations remaining steady, and, among those making changes, advances are still most numerous.

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Speaking on these lines, Dun's will say that fear, and not facts, made the Transvaal war seem a menace to prosperity here, and that a week of conflict has cleared away the fear. British markets for securities have been helped by the belief that mining shares would be worth more with no Boer control in mining regions, and large purchases here of ammunition, packed meats, and other army food have swelled the balance due this country. Money markets have grown less embarrassing, stocks have gradually advanced, industries are still supported by a volume of demand for which no precedent can be found, and payments through the principal clearing houses for the past week have been 36.6 per cent. larger than last year and 57.3 per cent. larger than in 1892. So great an increase shows the net result of many and potent forces making for public prosperity.

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The situation of the iron and steel trades is perhaps the most notable one yet presented, says Bradstreet's. The feature of the market is the reported booking by the steel-rail mills of the country of nearly 75 per cent. of their capacity for next year's delivery. In all, 1,500,000 tons of rails are reported to have been booked for delivery next year, and there is in addition considerable unfinished business on 1899 account, which, it is claimed, will still further enlarge the volume of business handled next year. Heavy buying of pig iron, undoubtedly to cover some of these rail sales, is reported in the Central West at prices little below those ruling for some time past. In allied lines of business demand is still very heavy, demand for steel for cars, of plates for shipbuilding, and for wire being additional signs of strength. Demand for hardware is active at nearly all markets. The scarcity of supplies noted last week is still a feature, and jobbers are still pushed for prompt shipments. Barbed wire, nails, and hand implements tend higher at some Eastern markets. Complaint that present high prices are injuring our export trade is also heard.

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Dun's notes in this respect that the transactions in steel rails—the heaviest ever made so early—cover 1,500,000 tons for next year's delivery, or two-thirds of the entire annual capacity of the works. The Pennsylvania is said to have taken 105,000 tons at $33, but all the leading railroads made large purchases, and the price was then advanced to $35 per ton, the same works having delivered during the past year at $18 to $19. Great contracts for material follow, one concern having bought 100,000 tons Bessemer pig at Pittsburg for $23, while $24.50 is paid for early deliveries, and 50,000 tons billets were sold to one concern there and 30,000 at Wheeling, $38.50 being quoted, with slabs at $39.50 and sheet bars at $36. Such transactions only show the general belief that high prices will run far into next year. For structural work many orders appear, including some of consequence for the East and for Cuba, and in bars the car and implement demand makes the Chicago market very strong; but at Pittsburg works anxiety for future contracts has depressed the price.

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Cotton is fractionally lower, says Bradstreet's, as a result of the dead-lock between foreign consumers and American producers. Claims of diminished yield and of holding back of supplies about balance each other, but favorable weather has unquestionably improved the situation of the late crop, which may turn out larger than expected if frost holds off. The situation of cotton goods, one of aggressive strength, is undoubtedly a supporting feature of no small account. The strength of wool is natural, in view of the very large sales, most of which are claimed to have been for account of manufacturers, though some speculative buying is perceptible. In woolen goods demand is favorable, and further price advances are predicted.

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Speaking of cotton, Dun's says the market closes a sixteenth lower, shortage of movement being attributed largely, and perhaps too largely, to concerted holding of stocks by growers or factors. The decrease in October movement compared with last year has been heavy, and exports have been small, although at such prices that 500,000 bales represent nearly as much value as 700,000 bales last year. Dun's refers to recent heavy buying of wool in Boston. Many mills are now buying wool which have recently started after long idleness, while foreign quotations and some British buying of Australian and South African wool stimulate the market, though prices are not quotably higher. The demand for goods improves, and a great season is confidently expected.

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Bradstreet's notes that the east-bound traffic from Chicago in the last month has been more than double that reported in the same period a year ago, and nearly twice as large as that reported in October of 1892, a record period of good trade. Reports of projected advances in carrying charges are mentioned. Dun's says that railway reports of earnings do not yet show the full result of recent advances in rates, but also dwells on the enormous east-bound traffic from Chicago. While railway stocks advanced over $1 per share, and industrial stocks $1.49, there was far more substantial buying of good railways than of other securities, and a new era of public confidence seems to have set in.

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Bradstreet's says the ocean freights situation is gradually improving, partly because high rates are attracting all available disengaged tonnage and partly because the check to foreign buying, particularly of cereals, caused by the advance in vessel rates, has exercised a reflex action on the latter market. Simultaneously with the drop in freight rates this week has come a hardening of quotations for cereals, partly the result of this improved foreign buying meeting the late decline and partly also because foreign and domestic demand for corn has not as yet brought out the flood of offerings earlier looked for. Dun's says that wheat remains practically unchanged, and also says last week's exports were the largest on record, except in two weeks.

OUT OF DEBT QUICKLY.

When in 1898 Messrs. Dumois & Co., a prominent New York firm of fruit brokers, were compelled to suspend payment owing to a decree of Gen. Weyler, then in control in Cuba, which prevented the export of their crop, their creditors gave them an extension of two years for the payment of their liabilities. With the establishment of peace in Cuba, they were able to recuperate so quickly that all their obligations have been discharged a year earlier than the limit. This is one of many indications of the improvement of affairs in that country.

GROWING RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Again the story of increased earnings of the railroads of the country is to be told, as witness these figures which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day publish for the third week of October, covering fifty-five roads, with a gain of 11.28 per cent.:

Alabama Gt. South.	$45,308	$11,597	....
Ann Arbor	32,085	6,177	....
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	145,865	....	974
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	90,072	11,114	....
Canadian Pacific	684,000	91,000	....
Central of Georgia	145,940	....	10,871
Chesapeake & Ohio	270,473	20,590	....
Chicago & East. Ill.	119,422	16,774	....
Chicago Gt. Western	151,120	28,303	....
Chic., Ind. & Louis.	82,769	10,779	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	994,992	73,971	....
Chi. Terminal Trans.	26,778	2,919	....
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	38,042	8,884	....
Col., Sand. & Hock.	20,513	6,502	....
Denver & Rio Grande	217,400	18,600	....
Evans. & Indian	6,475	....	582
Evans. & Terre Haute	28,664	4,207	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	70,890	7,403	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	12,695	....	6,417
Georgia	36,906	....	2,738
Grand Trunk			
Chi. & Grand Trunk, Det., Gd. H. & M.	573,983	79,363	....
Hocking Valley	105,380	39,429	....
Inter. & Gt. Northern	111,270	....	16,335
Iowa Central	47,861	3,836	....
Kanawha & Michigan	13,761	2,435	....
Lake Erie & Western	84,901	11,949	....
Louis., Hen. & St. L.	14,397	3,554	....
Louis. & Nash.	587,545	118,565	....
Mexican Central	276,443	43,784	....
Mexican National	138,817	14,944	....
Minn. & St. Louis	57,383	17,183	....
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M	128,471	15,219	....
Mo., Kansas & Tex.	334,468	....	35,748
Mo. Pacific, Iron Mt.	616,000	36,000	....
Central Branch	25,000	....	1,000
N. Y., Ont. & West.	98,308	19,672	....
Ohio River	36,089	10,772	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	19,589	2,269	....
Pitts, Bess. & L. E.	45,356	19,118	....
Pitts. & Western	71,092	3,884	....
Rio Grande South.	11,123	1,577	....
Rio Grande West.	90,000	10,600	....
St. Louis & S. Fran.	165,562	12,211	....
St. Louis Southw.	132,900	....	35,000
Southern Railway	701,734	109,943	....
Texas & Pacific	202,936	....	11,140
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	42,612	7,067	....
Toledo, Peo. & West.	22,356	786	....
Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	30,315	....	5,262
Wabash	362,099	66,138	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	38,196	6,897	....
Cleve., Can. & So.	16,844	1,068	....
Wisconsin Central	128,426	18,401	....
Total	$8,571,034	$994,984	$126,067
Net increase	....	868,917	....

For the second week of October a final statement covers 69 roads, and shows 9.99 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year:

Prev. rep'd (55 r'ds)	$8,771,397	$888,957	$102,722
Bur. C. Rap. & Nor.	123,343	6,774	....
Chi. & West. Mich.	48,811	6,098	....
Cleve. C. C. & St. L.	349,574	43,755	....
Det., G. Rap. & W.	32,771	2,730	....
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	14,635	21,138	....
Fla. Cent. & Penin.	48,058	....	504
Ft. Worth & D. City	37,535	....	3,372
Kan. C. Ft. S. & M.	116,664	30,524	....
K. C., Mem. & Birm.	37,044	11,999	....
Kan. City & Omaha	9,410	....	984
Louis., H. & St. L.	14,725	4,747	....
Northern Pacific	797,332	45,102	....
Texas Central	10,740	....	9,733
West. N. Y. & Penn.	75,200	11,000	....
Total	$10,523,239	$1,072,824	$117,315
Net increase	....	955,509	....

TALK OF A NEW PAPER PLANT.

In its current issue Paper mentions the rumor of a monster news paper manufacturing concern, "which, so far as mill equipment is concerned, will overtop all others." A company is said to be organized which is to enter the news paper producing field, and which will build a twenty-machine plant on a water power which is never failing. The complete plant, it is said, will consist of twenty Fourdrinier machines, with a pulp department equal to all demands of those machines, each of which is to have a maximum speed of not less than 600 feet

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

So much more activity showed in the market for outside securities yesterday than has been the rule of late that the day may be said to have been a busy one. But the day's business was not well distributed, so that in many quarters of the market transactions were as small as they have been at any time. Transactions amounted probably to about 30,000 shares, but the bulk of this was furnished by two stocks, American Hide and Leather and Bay State Gas, other issues being traded in only in small amount. In some sense this activity was in itself encouraging, but a matter of more satisfaction was the upward movement, which brought about several considerable net gains over Thursday's closing bids. A noteworthy advance was that which occurred late in the day in Rubber Goods. In some sections the market is depressed by liquidation that continues in a small way, but in most of the substantial stocks the amount of stock offered remains very small, and buying orders very quickly force the market up.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER was the most prominent stock in yesterday's market. On heavy trading, both the common and the preferred stocks advanced substantially, and throughout the day they showed much strength. Both issues of the stock were bid for in round lots, and the demand was well up to the supply, which, as indicated by the day's transactions, was much larger than on Thursday, when only a few hundred shares were offered. It still appeared that insiders were the principal buyers as well as sellers of the stocks, but brokers reported that a fairly large amount of stock was going apparently into the hands of outsiders, but naturally no definite information as to the ultimate destination of the stock bought could be had. The advance in the stocks was steady, with few reactions, and both issues closed very close to the highest for the day. The common stock opened at 28, sold up to 30, and closed at 29¾ bid. The preferred stock sold as high as 81½, and ended the day at 81¼ bid, showing a net gain of 1¾ points. Traders seemed to be fairly active in the American Hide and Leather stocks, but apparently they assumed no definite position in regard to the stock, merely profiting by the fluctuations which occurred.

BAY STATE GAS showed more activity than it had in a long time, and it yesterday changed hands in larger amount than any other stock. Between 10,000 and 15,000 shares were traded in, and practically all this stock sold at 1½. Early in the day 1⅜ was paid for the stock, but the orders at this figure were very quickly supplied. The fact that houses with Boston connections were sellers of Bay State Gas gave the impression that the stock was supplied from that city, but later brokers said that most of the stock was sold for New York account. The demand for Bay State Gas at 1½ was large, and this figure was firmly bid for the stock at the close.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was again traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares, divided about equally between the common and preferred stocks. As on Thursday, the preferred stock was the stronger of the two issues, but in neither issue was there any net change in price. The common stock was offered down to 12 soon after the opening, and for a time it was very weak, but it rallied later, and was much firmer at the close. The highest sale in the common stock was made at 12¼, and both the opening and closing sales were made at 12. It ended the day as on Thursday at 12 bid. Buying of the preferred stock was said to be good. All the sales in this issue were at 40, and it closed at 39½ bid.

RUBBER GOODS, although traded in in very limited amount, ended the day with a net gain of over 2 points in the common stock and with a fractional net gain in the preferred stock. There was very little stock in the market, and efforts that were made all day to pick up stock resulted at the close in the sharp advance referred to. The rise in Rubber Goods was accompanied by a report that negotiations of importance are under way which may prove of great advantage to the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only a few hundred shares. It opened at 85¾, sold down to 85⅝, and at the close was offered at 85½, with 85 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	29½	30½
New Amsterdam pf	53	56
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96⅞	97⅜

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	40	42
American Agricul. Chem. pf	79	80
American Bicycle	17½	20
American Bicycle pf	90	91½
American Bicycle bonds	90	92
American Hide & Leather pf	29¾	30
American Hide & Leather pf	81½	82
American Woolen Goods	25⅞	26¾
American Woolen Goods pf	81⅝	82⅜
American Writing Paper 5s	87	89
Beet Sugar	31	33
Beet Sugar pf. ex div	81	83
Distilling Company of America	12	12½
Distilling Company of America pf	39½	40
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	5
Electric Boat	19	21
Electric Boat pf	41¾	44¾
Havana Commercial	24	25
Havana Commercial pf	64	65
International Pump	21¾	23⅝
International Pump pf., ex div	70½	72
International Gramophone	67	69
National Salt	46	47½
National Salt pf	75	78
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf	98	98¾
Otis Elevator	29	31
Otis Elevator pf	90	92
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	102
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg	28¾	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82¼	83
Sloss-Sheffield subs	135	140
Sloss-Sheffield	39½	41
Sloss-Sheffield pf	77	79
Standard Oil of New Jersey	405	408
Union Steel & Chain	30	31
Union Steel & Chain pf	70	71
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	85	85½
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton		50
Arizona Lead	10½	10¾
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18¼
British Columbia Copper	10¼	11
Chicago & Alton subs	100	103¼
Chicago & Alton 3d, (new,) w. i.	90	93
Electric Vehicle	69	
Electric Vehicle pf		100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	30
General Carriage		30
Illinois Transportation	3½	4½
*Markeen Copper	8	9½
Mexican 5s	99	99¼
New England Transportation	7½	8¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	17⅜	17¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23	23½
St. Louis subs	135½	137
St. Louis common, when issued		31
St. Louis preferred, when issued		93
St. Louis 4s, when issued		94¾
Tennessee Copper	15½	17
Trust Company of America	230	236
*Union Copper		29
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	29	30
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		95
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	100	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	242
Brooklyn, Bath, & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	105	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	85½
Columbus Railway	24½	26
Columbus Railway pf	80	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	66
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, new	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	75	82
42d St., Man. & St Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	29	
New Orleans Traction pf	102	
Ninth Avenue Railroad	185	190
North Jersey Street Railway	35	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93	93½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	116	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
Union Railway stock	100	200
Union Traction, Providence	105	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104½	

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	47
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas		52
Fort Wayne Gas 6s		73
Indnanapolis Gas	108	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	100	108
Lafayette Gas Co	50	55
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	74	78
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	43	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas, pf	60	64
Mutual Gas of New York	280	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	23	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	43	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	68
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	93
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York pf	142	150
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	32	34
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¼	94¾
Hoboken Ferry (new)	63	
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42½	43½
Union Ferry bonds	102½	103¼

Industrials.

American Ginning	21	23
American Type Founders'	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	27
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf		58
Crampe' Shipyard	75	81
General Chemical	55	
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	114	118
Lorillard Company pf	115	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	28	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	105	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	8	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	18	21

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,080 Am. Steel & W. 50	50	47½	47½	47½
24,460 Am. Sugar	154	154½	152½	152¾
240 Am. Tobacco	123⅜	123⅜	122	122
20 At., T. & S. F.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
960 At., T. & S. F. pf.	65⅜	65¾	65¼	65½
13,150 Brook. Rap. Tr.	85⅞	87	85	85½
360 Ches. & Ohio	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27½
1,080 Chi., Bur. & Q.	133½	133¾	133	133
1,820 Chi., M. & St. P.	127¼	127⅜	127	127¼
400 Chi., St. P.	115	114¾	114¾	114¾
400 Cont. Tobacco	43¼	43⅝	42⅝	43
50 Col. Fuel & Iron	55½	55½	55¼	55½
2,620 Federal Steel	55	55	54	54⅝
10 Federal St. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79⅝
30 Int. Paper	32	35	29½	29⅝
3,100 Louis. & Nash.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛
2,360 Manhattan	113	113¼	111⅝	112¼
11,750 Mo. Pacific	47¼	48½	47	48
110 N. Y. Central	138½	138½	138¼	138¼
1,920 North. Pacific	54⅜	55¼	54	54⅝
420 People's Gas	114	114	113⅝	113⅝
1,040 Reading 1st pf.	61	61	61¼	61½
100 Reading 2d pf.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
30 Republic Steel	25¾	25¾	25¼	25½
1,190 South. Pacific	28⅞	29	28⅝	28⅞
530 Southern Ry.	13	13½	13	13½
1,110 South. Ry. pf.	55⅜	57⅜	55⅜	56⅞
520 Tenn. C. & I.	117¼	120	117	119½
10 Texas Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
850 Union Pacific	47¼	47⅞	46⅞	47
40 Union Pac. pf.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
8,740 U. S. Leather	23⅞	25	23⅜	24⅛
1,370 U. S. Leath. pf.	82⅜	84¼	81¾	83⅜
60 U. S. Rubber	49¼	49¼	48½	48½
80,530				

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Oct.	$45,308	$33,711	$32,972
From July 1	588,939	538,639	505,096
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	533
3d week Oct.	82,769	71,990	73,075
From July 1	1,330,248	1,134,270	1,136,249
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	76
3d week Oct.	26,778	23,859	23,183
From July 1	390,109	374,138	312,624
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Oct.	12,695	19,112	16,226
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
3d week Oct.	105,379	65,950	
From July 1	1,269,140	854,112	
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Oct.	36,089	25,317	27,234
From Jan. 1	929,433	776,327	774,675
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	336	336	365
3d week Oct.	71,026	67,142	67,013
From July 1	1,110,589	1,047,976	1,017,880
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	247	247	248
3d week Oct.	22,356	21,569	
From Jan. 1	815,599	780,548	
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week Oct.	49,735	42,557	
From Jan. 1	1,971,570	1,719,639	
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for September—			
Gross earnings	409,395	338,230	318,039
Op. expenses	246,943	221,365	196,361
Net earnings	162,759	116,865	121,675
Fixed charges	89,447	82,735	
Surplus	73,303	34,130	
July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,088,135	1,026,244	937,242
Op. expenses	680,908	658,824	600,855
Net earnings	407,527	367,420	336,387
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	214,392	200,135	14,257
Op. expenses	102,461	129,432	*26,971
Net earnings	111,931	70,703	41,228
Charges	44,662	50,827	*6,165
Net earnings	67,269	19,876	47,393
*Decrease.			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for September—			
Gross earnings	532,964	458,224	500,085
Op. exp. & taxes	337,998	300,191	303,810
Net earnings	214,966	158,033	196,274
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,406,113	1,324,861	1,241,404
Op. exp. & taxes	958,266	904,501	848,769
Net earnings	457,847	420,060	392,728
CINCINNATI, NEWPORT & COVINGTON STREET RAILROAD for September—			
	1899.	1898.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	62,782	80,394	17,612
Op. expenses	24,078	30,591	6,513
Net earnings	38,703	49,802	11,099
Taxes, &c.	11,897	10,555	*1,342
Surplus	26,806	39,247	12,441
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	527,192	513,532	513,660
Op. expenses	214,269	265,918	261,619
Net earnings	312,923	247,813	252,040
Taxes, &c.	111,137	92,430	*18,707
Surplus	201,785	155,182	*46,603
*Increase.			
HOCKING VALLEY for September—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	345,499	241,687	103,812
Op. ex. and taxes	207,184	155,928	51,256
Net earnings	138,315	85,759	52,556
NEWBURG ELECTRIC for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	32,813	31,652	1,161
Op. expenses	13,730	12,665	1,065
Net earnings	19,083	18,987	96
Other income	158	167	*9
Total income	19,241	19,154	87
Charges	9,729	8,967	762
Surplus	9,512	10,187	*675
*Decrease.			
NORTHERN PACIFIC for September—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	3,152,267	2,504,779	2,510,839
Op. expenses	1,287,062	1,719,406	1,051,834
Net earnings	1,865,205	1,719,406	1,459,005
Taxes, rent, &c.	302,054	300,862	85,921
Net income	1,563,151	1,418,544	1,373,084
Other income	28,572	12,712	5,243
Total income	1,591,723	1,431,256	1,378,327
Pro. lines	41,239	51,850	
Surplus	1,635,926	1,483,121	
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	9,811,015	6,902,038	6,179,761
Op. expenses	6,180,628	3,048,037	3,029,173
Net earnings	4,330,377	3,854,016	3,150,588
Taxes, rent, &c.	969,866	701,999	341,993
Net income	3,420,511	3,162,017	2,817,592
Other income	71,365	25,859	10,778
Total income	3,491,875	3,177,876	2,828,370
Pro. lines	87,087	127,059	
Surplus	3,598,963	3,304,935	
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for September—			
Gross earnings	754,880	627,995	625,111
Op. expenses	392,475	342,465	319,478
Net earnings	362,405	285,529	305,633
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,017,788	1,726,796	1,768,913
Op. expenses	1,146,034	1,042,254	967,599
Net earnings	871,754	684,542	801,314

In Thursday's issue the gross earnings of Missouri Kansas and Texas for the third week in October were given as $344,467, when they should have been $334,467. In the column of 1898 figures, St. Louis Southwestern's gross earnings appeared as $137,-990, when the correct amount should have been $167,990. The amount of the decrease in each instance as set forth in the paragraph headed "Railway Statements," was, however, correct.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

Amalgamated C	85¾
American Biscuit bonds	109.00
Arizona Lead	10¼
Bay State Gas, p. c	1⅜
Binghamton Gas 5s	96.00
British Col. Cop	10.00
Flemington C. & C	29.00
Fern. Coal Co	15.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf	15.00
Marshall Mill	.65
New York Biscuit bonds	111.00
National Tube	46.00
Retsof bonds	75.00
Retsof stock	20½
Tennessee Copper	15½
Union Copper	30.00
Whipsaw Copper	12½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 27, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¾	16⅞	2,650	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17⅜	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
63	63½	834	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64	64	63¼	63¼	− ¾
37½	38	200	American Ice	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	.....
45¼	45½	1,710	American Cotton Oil	45⅜	45⅝	45¼	45¼	− ⅛
11⅜	11½	37	American Linseed	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
52½	52⅝	387	Am. Linseed pf	53¼	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	− ⅜
150	153	200	American Express	150	150	150	150	.....
13¼	13½	1,000	Am. Malting Co	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
51½	52	1,520	Am. Malting Co. pf	51½	52½	51½	51½	+ ½
4	6	100	American Spirits Mfg.	5	5	5	5	+ ½
47⅜	47½	15,435	Am. Steel & Wire	50	50	47¼	47½	−2⅛
93	94	2,100	Am. Steel & Wire pf	94½	94½	93	93¼	−1⅜
152¼	152⅝	41,555	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	154¼	154⅝	152½	152⅝	− ¾
35¼	35½	260	Am. Smelt. & Ref	36	36	35⅜	35¾	− ¾
85¼	86	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	86¼	86¼	85½	85½	− ¾
33⅜	34	3,625	American Tin Plate	34½	34	34	34	− ⅞
82⅜	82⅞	393	Am. Tin Plate pf	82¾	82¾	82½	82¾	− ⅛
122	122½	8,100	American Tobacco	123¾	123⅝	122	122	− ⅜
42	42½	380	Am. Steel Hoop	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42½	− ½
82	83	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf	82½	83	82½	83	+1
47	48	710	Ann Arbor pf	47	47	47	47	− ½
21⅜	21⅞	5,425	At., T. & S. F.	21¾	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	65⅝	11,000	At., T. & S. F. pf	65¾	65⅝	65¼	65⅜	+ ⅛
42½	42⅞	3,435	Anaconda Copper	44	44	42½	42½	−1
53	53⅛	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅜	53¼	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅝
73	73¼	3,100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73¼	73⅜	73	73	.....
85⅝	85¾	19,660	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	85⅞	86¾	85¼	85½	− ¼
19⅜	19½	1,620	Brunswick City	19½	19⅞	19	19⅜	− ¼
105⅜	106	300	Canadian Pacific	106¼	106¼	106	106	+ ½
27	27⅛	6,850	Chesapeake & Ohio	27	27⅝	27	27	+ ¼
132¾	133	8,360	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133½	133½	132¾	132⅞	− ¼
126	129	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	120	129	129	129	+3
141½	145¾	1,700	Chicago Great West	141½	14⅜	141½	141½	.....
83	83	110	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	83	83	83	83	.....
90⅞	91¼	117	Chi. Gr. West., deb	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	.....
11½	12	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	12	12	11¾	11¾	− ¼
42	43	310	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
127⅛	127¼	7,960	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127⅞	128½	127	127¼	− ⅛
173	173	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172½	172½	172½	172½	+1½
169½	170½	700	Chicago & Northw	171	171	169¼	169¼	−1⅜
205	206	500	Chi. & Northw. pf	204	205	204	205	+ ¼
114⅜	114⅝	2,045	Chi., R. I. & Pac	115	115	114⅜	114½	− ½
12	12¼	400	Chi. Term. Trans	13	13	12½	12½	− ⅛
41	41½	310	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41½	42¼	41¼	41¼	− ¼
59¾	60	2,090	C., C., C. & St. L.	60¼	60¼	59½	60	+ ¼
99	100	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99¾	99¼	99¼	+ ¾
55⅜	55⅝	6,325	Colorado Fuel & Iron	55½	56½	55	55⅜	+ ⅜
78¼	79	2,520	Colorado Midland pf	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅜
120	121	1,160	Colorado Southern	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
52	52⅛	1,960	Col. Southern 1st pf	45	45	45	45	.....
174	174¾	1,605	Col. Southern 2d pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	.....
32	35	400	Federal Steel	55	55	53⅞	53⅞	− ⅛
78¼	79	2,520	Federal Steel pf	79	79¼	78⅜	78⅜	− ¼
120	121	1,160	General Electric	122	123	121	121	+1
52	52⅛	1,960	Glucose Sugar Ref	54	54	51⅜	52½	−1⅜
174	174¾	1,605	Great Northern pf	175	175¾	174½	175	.....
32	35	400	Hocking Valley	34½	34	34	34	−1
63	64	113	Hocking Valley pf	64	64	64	64	−1
20	20	20	Illinois Central	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	.....
28½	28¾	1,060	International Paper	29	29	28½	28½	.....
71	71¼	270	International Paper pf.	71½	71½	71¼	71¼	− ¼
14¾	15¼	710	International Silver	15½	15¼	14½	15	.....
13⅜	14¼	400	Iowa Central	14½	14¼	14	14	− ⅛
59	59¼	340	Iowa Central pf	59¾	59¾	59½	59½	.....
11¼	12½	300	Kanawha & Michigan	11½	12	11½	12	+ ½
7	8	30	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
27	28	275	Lacle Gas	76½	77½	76½	77½	+2½
100	102	700	Lake Erie & West	19½	19½	19½	19½	.....
50	58	15	Long Island	57½	57½	57½	57½	.....
85⅜	85⅞	13,095	Louisville & Nashville	85⅝	86⅜	85⅝	85⅞	+1⅛
113¼	113¾	13,248	Manhattan Con	113¼	113¾	111¾	111¾	− ¾
132	132	132	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	74	74	74	74	+ ½
196	198	1,860	Met. Street Railway	198	198	197	197	+ ⅛
14	14	200	Mexican Central	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
5	5	700	Mexican National ctfs.	5	5	5	5	.....
72	73	100	Minn. & St. Louis	72½	72½	72½	72½	− ¼
38¾	39	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38⅞	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
47¾	48	22,350	Missouri Pacific	47¼	48⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
46	47	300	Mobile & Ohio	46	47	46	47	+1¼
40¼	40¾	236	National Biscuit Co	40½	40½	40½	40½	− ⅛
95	98	110	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	95	95	94¼	94¼	.....
28⅝	29	350	National Lead Co	29	29	28⅜	28⅜	− ¼
48	48¼	350	National Steel	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	.....
93¾	94¼	573	National Steel pf	94⅜	94⅜	94¼	94⅜	+ ⅛
65	75	100	National Starch 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	+5
36	40	300	New Central Coal	36	36	36	36	.....
123½	124	2,400	New Jersey Central	124	125	124	124	+ ¼
138	138⅜	6,220	New York Central	138¼	138⅜	138	138	− ½
212	216	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215½	215½	215½	215½	.....
70	80	100	N. Y., O. & W. 1st pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	−5⅛
31	40	400	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	35½	36½	35½	36½	.....
3,078	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛		
3,560	Norfolk & Western	26⅝	27⅜	26½	27	+ ⅜		
2,110	Norfolk & Western pf.	71	71½	70⅜	71¼	− ⅛		

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hotel Cecil Given in Exchange For the Monticello—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

In part payment for the Monticello apartment house, at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt gave the Hotel Cecil property, at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The latter, which is a five-story structure on a plot 118 by 124 by 100 by 61, figured in the trade at about $200,000.

William Call has sold to an investor the six-story apartment house recently completed on Central Park West, 68.3 feet north of Ninety-fourth Street, on a plot 108 by 100.

Michael Tully has bought from Dudley Harde, for about $40,000, the two lots on the south side of Eightieth Street, 150 feet west of West End Avenue. The plot adjoins on the west one of the same size on which Mr. Tully erected an apartment house.

It is reported that Peter Wagner has sold 13 West Ninety-fifth Street, one of a row of five-story dwellings recently completed, taking property at Englewood, N. J., in part payment.

William E. Brooker has sold for Jacob Herb, to Benjamin T. Gilbert, for about $40,000 cash, the plot 104 by 115 on the west side of Third Avenue, 100 feet north of Tremont Avenue. The same broker has also sold to John M. Blauvelt, for $18,000, the southeast corner of Jerome Avenue and Mount Hope Place, 128 by 100; also, to John Rogers, for $12,000, the plot of four lots on the west side of Park Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. All of the foregoing properties will be improved by the purchasers.

Lowndes & Mehlich report that they have sold for August Ganzenmuller, to Emanuel Amstein, for $26,000, the five-story brick flat 1,408 Madison Avenue, 25.5 by 75 by 95.

Tuoti & Co. have sold to S. Epstein the four-story double tenement 2,125 First Avenue.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to builders 342 and 344 West Thirtieth Street, 34 by 98.9, and 117 Mott Street, a lot 25 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Louis Henkel the four-story double tenement 331 Eighth Street, 24.9 by 93.11.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

349 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Liberty Realty Company 29,550

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

155 Allen Street, 20.10 by 88.4, leasehold, two-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Louis Althof 3,200

By Herbert A. Sherman.

505 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Leo G. Rosenblatt 10,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

39 Avenue A, 26.5 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick tenement with stores; also, four-story brick tenement at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Joseph Applegate 7,000

314 East Houston Street, 24.11 by 89.9 by 24.10 by 91.4, three-story brick front and rear buildings; all title and interest of Gustav Goldman on Oct. 2, 1897; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Anson Florsheim. 250

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 230 and 232 East Twenty-fifth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with store; 39.9 by 79.10 and 86.6; Benedict A. Klein of 125 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 163 Worth Street, for a one-story iron stand, 15 by 12; estate of B. Gardiner, owner; John B. Gardiner, architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

No. 1,311 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; estate of Maria Gaffney, owner; F. D. Gheen, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 101 East Broadway, to a five-story and basement brick tenement and store; Mrs. S. Soloman of 151 East Seventy-first Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $500.

No. 405 East Seventy-seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement; David Feldman of 311 Bowery, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $300.

No. 215 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Mary C. Paulin, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $400.

No. 40 White Street, to a five-story brick loft building; estate of R. H. Bull of 27 William Street, owner; A. E. Perpegnan, architect; cost, $400.

No. 1,087 Fifth Avenue, to a one-story frame store; Charles Gould, owner; F. B. Ware of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Oct. 27.

AVENUE A, 1,014, n e corner of 55th St, 25.5x78.8; James M. Stinton to Pauline Classmann and another 1

AVENUE D, w s, 19 ft s of 5th St, 22x80; Avenue D, w s, Lots 8 and 9, map by D. Ewen, February, 1833; Avenue D, s w corner of 5th St, 19x80; Caroline Adler and another to Margaret Sturgeon 1

BROOME ST, s s, 80 ft e of Ridge St, 39.9x60x irregular; Broome St, s s, 80 ft e of Ridge St, 40x60; Broome St, s s, 40 ft e of Ridge St, 0.2x32.1; Julius Weinstein and another to Jennie Kamsler 1

COTTAGE GROVE AV, e s, 246.5 ft s of Gun-floin Place, 25x110; Henry Nerenberg to James McCoy 2,825

ELDRIDGE ST, 63, w s, 20.10x99.6x21.2x99.8; Harris Hepner and another to Emil Finkelstein 1

HESTER ST, e s, 100 ft s of Retreat Av, 25x100; Margaretha Kobel and others to Henry Lubker and another 1

HENRY ST, e s, 100 ft s of Retreat Av, 25x100; Henry Lubker and others to Hebert Lubker 1

LOT 98 and part of Lot 112, map of Monterey, 50x105; Le Napoleon Levy and wife to Daniel Brady 5,000

LOTS 406 and 407, map of Van Nest Park; William J. Becker to Lauretta Becker 100

LOTS 427 and 428, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Cornelius M. Sullivan to Bridget Sullivan 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 133d St, 20.11x80; Diedrich Werfelman to George H. Werfelman, ½ part 1

MAIN ST, e s, 125 ft n of Beach St, runs n 100x e 100x s 100x s 50x w 200; Annie C. King and others to Helen Bardes 2,700

MONROE ST, 152, 154, and 156, s s; William Sugarman and wife to Benjamin Light 1

RIVER AV, n e corner of 167th St, 89.7x105x89.7x105; Alice E. Irving and another, by guardian, to George W. McAdam, confirmation deed 1,750

RIVER AV, n e corner of 167th St, 89.7x105; Sophia Greacen and others to George W. McAdam, 2-8 parts 1,750

RIVER AV, n e corner of 167th St, 89.7x105; Sophia Greacen and others to George W. McAdam, confirmation deed 1

RIVER AV, n e corner of 167th St, 89.7x105; Robert A. Greacen to Elizabeth Irving, quit claim 1

RIVER AV, n e corner of 167th St, 89.7x105; Elizabeth Irving to George W. McAdam, quit claim 1

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Allen St, 22.4x75; George H. Werfelman to Diedrich Werfelman 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 75.8 ft n of 87th St, 25x100; William W. Hall and wife to Elijah D. Murphy 1

SHERIDAN ST, s w corner of Barker Av, 400 ft to Bronx Park x 364 ft to Bleecker St x 400 ft to Sheridan St x 362 ft to beginning; Catherine A. L. Kernochan to Jacob Stahl, Jr., and August Moebus 1

UNION AV, e s, 193.2 ft s of 168th St, 19x100x21.7x100; Thomas Farley to John S. Dripps and wife 7,000

UNION AV, e s, 174.3 ft s of 168th St, 19x100; Thomas Farley to Henry Huckriede 7,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, Lots 11 and 12, map of South Washingtonville, 68x147; Martin Noz, Jr., and wife to Jacob Stahl, Jr. 100

1ST AV, 2,349, w s, 25.2x100; Louis H. Stroh and wife to Anna Muller 1

3D AV, s e corner of 40th St, 19x75, ½ part; George H. Werfelman to Diedrich Werfelman 1

7TH AV, s e corner of 32d St, 23.0x100; John and Frances Hannegan to David Nugent 1

10TH AV, n w corner of 51st St, runs w 44.7x n 100.5x e 51x s —; Andrew Deubleiz and wife to Benjamin Schneider 14,000

11TH AV, s e corner of 147th St, 99.11x175; Caroline Adler and another to Louis Strasbourger 1

9TH ST, 623 East, 20x92.3; Mary E. Wilson to Pincus Lowenfeld and another... 11,450

16TH ST, 125 East, 22x94, ¼ part; James F. Murphy to William J. Donald, quit claim 1

16TH ST, 125 East, 22x94, ½ part; Minnie L. Donald to James F. Murphy, quit claim, correction deed 1

16TH ST, 265 West, 12.8x30; James J. Crowe and others to Bridget Crowe ... 1

20TH ST, s w s, 300 ft n w of 4th Av, 25x92; James Foster to James A. Roosevelt, rerecorded 2,750

20TH ST, s w s, 300 ft n w of 4th Av, 25x92; James A. Roosevelt to Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt 1

35TH ST, 400 and 402 West, 80.1x25; Diedrich Werfelman to George H. Werfelman, ½ part 1

39TH ST, 226 West, 21.1x98.9; Cornelius H. Tallman to Francis M. Schiffmayer, correction deed $32

41ST ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of 9th Av, 20.6x98.9; Stacia Smith to Clemence Smith... 1

72D ST, 407 East, 25x102.2; Nathan Jacobs and another to Regina Heineck..... 18,750

74TH ST, s s, 322 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; William H. Arnold to Sarah E. Ver Planck 1

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Dora Scherr to Joseph Weiss..... 1

76TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Theresa Seagrist to Joseph Hyams and another 1

81ST ST, s s, 387 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; Myron H. Oppenheim to August Content 28,000

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; John J. Kierst, guardian, &c., to Joseph W. Kierst 1

99TH ST, 150 West, 15.5x80.9x15.5x79.11; John W. Stevens to Gertrude Greason... 9,000

106TH ST, 212 to 216 East, 54x100.11; Peter J. Herter to Maria A. Herter..... 100

118TH ST, 56 West, 25x100.11; Gabriele Valente to John S. Sampson and another 100

142D ST, 619 West, 14.6x99.11x irregular; George T. Arnoux to Henry Hosler..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 116.3 ft e of Bergen Av, 21x141.3x25x irregular; Henry Lubker and wife to Albert Rothermel..... 4,500

161ST ST, n s, 118.11 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; John B. Smith & Son to Arthur E. Smith..... 1

Recorded Leases.

FISHER, Margaret S., to Dunlap & Co.; 5th Av, 178 and 180, 21½ years..$15,750-$17,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to Maria D'Apuzzo; Mott St, 274 and 276, 5 years. 4,500

HOUGHTON, J. R., to Wilhelmina Weber; 15th St, 336 East, 2 9-12 years..... 540

LEVY, Barrett, to Pietro Caporale; James St, 67, 5 years 1,280

SPENGLER, Frank, to Simon Scheuer; 987 East 163d St, 5 years...$540-600

STOLZENBERGER, Amtrose, to Gustave Schultze; Houston St, 192 East, 4½ years 1,440

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Samuel D. Tomback; Washington Av, s w corner of Wendover Av, ½ year..... 3,750

BARDES, Helen, to Annie C. King and others; Main St, e s, 175 ft n of Beach St; also Minniford Av, w s, 125 ft n of Beach St, 3 years..... 1,050

BASS, Joseph P., and Lee G. Lawrence, trustees, to United States Trust Company; 15 East 90th St, 5 years 35,000

BERTINE, Sophia, to Adolph Bulchun; Southern Boulevard, n s, 171.1 ft s e of Villa Av, 2 years..... 1,500

BISSERT, Michael, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 222 East 10th St, 10 years..... 10,000

BUCKLEY, John J., to Albert I. Sire; 645 Madison Av, 1 year..... 30,000

CARTER, Emily J. D., and wife to the Popular Banking, Savings and Loan Association; 419 West 46th St, Installments 5,750

COCKER, Joseph C., to Konrad Kromer; Freeman St, s e corner of Prospect Av, 1 year 5,000

COLT, Henrietta A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 209 West 134th St, 1 year..... 6,500

CONTENT, Augusta, to the Home for Incurables, 81st St, s s, 387 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 18,000

DRIPPS, Joseph S., to Model Building and Loan Association; Union Av, e s, 193.3 ft s of 168th St, installments..... 5,500

EGNER, Michael, to Conrad Stein; 37th St, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

GREASON, Gertrude, to John W. Stevens; 150 West 99th St, 1 year 1,000

HARRIS, Emma L., and Sarah C. Mitchell, to Frank McGoey; 161 East 125th St, 3 years 16,000

HART, Frieda and Max, to Martin Berg; 9th St, n s, 308 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year 10,000

HATTIE, Mary G. and Joseph C., to Abram S. Post, as committee; 42 West 75th St, 3 years..... 33,000

HATIE, Mary G. and Joseph C., to J. Campbell Thompson; 42 West 75th St, 1 year 3,265

HELLER, Anton, to Henry Hett; 86th St, n s, 295 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years..... 2,000

HEINECK, Regina, to Ignatz Schultz; 407 East 72d St, 10 years..... 3,750

HENDRICKSON, William, to Smith and Sarah A. Williamson; Brook Av, e s, 36.7 ft s of 165th St, 3½ years..... 1,500

HOLBERT, Clara W., to John F. and L. Josephine Williams; King's Bridge Av, s e s, 332.3 ft n w of Terrace View Av, 5 years 4,500

HOSIER, Henry, to George T. Arnoux; 619 West 142d St, 1 year 1,000

HYATT, Annie B., to Augustus T. Gillender, mmmdum; Canal St, n s, 177 ft e of Broadway, 2-9 parts; also Canal St, n s, 152 ft e of Broadway, 2-9 parts, 1 year..... 10,000

JACKSON, Ann, to John Bussing, Jr.; Grove Av, e s, 400 ft n of Cliff St, 3 years 3,000

KAMSLER, Jennie, to Julius and Max Weinstein; Broome St, s s, 80 ft e of Ridge St, installments 5,500

KAMSLER, Jennie, to Julius and Max Weinstein; Broome St, s s, 80 ft e of Ridge St, installments 5,500

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Myer S. Isaacs; 827 West 17th St, 1 year..... 8,000

LEISSNER, Edward, to New York Savings Bank; 71st St, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years 12,000

LEISSNER, Edward, to New York Savings Bank; 71st St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years 23,000

LEISSNER, Edward, to New York Savings Bank; 61st St, s s, 381.8 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 10,000

LESSER, Rose N., to Fritz Fedderke; 342 West 18th St, installments 5,250

LESSER, Rose, to Cornellus H. Van Ness; 342 West 18th St, 5 years..... 23,000

MANGEL, Henry and Mary, to Richard L. Sweezy; Arthur Av, w s, 183 ft s of Fulham Av, 5 years 1,200

MELTZER, Edward, to Joseph Hamilton; 82d St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 6,000

MOELLER, Rachel, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 151 West 34th St, 3 years 20,000

MOTT, Albert W., to Henry G. Lohman; 115th St, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, ½ year 832

LINUS, Morris, to Albert I. Sire; Marion St, w s, 280 ft n of Broome St, 22.10 ft to Elm St, 1 year..... 5,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to the German Savings Bank; 148th St, n s, 100.10 ft e of Bergen Av, 1 year..... 2,500

SCHNEIDER, Benjamin, to Andrew Deublein; 51st St, n s, 190.5 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 5,000

SIEGEL, Abraham, and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 105 to 109 Avenue B, s e corner of 7th St, 1 year..... 27,000

SMITH, Clemence, to Isabella and Agnes Clifford, executors, &c.; 41st St, s s, 242.11 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years 2,500

STAHL, Jacob, Jr., and August Moebus to John J. Wysong and others, trustees, &c.; Sheridan St, s w corner of Barker Av, 400x364, 3 years..... 7,500

SUGARMAN, William, to Rosa Brown; 152 to 156 Monroe St, 1 year..... 5,000

TAYLOR, Arthur, to Charles E. Appleby; 57th St, n w corner of 7th Av, 20 years.. 10,000

THE NEW YORK COMPANY, to William P. Kelly; 116th St, s s, 150.6 ft e of Pleasant Av, with machinery, &c., 3 years 22,000

WALSH, Hanora J., to Andrew J. Shanny; 656 Water St, 3 years..... 3,500

WEISS, Joseph, to Dora Scheer and another; 74th St, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, demand 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee, three mortgages $52,408

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to John M. Bowers, executor, &c..... 23,167

DAVISON, Emma M., to Theodore B. Osborne 4,000

DE WITT, George G., and another, executors, &c., to Miriam Chittenden..... 7,000

DOELGER, Charles P., to Peter and Anthony Doelger, executors, &c..... 20,000

HINDES, Samuel B., to William A. Butler, Jr. ..... Nom.

HAVANAGH, Bernard, to George F. Brown 2,500

HENDRICKSON, William, to Smith and Sarah A. Williamson..... 1,000

MACBETH, Ellen to Patrick Brady, assigns two mortgages..... Nom.

OSBORNE, Theodore B., trustee, &c., to the Real Estate Trust Company of New York, trustee, three mortgages..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Theodore B. Osborne, trustee, &c 10,000

TWINES, Hermann, to William Hoffmann. 6,500

WYSONG, John J., and others, trustees, &c., to Martha M. Wysong..... Nom.

Lis Pendens.

BRADHURST AV, 35; also, 152d St, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100; Rose L. Phillips against Joseph Lane and others, action to declare lien, &c.; attorneys, Hill, Sturcke & Andrews.

BROOME ST, 82; Clara S. Bloodgood against William Tubridy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wyatt & Trimble.

JENNINGS ST, n e corner of Longfellow Av, 200 in Boone Av x 162.4 x — to Longfellow Av x 100.1 to beginning; Charlotte Blumenthal against Annie F. Vreeland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Rapp.

LOTS 1 and 2, map of 7th, McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, Twenty-fourth Ward; Christiana Paff, individually and as executrix, &c., against Anton Hermanny, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Levy.

MARION ST, s s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, Eastchester, 50x100; Clinton S. Harris and others, trustees, &c., against Joseph A. Haas or Hass, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harris & Corwin.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY, s w corner of Decatur Av, 246.10 to Hull Av x 122.6x124.9 to Decatur Av x 50 to beginning; James Everard against Michael J. and Catherine Callahan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. M. Neuberger.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, n s, at east line of land of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad; runs n w 269.11x e 149.6 to w s of Parkway x s w irregular to n s of said Parkway x w 140.5 to beginning; Marian Schramme against Julius Katzenberg, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Murray.

THROGG'S NECK ROAD, e s, 100 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, —x—; Department of Buildings against Patrick O'Hara and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

3D ST, 219 East; Moses Kinzler against Barbara Welzman, (action to enforce lien, &c.;) attorney, E. Arnstein.

162D ST, n e s, 80.6 ft s e of Brook Av, 52x100x 51.6x190; Clinton H. Leggett against Henry Mueller, Sr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Greene & Stotesbury.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, w s, 190 ft s of Wendover Av, 39x100; Low & Flogaus against Theresa Goldstein, owner and contractor $32

BROOK AV, w s, 195 ft s of Wendover Av, 28x100; Louis Vers against Theresa Goldstein, owner; T. or J. Goldstein, contractor 325

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 100; Robinson Stoneware Company against Bertha Wolkenberg, owner; Joseph Wolkenberg, contractor 100

FULTON AV, w s, 126.11 ft s of 174th St, 125x100; National Iron Works against Morris Marks, owner and contractor..... 475

WASHINGTON ST, s w corner of Desbrosses St, 21.9x82; George Pfister against Sylvester J. Mitchell, owner and contractor 220

8TH AV, 2,131 to 2,139; Henry Walker against Henry and Hymann Sonn, owners and contractors..... 105

21ST ST, 41 East; Cosgrove Brothers against Walter M. Fernbach, owner and contractor 1,000

32D ST, 17 East, n s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Harris Rose against Edward Kelly, owner; William F. Martin, contractor 43

187TH ST, s w corner of Crotona Av, 75x90; William Schoepf against Pauline Manderode, owner; Bodo & Manderode, owners and contractors..... 125

Say Liens Were Wrongfully Executed.

Messrs. Anderson and Tostrick, owners of the properties on the northeast and southeast corners of Webster Avenue and St. Paul's Place, and southeast corner of Windover and Brook Avenues, on which mechanic's liens were filed on Thursday by A. Jahanesson, contractor, yesterday protested that the liens were wrongfully executed. It is claimed by the owners that the labor furnished by Jahannesson was inferior, and that the contractor entirely ignored the terms and clauses in his contract, and has caused damages by delaying other contractors, far in excess of amount of liens filed. The owners claim that Jahannesson was notified to vacate the work, and he thereupon filed the liens. The amount of his payments were paid when due, it was said. The buildings are, according to the owners, progressing as usual.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.07 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06 1-16
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Flour easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 69@72c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@71c; No. 2 red, 71c; No. 2 corn, 22¾c; No. 2 yellow, 23c; No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 3 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 54¾c; No. 2 barley, 39@43½c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.29½; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per barrel, $8.85@8.87½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.22½@5.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.70@5.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cutloaf, $5.70; granulated, $5.18; clover, choice, $7.50.

COTTON.—Speculative hesitation continues to broaden; the day's events on 'Change were indicative of badly tangled opinions and a disposition on the part of the trade in general to fight shy of the market until normal conditions once more obtained. The statistical news alone furnished incentive enough for the launching of a bull movement; but friends of the market were fearful lest the investment public decide to close out their interest, which was commonly conceded to have reached enormous proportions during the last upturn. The market closed steady, with prices 1 point higher to 2 points net lower.

Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 6 13-16c; Mobile, 6 13-16c; Savannah, 6 13-16c; Charleston, 6 13-16c; Wilmington, 7c; Norfolk, 7 1-16c; Baltimore, 7 5-16c; Augusta, 7c; Memphis, 7c; St. Louis, 7c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.04@7.05
November	7.02	7.04	7.00	7.04@7.05
December	7.04	7.06	7.02	7.06@7.07
January	7.08	7.10	7.04	7.09@7.10
February	7.08	7.10	7.08	7.10@7.11
March	7.10	7.13	7.07	7.12@7.13
April	7.10	7.14	7.10	7.13@7.14
May	7.13	7.16	7.10	7.15@7.16
June	7.12	7.13	7.12	7.16@7.17
July	7.13	7.14	7.13	7.16@7.17
August	7.15	7.17	7.12	7.16@7.17
September	6.88	6.88	6.88	6.89@6.90

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Spot cotton, fair business doing. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,500 bales. Receipts, 23,000 bales; American, 20,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 31-32d. Futures opened quiet, buyers at last night's prices; closed quiet but steady, net unchanged to 1 point lower. December-January, 3.53½s; January-February, 3.52½s; February-March, 3.51½s; March-April, 3.51½s; April-May, 3.51½; May-June, 3.51b; June-July, 3.51b; July-August, 3.51b; August-September, 3.49½; September-October, 3.50; October-November, 3.55v; November-December, 3.54½s. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths, moderate demand.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	7⅞	75⅞	75¼	75¼
May	79 3-16	79 3-16	78⅝	78⅞
Corn—				
December	40¼	40¼	40	40
May	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	70⅜	70 13-16	70¼	70⅜
May	74⅜	74⅜	73⅞	74
Corn—				
October				31⅜
December	32	32 3-16	31 9-16	31⅜
May	33¼	33 7-16	32⅝	33
Oats—				
October				22¼
December	22⅞	22⅞	22 11-16	22¾
May	24½	24½	24½	24½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market for wheat opened weak at ⅛c decline, although cables reported ¼c advance at the opening of the Liverpool market not only on wheat but on corn as well. London and Paris reported steady markets. The map showed rains from Texas northeasterly to Maine, as a rule, with cold weather approaching. The opening prices proved to be the best of the session. A larger movement was indicated. Northwestern receipts reached 643 cars for the day, against 1,083 last year. Exporters gave no encouragement and there was but little outside speculative support. The market was fairly weak at a net loss of ⅜@⅝c. Total sales of futures, 1,656,000 bu: 1 Northern, October, 68c; December, 67c; May, 1 Northern October, 68c; December, 67c; May, 70⅜c. On track: No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 66c.

DULUTH, Oct. 27.—Wheat: No. 1 hard, cash, 69c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68c; October, 68c; December, 68c; May, 71⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 65c; No. 3 Spring, 61½c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 70@70¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67@68c. Rye—No. 1, 57½c. Barley—No. 2, 47@48½c; sample, 39@46c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 40¾c, elevator; 41¼c, delivered, and 41⅜c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 28¾c; No. 3 mixed, 28c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 28½@29c; track white, 30½@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 65c, free on board, to arrive; State rye, 62@63c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41½@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 46@50c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—GRAIN—61@63c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $3@$3.20; extra No. 3 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65. Rye flour, $18.75@$18.90 per ton, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.35@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.75. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.30@$2.35, as to brand. BAG MEAL—For white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 80@82c. FEED—Spring bran, $15@$15.50 in sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $16.75@$17; sacks, spot, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $16.50@$18.50, latter white; fine, $16.50; middlings, $17@$19; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $16.50, bulk; oil meal, $27.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.75@$12; short clear, $10.25@$12. BEEF—Mess, $6.50@$10; family, $11@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$11; extra India mess, $14@$18. BEEF HAMS—$23@$24.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6c; 180 lb, 6¼c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6½c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 9¼@9½c; Western grease, 5⅝@5¾c; Western, S. P., 9¼c; city greens, 9½c. TALLOW—City, 4⅜c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—$5.60; city lard, $5.30@5.35; refined lard, South America, $5.50; continent, $6. Brazil kegs, $7.75; compound, 5½c; Western, 5⅝@5¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—3:45 P. M.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 77s 6d; prime mess, 71s 3d. Lard—American, refined, in pails, 29s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, 28s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s 3d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 25@31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 31s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 54s 6d; American colored, 56s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, November-April, 17s. Turpentine—Spirits, 37s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s.

COFFEE.—At best the entire range of fluctuations for the day here amounted to only 5 points. At the close the market was steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher. Total sales were 24,250 bags. The foreign interest in the market was not materially changed, and the investment public was content to stand by its present commitments pending the appearance of some factor or factors from which to draw new inferences. In the market for spot coffee a good business was under way, with prices on the basis of 6 1-16c for invoice lots and 6 5-16c for jobbing parcels of No. 7 Rio. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	..	..	..	4.85@4.90
November	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
December	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
January	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
February	..	..	..	5.15@5.25
March	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25@5.30
April	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
May	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.40
June	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
July	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
August	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
September	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market firm; good average Santos, 7$300; receipts, 29,000 bags; stock, $29,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfg lower; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfg higher; sales, 16,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady ½f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., November ¼f lower, other months unchanged; closed ¼f net advance; total sales, 19,000 bags. January, 35.50; February, 35.75; March, 36.00; April, 36.25; May, 36.50; June, 36.75; July, 37.00; August, 37.25; September, 37.50; October, 35.00; November, 35.00; December, 35.50. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 8$100; exchange, 7 5-32d; receipts, 19,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 22,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 284,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $21.75; steel rails, $34; pig iron warrants, $17.50; lake copper, ingot, $17.50; tin, $31.10; Exchange, lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.05; the brokers' price for lead was $4.60 and for spelter $5.05.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls., $9.10, and in bulk, $6.60; Philadelphia, bbls., $9.05, and in bulk, $6.55; refined cases, New York, $10.35; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10.50; deodorized, $11. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, tanks, 21@22c; prime Summer yellow, 27½@28c; off Summer yellow, 27@27½c; butter grades, 29@30c; prime white, 30@30½c; prime Winter yellow, 31@32c. Linseed—American raw, 46@47c; American boiled, 48@49c; Calcutta raw, 65c; lard oil, 44@46c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; do. oil bbls, $4. Spirits of turpentine, 51½@52c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.25@$1.30; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55@$1.60; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.80; M, $2.20@$2.25; N, $2.95; WG, $3.50; WW, $4.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 27.—Spirits turpentine, 47½@48½c. Resin, 95c@$1. Crude turpentine, $1.50@$2.80. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 27.—Spirits turpentine, 48½c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—Turpentine, 48c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, $4.60@$6.30; stockers, $3.50; bulls, $3@$4.25; cows, $1.60@$3.30.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,610.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERIC BOND, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Frederic Bond of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Frederic Bond was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 28th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS BRICK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Brick, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 27th, 1899.

NO. 1,564.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN F. DICKINSON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of John F. Dickinson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said John F. Dickinson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD C. DU BARRY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward C. Du Barry, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Edward C. Du Barry was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 27th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB GREENBERG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Greenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND HAUSER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Sigmund Hauser, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Sigmund Hauser was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 27th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALFRED B. KAHNWEILER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred B. Kahnweiler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

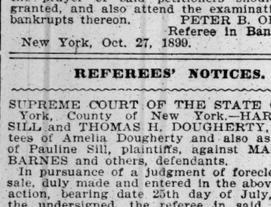
New York, Oct. 27, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JULIUS LIPPMANN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Lippmann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee,
CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 423 West 49th St.



West 49th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen 87-100 ($21,616.87), dollars, with interest thereon from the 3d day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and ninety-one ($391.00) dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is eleven hundred and fifty-seven 12-100 ($1,157.12-100) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET. — Supreme Court, County of New York.—JULIA L. WALDO, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Horace Waldo, deceased, plaintiff, against MARGARET A. LLOYD and CHARLES M. LEVY, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twelfth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

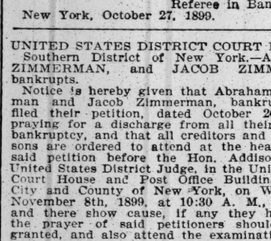
All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the dwelling houses thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and taken together as one parcel are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a certain point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant two hundred and thirty feet westerly from its intersection with the westerly side of the Second Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of said street seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly parallel with said street seventy-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall Street, New York City.

Nos. 227, 229, and 231 East 75th Street.



Seventy-fifth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,601.50-100, with interest thereon from the 3d day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $222.60-100, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,209.49-100 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to three first mortgages for $11,000 each and interest thereon at 5% from September 1st, 1899.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.

o12-2aw3wTh&S&n2

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK TENNYSON NEELY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank Tennyson Neely, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of October, A. D., 1899, the said Frank Tennyson Neely was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 27th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES RUBINGER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Rubinger of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Charles Rubinger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE MANHATTAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of The Manhattan Steamship Company, of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of July, A. D., 1899, the said The Manhattan Steamship Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of November, A. D., 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 27th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL WOLF, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Wolf, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 27th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM ZIMMERMAN, and JACOB ZIMMERMAN, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Zimmerman and Jacob Zimmerman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 27, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HAROLD M. SILL and THOMAS H. DOUGHERTY, as Trustees of Amelia Dougherty and also as Trustees of Pauline Sill, plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 423 West 49th Street, and distinguished as Lot Number 183, on a map entitled "A Map of 188 Lots in the 12th Ward of the City of New York," being part of the estate late of Philip Webbers, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number 183, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, Beginning on the northerly side of Forty-ninth Street at a point distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Ninth Avenue and along the westerly side of Lot Number 184 on said map and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, thence westerly along the said centre line of the block, bein gthe rear of Lot Number 158 on said map twenty-five feet to Lot Number 182 on said map, thence southerly along the easterly side of the said last-mentioned lot one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee,
CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 423 West 49th St.

West 49th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen 87-100 ($21,616.87), dollars, with interest thereon from the 3d day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and ninety-one ($391.00) dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is eleven hundred and fifty-seven 12-100 ($1,157.12-100) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET. — Supreme Court, County of New York.—JULIA L. WALDO, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Horace Waldo, deceased, plaintiff, against MARGARET A. LLOYD and CHARLES M. LEVY, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twelfth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the dwelling houses thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and taken together as one parcel are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a certain point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant two hundred and thirty feet westerly from its intersection with the westerly side of the Second Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of said street seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly parallel with said street seventy-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall Street, New York City.

Nos. 227, 229, and 231 East 75th Street.

Seventy-fifth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,601.50-100, with interest thereon from the 3d day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $222.60-100, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,209.49-100 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to three first mortgages for $11,000 each and interest thereon at 5% from September 1st, 1899.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.

o12-2aw3wTh&S&n2

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

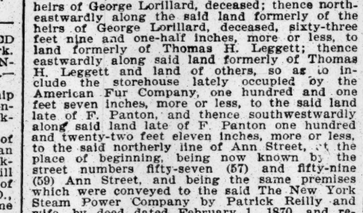
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets; running thence westwardly along the northerly line of Ann Street twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northwardly and parallel with William Street, and part of the distance through a party wall between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street, and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five, (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine, (49) Ann Street, seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others, so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company, one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton, and thence southwestwardly along said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eight inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street, at the place of beginning, being now known by the street numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife, by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, February 24, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $50,855.43, with interest thereon from September 28, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,399.18 and interest.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

o13-2aw3wF&S&n8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES UNANGST, plaintiff, against HERMANN ENGELHARDT and others, defendants.—Notice of Sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer as Co., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

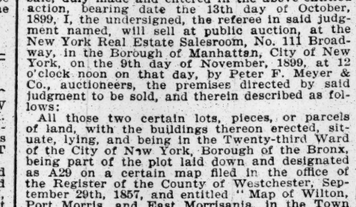
All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, being part of the plot laid down and designated as A29 on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, September 29th, 1857, and entitled "Map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, in the Town of Morrisania and County of Westchester, New York, dated July 28th, 1857, surveyed by J. C. Buckout," and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant one thousand and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of Home Avenue, as laid down on the map hereinabove referred to, and running thence northerly and parallel with Home Avenue and for part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Home Avenue one hundred feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being a portion of the premises conveyed to the said Hermann Engelhardt by the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company by deed bearing date November 30th, 1897.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

CHARLES UNANGST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



136th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,554.42, with interest thereon from October 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.31, with interest from October 13, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $605.13 and interest.

There is a prior lien on the premises covering the same and two adjoining lots and buildings thereon on the east, consisting of a mortgage on which there was due for principal and interest on October 1st, 1899, the sum of $38,360.28, and interest accruing on $35,500 from said October 1, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and these premises will be sold subject to a proportionate share of said mortgage, which on October 1, 1899, amounted to $19,180.14, together with interest on $17,750 from October 1, 1899.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

o18-2aw3wW&S&n9.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMILY BEAUMONT, wife of Charles L. Beaumont, plaintiff, against WILLIAM WAHLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the fifteenth day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

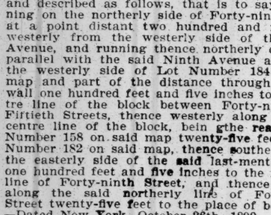
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning on the southwesterly side of One Hundred and sixteen feet eight inches northwestwardly from the southwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue; running thence northwestwardly along the southwesterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwestwardly partly through the centre of a party wall parallel to said boulevard ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence southeastwardly and parallel with the said northeasterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street sixteen feet eight inches, and thence northeastwardly parallel to the boulevard and partly through the centre of another party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1899.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

ROBERT C. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Street No. of this property is 602.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11417.09, with interest thereon from 21st day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.75, with interest from October 21, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $198.43 and interest.—Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

o25-2aw3w&n15

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BEGGS, wife of Robert Beggs, the said Robert Beggs and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1899, as amended by order bearing date July 31st, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

The leasehold under lease made by The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, executors and trustees under the will of Richard Ray, deceased, unto the said Mary A. Beggs for the term of twenty-one years from May 1st, 1890, for the yearly rent of three hundred and ninety ($390) dollars, which lease was dated February 1st, 1890, and was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2,316 of Conveyances, page 195, on the 24th day of December, 1890, in and of the following-described premises: Lot that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, being parts of three certain lots distinguished on a certain map of lands in the Twelfth (now Twentieth) Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Ray, deceased, dated 11th February, 1834, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York by the numbers 132 (one hundred and thirty-two), 133 (one hundred and thirty-three), and 134 (one hundred and thirty-four), described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the southwesterly side of Twenty-ninth Street distant sixty feet northwestwardly from the northwesterly side of the Eighth Avenue, running thence southwestwardly and parallel with said Eighth Avenue fifty-four feet, and nine inches more or less to a line parallel with the northeasterly side of Twenty-eighth Street and distant one hundred and forty-two feet and nine inches northeastwardly therefrom; thence northwestwardly along the last-named line twenty feet; thence northeastwardly and parallel with the said northwesterly side of said Eighth Avenue fifty-four feet and nine inches more or less to the said southwesterly side of said Twenty-ninth Street, and thence southeastwardly along said Twenty-ninth Street twenty feet to the place of beginning. Subject to all claims and demands of all persons claiming or to claim under a certain lease heretofore granted to Cyrus Mason, and to all taxes, assessments, and incumbrances of what kind soever which may have been made, done, committed, or suffered by the said Cyrus Mason or his assigns or any or either of them since the date of the said lease to him so far as the same relates to or in any manner affects the hereinbefore described premises, and to all taxes and assessments since imposed thereon. The land affected by said mortgage lies in Section 3 in Block 752 on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 10th, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,450, with interest thereon from first day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $270.61, with interest from June 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $605.13 and interest.—Dated New York, October 10, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

o11-2aw5wW&S&n1

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SOPHIA HENCKEN, Plaintiff, against HERMANN ENGELHARDT and others, Defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer as Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

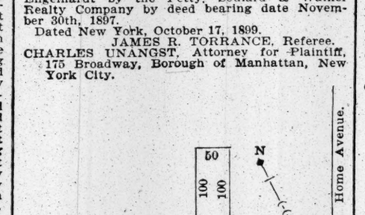
All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, being part of the plot laid down and designated as A29 on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, September 29th, 1857, and entitled "Map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, in the Town of Morrisania and County of Westchester, New York, dated July 28th, 1857, surveyed by J. C. Buckout," and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant one thousand and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of Home Avenue, as laid down on the map hereinabove referred to, and running thence northerly and parallel with Home Avenue and for part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Home Avenue one hundred feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being a portion of the premises conveyed to the said Hermann Engelhardt by the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company by deed bearing date November 30th, 1897.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

CHARLES UNANGST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,554.42, with interest thereon from October 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.31, with interest from October 13, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $605.13 and interest.

There is a prior lien on the premises covering the same and two adjoining lots and buildings thereon on the east, consisting of a mortgage on which there was due for principal and interest on October 1st, 1899, the sum of $38,360.28, and interest accruing on $35,500 from said October 1, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and these premises will be sold subject to a proportionate share of said mortgage, which on October 1, 1899, amounted to $19,180.14, together with interest on $17,750 from October 1, 1899.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

o18-2aw3dW&S&n9

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—RUBSAM & HORRMANN BREWING COMPANY, plaintiff, against HYMAN GRUFT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of June, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named in an order entered in said action on the sixth day of October, 1899, amending the said judgment will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows, viz.:

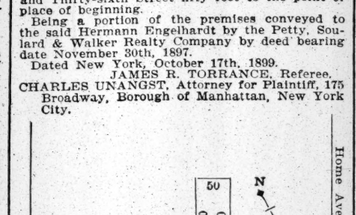
"Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eldridge Street with the northerly side of Hester Street, running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches; thence eastwardly parallel with the said northerly side of Hester Street, and through a party wall fifty feet and eight inches; thence southwardly and parallel with the said easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches to the said northerly side of Hester Street, and thence westwardly along the said northerly side of Hester Street fifty feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning—be the same more or less."

Dated New York City, October 13th, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 6 Eldridge Street and 105 Hester Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $8,320 80-100, with interest thereon from the 28th day of April, 1897, together with costs and allowance amounting to $283.02, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $450. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $19,000, with interest thereon from the 7th day of April, 1899, at five per cent., and to a second mortgage upon which the sum of $1,500 remains unpaid, with interest thereon from the eighth day of September, 1898, at six per cent.

Dated New York, October 18th, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BEGGS, wife of Robert Beggs, the said Robert Beggs, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1899, as amended by order bearing date July 31st, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

The leasehold under lease made by The New York Life Insurance

AUTOMOBILES IN THE PARK

Mr. Buzby Gets Arrested to Test the Law on the Subject.

NOT DANGEROUS TO DRIVERS

Experience in Paris and in This City Shows the Vehicles Do Not Scare Horses.

.s an automobile victoria-phaeton a pleasure carriage within the meaning of the Central Park rules? Winslow E. Buzby argues that it is. The Park Commissioners are in doubt about it. Police Captain England of the Arsenal Station declares emphatically that it is not. To clear up any possible doubt upon the subject Mr. Buzby had himself arrested yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Buzby, who is a lawyer and a member of the Automobile Club, and resides at 223 East Seventeenth Street, owns a handsome victoria-phaeton which is driven by electricity. Accompanied by his friend Whitney Lyon of 317 West Eighty-eighth Street, and another lawyer, William Beatty, he attempted to drive his horseless carriage into the Park at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. He was stopped by Policeman John P. Keenan of the Park squad, who told him that automobiles were not allowed in the Park.

Mr. Buzby replied that there was no law against horseless carriages entering the Park, and went on. Keenan stopped him again, and as he persisted, placed the party under arrest, and with another policeman escorted them to the Arsenal Station, where Capt. England placed Mr. Buzby under $300 bonds to appear in Yorkville Court this morning to answer a charge of disorderly conduct and resisting the police. The money was promptly furnished by Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Buzby was released.

Mr. Buzby last evening explained his action as follows:

"For two years and a half I have been vainly applying to the Park Department for a permit to enter the Park with my automobile. I have made many personal calls upon President Clausen in connection with my application, but he has always put me off on one pretext or another. My last visit to him was three or four months ago, when I suggested what I thought would be a solution of the matter as far as the department was concerned. This was that if the Commissioners did not care to throw open the Park at once to automobiles in general, they should allow a few experienced automobilists to drive there in order that it might be demonstrated that the vehicles would not frighten horses, or, at any rate, to accustom horses who are habitually driven in the Park to the sight of the motor carriages. As an alternative I proposed that a few hours a day should be set apart for automobiles, so that owners of horses who were afraid their animals might be frightened by these vehicles could keep away. President Clausen said he would take my proposals under advisement.

"The other day I met Willis Holly, Secretary of the board, who said that there was not the slightest prospect of anything being done in the matter by the department. I therefore decided to make a test case without delay. The Automobile Club has often discussed the advisability of taking such a step, but seemed to get no further than talking about it.

"When I told the Police Captain at the Arsenal why I had persisted in entering the Park he was greatly incensed, and to my astonishment replied: 'Oh, that's what you want, is it? Well, if there isn't a law excluding you, we'll pass one that will!' I said: 'Meanwhile, until the board passes a regulation specifically barring automobile pleasure carriages, you have no right to exclude me.' 'Well, I will,' said he, 'and I hope you'll never get in. If I'm called to the stand I won't say anything favorable to automobiles, you bet.'

"There really is no reason, of course, why automobiles should be excluded from Central Park any more than any other kind of pleasure carriages or bicycles. In the Bois de Boulogne in Paris there are as many horseless carriages as there are horse-drawn ones, and no complaint is heard that they frighten horses. You might with more reason use the same argument to keep automobile cabs off the streets. Besides, automobile carriages are allowed in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and in Riverside Park, this borough. How, then, can they consistently be barred from Central Park? The discrimination is absurd, and it won't do. All parks should be closed to them or none at all. Besides, are horses in Manhattan more susceptible of taking fright than those in Brooklyn? And, anyhow, a horse that is so wild that it will bolt at sight of an automobile ought not to be allowed on a public road. It would just as easily be scared, and with equal danger to the public, by the sight of a piece of paper blown along by the wind or at a child's sudden yell."

Park Commissioner Clausen could not be seen last night. Neither was Capt. England to be found.

AUTOMOBILE STEAM BOILERS.

The Police Commissioners Say They Must Have Licensed Engineers.

The Police Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, received a communication from Sergt. Frank Mangin, Jr., who is in command of the boiler squad, in which he said he had been advised that a parade of automobiles was about to take place in this borough, and several of the automobiles were fitted with steam boilers. He desired to know if the boilers on such automobiles would have to be tested the same as any other steam boiler, and if they had to be in charge of a duly licensed engineer.

The Commissioners instructed Sergt. Mangin that it would be a violation of the law if the boilers were not tested, and if the man in charge was not a duly licensed engineer. All owners of steam automobiles will be required to live up to the conditions of the law.

The parade referred to is the first run of the Automobile Club of America, which is scheduled to take place this afternoon.

WILL INSPECT THE THOMAS.

Secretary Root, with Foreign Diplomats, Will Board the Transport.

Secretary of War Root, with other Government officials and representatives of foreign Governments, will probably inspect the United States transport Thomas, lying at the army pier, foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, to-day.

Secretary Root will arrive at the army dock at 8 o'clock this morning. He will be accompanied by the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General of Subsistence.

The Thomas is the largest transport in the United States service. She was originally the Hamburg liner Persia, and afterward became the Minnewaska of the Atlantic Transport Line. The vessel has been refitted with all the latest improvements and is regarded as a model troop ship.

The Thomas can accommodate 1,600 soldiers, and with her officers and crew included, about 2,000 men. She is to sail about Nov. 3 for Manila with the Forty-seventh Regiment, now at Camp Meade. Capt. J. F. Sheller is in command of the Thomas.

CAPT. WATKINS'S LICENSE.

Term of Suspension of the ex-Commander of the Paris Reduced.

Capt. Frederick H. Watkins, formerly of the American Line steamship Paris, which ran ashore near the Manacles on May 21, has had the suspension of his license considerably modified. The local Board of Inspectors at New York suspended his license for two years. The Captain subsequently showed extenuating circumstances attendant on the error which resulted in the grounding of his vessel. It was not through failure to allow for the currents in the English channel, but to the manner in which the entry was made in the steamship's log of the time and place at which he had taken his departure, leading to a confusion of the times by which he had left Cherbourg with that of passing Cape de la Hague.

Capt. George H. Starbuck, United States Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, has now reduced the period of the suspension so that it is to be but six months from Thursday. The Captain's connection with the American Line has meantime ceased, and at the office of the company yesterday it was said that nothing was known there of Capt. Watkins's future plans.

The worst Coughs and Colds can be cured with Jayne's Expectorant. It is the natural remedy. Even chronic Lung disease is benefited, and usually cured by its regular, persistent use.—Adv.

ALLEGED BANK SWINDLER HELD

William F. Ellis, Arrested in This City, Accused of Cheating a Washington (Penn.) Bank Out of $45,000.

William F. Ellis was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday by Detectives Price and Hoffman of the Central Office, charged with obtaining $45,000 from the First National Bank of Washington, Penn., by means of forged notes. Ellis gave his address as Boston, and the detectives say that he is well-known in society in Washington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

It is charged that on Oct. 5 he went into the bank at Washington and handed to the Cashier three promissory notes, purporting to have been signed by the banking firm of E. L. Parker & Co. of Baltimore. The notes were made payable to William F. Ellis, C. B. Orvis, and T. J. Vandergrist, who are also said to be prominent in Southern Pennsylvania and Baltimore society. Cashier C. S. Ritchie cashed the notes, one of which was for $5,000 and two for $20,000 each. Later in the day he called up Parker & Co. on the long-distance telephone and told them that he had cashed the notes. They immediately repudiated them and word was sent to the police officials in all cities to try and apprehend Ellis. This the New York detectives succeeded in doing Thursday night.

When arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Deuel, Ellis pleaded not guilty, but was held. He was represented by Lawyer Abraham Levy. Both the prisoner and his lawyer refused to say anything further about the case beyond the fact that he was innocent of the charge against him. The detectives alleged that Orvis and Vandergrist are implicated, and that they expect to have them under arrest in the near future.

POLICE MATRON'S BRAVE ACT.

Sat by a Sick Girl's Bed While the Building Was Burning.

A fire started at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the cellar of the five-story brick apartment house 873 Brook Avenue, among inflammable material stored there by Frederick Brauer, who keeps a delicatessen store on the first floor. Six families live in the house. On the second floor are the rooms of Joseph Flecknor and his sister, Florence, twenty-one years old, who is suffering from a complication of diseases, and, by order of her physician, is watched every moment.

Every one in the house was asleep at the time except Joseph Flecknor, who was reading by his sister's bedside. He smelled smoke, and, going into the hallway, found a dense volume of it coming up the stairway. He opened a window and cried for help. Mrs. Sarah Sullivan, matron at the Morrisania Police Station, had reached her home, 875 Brook Avenue, a short time before, and was reading when she heard Flecknor's cry. She hurried into the burning building and alarmed the tenants, who fled into the street in their night clothes. Joseph Flecknor, it is alleged, was also about to leave the house when Matron Sullivan, who is small but courageous, exclaimed: "Remain here by your sister. If you are a man you will do so. I'll stay also."

By this time the flames were spreading fast. There were shouts in the street and the rattle and bells of fire engines. Mrs. Sullivan seated herself beside the affrighted girl and urged her to be calm. The sick girl was finally reassured and fell asleep.

The shouts of the crowd outside soon subsided and the engines went away, as the fire was out, but for a few minutes it appeared impossible to save the building. All the neighbors yesterday were talking of the matron's bravery. The damage to the building was $500.

NEW TRANSFERS IN BROOKLYN.

Suburban Traffic to be Diverted from Trolley Lines to Elevated Roads.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company announced yesterday a number of changes contemplated on the company's surface and elevated lines. They will go into effect next Wednesday.

It is planned to establish a system of transfers between the elevated and surface roads at various points. The object is to divert suburban traffic from the trolley lines to the elevated roads, and relieve the congestion of travel on lower Fulton Street and other down-town thoroughfares. A large number of trolley cars are to be taken off as under the new arrangement nearly all the suburban surface lines are to turn their passengers over to the elevated roads at outlying points. These changes will chiefly affect the Coney Island, Bath Beach, Jamaica, and Ridgewood sections.

Transfers from the trolley to the elevated and vice versa will be made at Alabama and Jamaica Avenues, where Jamaica trolley passengers will transfer to the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad; at Manhattan Crossing and Fulton Street, where Jamaica passengers will transfer to the Kings County Elevated Railroad; at Ridgewood, where transfers from the Flushing and Richmond Hill trolleys to the Myrtle Avenue elevated line will be made; at Union Depot, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, trolley passengers from Borough Park, Bensonhurst, and adjacent points will transfer to the Fifth Avenue elevated line; at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street passengers will be transferred to and from the Fifth Avenue elevated and the trolley lines running from that point to Coney Island, Bath Beach, and Fort Hamilton.

These changes, it is expected, will result in a great saving of time to suburban travelers and leave the cars in the down-town sections of the borough more free for riders who go comparatively short distances.

WOMAN KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR

First Fatality at Smith & McNell's Since Place Was Established.

Mamie Pearl, thirty years old, a seamstress, of 42 Coles Street, Jersey City, was accidentally killed yesterday morning in Smith & McNell's Hotel, on Washington Street. She was first nearly decapitated by an elevator, and then fell five stories to the bottom of the shaft.

The elevator is used for freight exclusively, and the women employes had been forbidden to ride on it. It is supposed that the elevator had run above the fifth floor, on which Miss Pearl was working, and that she pulled the operating rope to make it come down. It did so, much faster than she thought it would, and struck her as she was looking upward.

She toppled over into the shaft, but before falling was caught between the bottom of the elevator and an iron brace, which crushed her head. Mr. McNell said it was the first fatal accident that had taken place in his place since it was established, in 1853.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER HONORED.

Recognition for His Work in Getting New Site for the City College.

Charles E. Lydecker has received a handsomely illuminated copy of the resolutions passed by the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York in recognition of the success of his efforts to secure legislation authorizing the purchase of the site at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, on which the new buildings of the college are to be erected. The resolutions are bound in white seal, lined with silk of the college color, with a monogram in gold. The lettering is finely painted, and besides the illuminations, are views of the old college building, the proposed new buildings, and other subjects.

After alluding to Mr. Lydecker's "faithful, honorable, and loyal service" as President of the alumni, the resolutions proceed: "Taking up the unfinished task of his predecessors, he labored earnestly and arduously * * * to secure official action favoring the acquisition of a new site for the college, persevering with his accustomed energy and intelligence, despite strenuous opposition and frequent disappointments, until an admirable site had been procured and legislative provisions made for the erection of college buildings. * * * Mr. Lydecker should receive recognition as the leader who gave wise and efficient direction to the united efforts of those who labored with him for the advancement of the interests of the college."

Down a Sixty-Foot Cliff Unhurt.

A gray horse and an iron dump cart, owned by the Barber Asphalt Company, went down the cliff from Palisade Avenue, Jersey City Heights, yesterday, to the meadows, 60 feet below, and escaped injury. A boy in charge of the horse was instructed to dump a load of earth near the edge of the cliff. He backed the cart to near the edge. The earth crumbled under the wheels, and the cart slipped off, dragging the horse after it. The descent was an incline, but horse and cart turned three somersaults in going down, and when the descent finished, the cart was on top of the horse. As soon as the cart was lifted off the animal, however, it scrambled to its feet and was found to be unhurt. The cart was also intact.

We make scarfs to order from imported silk squares—no duplicates. 3 scarfs to a square.

We furnish golf bags—you do the rest; $1.50 to $5.

The much advertised Deimel linen-mesh underwear is here, with all the other good sorts.

Pajamas grow in favor as undress uniform — the wearer sleeps at ease, ready for fire parade or burglar hunt; $1 to $10.

Indians found that blanket covering withstood wear better than anything else. Why not you?

Blanket bath-gowns and dressing gowns; $12 to $17.50.

Everything man and boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HILTON WILL FIGHT BITTER

Charges Against Both Father and Son Are Made in Court.

CONTROL OF STEWART ESTATE

Mr. Dos Passos Declares that Many People Do Not Think the Judge Got His Millions Honestly.

An application made yesterday to Surrogate Fitzgerald by A. H. Hummel and John R. Dos Passos, as counsel for Henry G. Hilton, for the appointment of a temporary administrator for the estate of Judge Henry Hilton, pending the determination of the contest of his father's will by their client, led to a stiff passage at arms between Mr. Dos Passos and David McClure, and the other counsel who appear for the beneficiaries under the will, who are in favor of its probate. The ground on which the application was made was that the delay consequent on the contest would require the appointment of a temporary administrator to take charge of the property until a decision could be obtained as to the validity of the will.

Mr. McClure, who appeared for Mrs. Cornelia H. Hughes, a daughter of Judge Hilton, who resides in England, and her son, asked that ex-Judge Horace Russell, a son-in-law of the testator, and Edward D. Harris, the two executors appointed in the will, on account of their knowledge of the real and personal properties left by Judge Hilton, which were in a very complicated condition, be appointed as temporary administrators. Mr. McClure was supported in this request by counsel for the other heirs-at-law and beneficiaries under the will, except the contestant. Jabish Holmes, Jr., counsel for Mrs. Horace Russell and other heirs, said that Judge Russell had been Judge Hilton's confidential legal adviser for many years, and was thoroughly conversant with the management of the real and personal estate. Mr. Harris was an architect, and for over a quarter of a century had built and made all the alterations in buildings on behalf of Judge Hilton.

Mr. McClure went over the same ground, and said that the application for the appointment of the executors of the will as temporary administrators was concurred in by the heirs representing four-fifths of the estate. He then made an allusion to young Hilton's character, which precipitated the censure of Mr. Dos Passos.

"The records of the court show," he said, "that Henry G. Hilton sued his father, and charged him with the grossest improprieties, and it became necessary for Judge Hilton, no matter how it wrung his heart, to put in an answer touching on matters seriously reflecting on the honor and morals of his son."

Mr. Dos Passos, when Mr. McClure made the reflections on the contestant, said that this application was simply one for the appointment of a temporary administrator, and should have been confined within very narrow limits. "Mr. McClure," he said, "asks that Judge Russell and Mr. Harris, the executors of the will, be appointed. We oppose this application because they are parties interested in defeating the claims of our client.

"Mr. McClure has seen fit to make an attack on young Mr. Hilton. If my client has been guilty of the acts charged against him by Mr. McClure, I desire to say that Judge Hilton, who died last Summer, left behind him a very unsavory reputation. The litigation over the immense Stewart estate had hardly been concluded, and there are very many people in New York to-day who do not believe that Judge Hilton honestly got possession of the Stewart millions.

"Counsel on the opposite side rely on the fact that Judge Hilton was an eminent jurist, as a proof that the will drawn by him cannot be successfully contested. Your Honor knows of another case where the will of another eminent lawyer was broken. Compared with the name of this other eminent jurist, the name of Judge Henry Hilton sinks into insignificance—I might almost say contempt. I refer to the late Samuel J. Tilden. This eminent jurist, Judge Hilton, attached a seal to his will, an entirely unnecessary act, and a thing which the veriest tyro in the legal profession would not have been guilty of.

"As to the justice of the will, let me say that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Cornelia Hughes, one of the daughters of Judge Hilton, and a most estimable and lovely lady. She is represented here by Mr. McClure, and though she is unjustly treated in the will, joins in asking that it be sustained. She only receives half as much as do Mrs. Horace Russell and Col. Albert Hilton, and Mr. McClure, instead of endeavoring to obtain for her her just share of the estate, is obsequiously deferring to the more fortunate legatees. I say that Mrs. Hughes was under the impression that she was forced to join in sustaining the will through the fear of the clause threatening disinheritance to any one who dared to contest it.

"Why was such a provision put in the will by Judge Hilton? Was it because he thought his will unjust and feared that it would be contested? The testator knew the will was not a just and equitable one, when he left to Mrs. Hughes but half what he left to his other daughter, Mrs. Russell. He sought to bolster up his by stating that he had not been influenced by any person, and the provision disinheriting any contestant.

"The estate is in Judge Russell's hands. He has full control over all the property. He has the right to use the assets to defeat the purpose of our client. The idea put forward that, of all the people of this city, only these two executors, Judge Russell and Mr. Harris, are competent to act as temporary administrators, is absurd on its face. Your Honor knows of fifty real estate agents who can handle the property just as well if not better than these two gentlemen."

Mr. Hummel said the value of the estate was estimated at between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000, while Mr. McClure placed its value at $6,000,000. The latter said that the law firm of Shipman, Larocque & Choate had claims against the estate aggregating $210,000, and the Chemical National Bank had claims amounting to $150,000. They joined in the application for the appointment of Judge Russell and Mr. Harris as the temporary administrators.

Surrogate Fitzgerald asked Mr. Hummel if he would suggest the appointment of any particular person.

"No," Mr. Hummel replied. "We will leave the selection to your Honor."

Surrogate Fitzgerald reserved his decision, but allowed Mr. Hummel a week to put in affidavits in reply to those submitted by counsel for the heirs in support of the appointment of the two executors.

Henry G. Hilton, the contestant, was cut off by his father with a bequest of $25,000, which by a clause in the will is to be paid by the executors at such times and in such amounts as they may think fit, for his son's use, or for that of his son's wife, Mrs. Agnes S. Hilton.

CANDY KILLS H. F. CUNNINGHAM

Morgue Keeper Warned by His Doctor, but Could Not Abstain.

"I'll be back with you soon," said Night Morgue Keeper Henry F. Cunningham, thirty-five years of age, to his assistants a few days ago when he left the Morgue to go to the hospital for treatment for diabetes. At noon yesterday he was brought back dead, and now occupies a niche in the Morgue, in a place where he had put so many bodies.

The love of sweets was Cunningham's fatal weakness. He was warned by his physician, Dr. William M. Richards of Bellevue, three months ago to beware of eating saccharine and starchy foods. He was put on a diet, which he followed for a time, and improved. But he went back to his sweets again. He said that he was not afraid of suffering by it. He had lost fifty pounds in the last year.

Cunningham was appointed by the reform administration in 1896 and continued by Tammany. He was very popular. At one time he owned two saloons and was prosperous, but he lost all of his money at the race track. His mother, Mrs. Matilda Cunningham of 522 Ninth Avenue, will attend to the funeral.

Deimel Doctrine

Saturday

Wool out of place is an enemy to health.

It is out of place next the skin.

In any season—most of all in winter.

This is negative Deimel Doctrine.

The positive is Deimel Linen-Mesh Underwear, its own demonstrator.

No doctrinal demonstration equal to that—but if you want the printed matter, you may get it with the goods at

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Old and new on exhibition next week at

ALEXANDERS'

Sixth Ave. & 19th St.

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TO-DAY, OCTOBER 28, AT 3 P. M.
ADMISSION COMPLIMENTARY TO ALL.
SOLOIST:

Mr. Charles Moerenhaut,
VIOLINIST.

THE Aeolian has made it possible for every home to have an orchestra; to have music for dancing—the newest and best music; as well as music for receptions and entertainments of all kinds. You can have the most classical music, or, if you prefer, the latest popular music, and you can make your own programs.

You do not have to practice a day to be able to play the Aeolian.

Each member of the family may enjoy the pleasure of playing for himself or herself just what their mood calls for.

Aeolians are found in the homes of the musically cultured everywhere. They have received the highest indorsements from the leading musicians of this country and in Europe.

Jean de Reszke writes: *"The Æolian places the best music at the doors of all, and affords a simple means of enjoying and studying the conceptions of the masters of music, ancient and modern.*

"The Æolian is so cleverly constructed that, if the performer can grasp the inspiration of the composer, the instrument affords him every facility for interpreting the music with feeling."

These Recitals are given for the purpose of demonstrating to all music lovers what has been acknowledged by the musicians—that the Aeolian is musically artistic.

PROGRAM.

STRAUSS.....Die Fledermaus Overture
Æolian Orchestrelle.
JENSEN.....Murmuring Zephyrs
Pianola.
WIENIAWSKI.....Legende
MR. MOERENHAUT.
RACHMANINOFF.....Waltz, Op. 10, No. 2
Pianola.
LORET.....Cantabile, Op. 41
Æolian Orchestrelle.
GRIEG..Sonata in F, Op. 8 for Pianoforte and Violin.
Allegro con brio.
Allegretto quasi Andantino.
Allegro molto Vivace.
Mr. Moerenhaut.
WAGNER....Finale to "Die Meistersinger"
Æolian Orchestrelle.

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Not a Stripe, or Check, or Plaid, or Mixture, or Plain fabric of any new sort that isn't here in Men's Suits—each one made-up in the way exactly that you'd have ordered it. $15 to $35.

Many have the double-breasted, high cut, five button, no collar Waistcoat.

Trousers, $4.50 to $10.
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Grey Mocha Gloves, $1.50.
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Our S. G. X. Coat Shirt—cuffs attached—$1.50.
The best $3 Hat.
Silk Hats, $5 and $6.

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JUST OPENED
New Fall Patterns
COLORED
DRESS SHIRTS
exclusive styles
Cuffs Attached and Detached.
98c. each. $1.50 values.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

If You Don't Care

about anything else, you want your Winter Overcoat (which you expect to wear two or three years) right in both quality and cut.

You'll not get this sort in a "Last Chance Bargain Sale"—might as well expect to be elected Alderman on a Reform Ticket.

Rough goods in grey mixtures, cut full, and fairly short, seem to have the call, and we are showing worthy styles, at $15, $18 & $20.

Finer ones—some silk-lined, at $25, $30, $35, and up to $50.

Made to measure, if you prefer, $35, $40, $45, $50 & $60.

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"All things are admired either because they are new or because they are great."—Lord Bacon.

We call forth admiration for both reasons—Our Autumn assortment of luxuries and necessities is absolutely new and undeniably great. We are prepared to carry out the line of decorating to the end and give you carpets, rugs, portieres, draperies, and wall decorations in color harmonies complete.

Just a visit to our studio and a look over our designs will interest you as well as our factory prices.

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 and 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

We Make Boys' Clothes,

and we make money for our customers doing it.

We've got "the hang" of making them right. No patent on being bright; we've got the push—that's all.

Sailor and Vestee Suits in tasteful designs, $5, $6, $7, and up to $10.

Two-Piece Suits in good-wearing all Wool Cheviots and Cassimeres, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5 and up.

Youths' Suits—ages 15 to 19—smar patterns and correct cut, $8, $10, $12, $15 and up.

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$3.00
Monarch Pats
TRADE MARK
The Patent Leather Shoe That Won't Break Thro'

If we only expected to sell you one pair we'd ask $5.00, but we know you'll buy "Monarch Pats" every year. That's why we charge only $3.00. We're sure of our shoes.

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Three Broadway Stores: Cor. 13th St., cor. Canal St., near Chambers
MONARCH SHOE CO., *Makers*, 51 W. 13th St., N. Y. *Factory*, Randolph, Mass.
Upon request we send our book, "Monarch Styles."
DERRICK AGENCY, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The Best in the World for $3.50.

Men everywhere throughout the United States are asking who makes the best $3.50 shoe.

Thousands are answering, W. L. Douglas, because they know he is the largest maker and retailer of $3.50 shoes in the world and can afford to sell a shoe for $3.50 that has been costing from $5 to $7 because he charges his customer only one profit.

All extra profits that others charge he puts into the quality of his shoes. It is admitted everywhere that W. L. Douglas leads the fashions.

Catalog free.

Factory, Brockton, Mass.

High cut storm boot, made of Imported Norwegian Russet Calf, on the famous Country Club last. Full bellows tongue, which keeps out snow and rain. Full double sole to heel. The top was especially designed to admit tucking trousers inside. This storm boot elsewhere would cost $5 to $7.

Sent by Mail for $3.75.

Over 1,000,000 Wearers

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—786 Broad St.

BARTENDER INHERITS $35,000.

Heir of Uncle with Whom He Had Quarreled Years Ago.

A surprise in the shape of $35,000 has come to John A. Schaefer, a bartender at 8 Barclay Street. He received the news of his sudden fortune Wednesday, when a letter came to him from the law firm of Klos & Vanderhoeven of Berlin, stating that his uncle, Hermann Schaefer had died in that city on Sept. 29 last, and left a will making him his sole heir. This unexpected legacy which young Schaefer receives is estimated at 150,000 marks, or over $35,000.

Shaefer, who is twenty-five years old, formerly lived with his uncle in Berlin. The elder Shaefer was never married, and the two lived alone in the house. The boy left his uncle's house in 1889, after a stormy scene, and soon after came to this country. He lives at 984 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, with his wife and one-year-old child. He has heard no word from his uncle since he has been here.

CROWD SURROUNDS SIR THOMAS.

Police Forced to Clear His Way—To Return Soon.

As Sir Thomas Lipton finds that he cannot attend to business on his present trip he has decided to visit New York again next February, when he expects to find time to talk of something besides Shamrock and Columbia.

Sir Thomas had lunch at the Merchants' Association rooms in the New York Life Building yesterday and was nearly mobbed when he tried to enter his carriage. Cries of "Come back again!" and "You're all right, Tommy!" greeted the Irish Baronet, and hundreds of people grasped his hand before the police finally made a passage for him.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been invited to be a guest of the Clover Club of Philadelphia at any time he may name.

The Shamrock was cleared at the Custom House yesterday and all is in readiness for her departure on Tuesday.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. LAST WEEK. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée To-day 2:15.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. LORD and LADY ALGY
NEXT WEEK.
HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY
EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY | ROBESPIERRE.
SAT. MATINEE, MISS ELLEN TERRY IN THE AMBER HEART and NANCE OLDFIELD. SAT. NIGHT, HENRY IRVING IN WATERLOO and THE BELLS.
***SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. RICE & COHEN Edison Moving PICTURES.
Caron & Herbert, Jess Dandy, Georgia Gardner, others
PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. | Marie Dressler KITTY MITCHELL.
30 other features. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c.

Broadway Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2.
MATINÉE TO-DAY AT 2.
Tribune—"Resplendent and Superb."
JULIA ARTHUR.
In a Spectacle of Regal Magnificence.
MORE THAN QUEEN.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d Year. To-night (in English.) Wagner's
TANNHAUSER.
Ev'gs. 8. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day. 2. 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next Week—IL TROVATORE, (in English.)

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK.
Term for renewal of Subscriptions expires TO-DAY AT 5 P. M.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. THIRD RECITAL.
This Afternoon At 3. DE PACHMANN
CHOPIN PROGRAMME.
Seats $1.00 and $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Mat. t'day, 2:15
No smoking or drinking at matinees.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
50c. Admission to Promenade 50c.

CASINO! The Triple Triumph! To-night, 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2.
TIMES says: "Attractive to the eye." ALICE NIELSEN & Opera Co. in The Singing Girl

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. EVGS. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

KOSTER & BIALS' TO-DAY, BARGAIN MAT. All parts of house. All the European Hits. 50c
Sunday Night—Nothing but Stars.

HARLEM Op. House. 8:15. M't t'day 2:15. Nxt. Wk: Lord & Lady Algy. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Blanche Walsh & Melbourne Macdowell Next week, "The Girl from Maxim's." Mat. Gismonda. T'ng. La Tosca.

CHAPLAIN McKINNON "ON THE PHILIPPINES," lecture at Columbus Hall, 124 West 60th St., Sunday night. Admission, 25 cents.

We Make Money for our customers doing it.

We've got "the hang" of making them right. No patent on being bright; we've got the push—that's all.

Sailor and Vestee Suits in tasteful designs, $5, $6, $7, and up to $10.

Two-Piece Suits in good-wearing all Wool Cheviots and Cassimeres, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5 and up.

Youths' Suits—ages 15 to 19—smar patterns and correct cut, $8, $10, $12, $15 and up.

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AMUSEMENTS.

A Word of Love & Warning.
Sunday, October 29th, 8 P. M.
OUR LORD'S COMING to help and save His people. A SOLEMN TESTIMONY.
By the Evangelists—all the same evening.
Carnegie Hall, George Lewis,
Chickering Hall, A. Clark,
Y. M. C. A. Hall, Harlem, H. King,
Brooklyn Academy of Music, J. E. Davenport,
Cooper Union, N. Y., H. Klug, (in German.)
Saengerbund Hall, Smith & Schermerhorn Sts., Brooklyn, A. Herrmann, (in German.)
Catholic Apostolic Church.
ADMISSION FREE. NO COLLECTION.
This is not Second Adventism.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....8:15 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesdays & Saturdays.
E. H. SOTHERN and MISS HARNED
The new drama by Leo Dietrichstein, entitled
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2
.....THIRD MONTH.....
Charles Frohman presents
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

Wallack's BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
WM. H. CRANE Last Mat. 2:15. Last Night 8:15 as PETER STUYVESANT, GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM.
MR. CRANE TUESDAY, OCT. 31, will present for the first time a new comedy, entitled "A RICH MAN'S SON."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-morrow, Sunday Evening, October 29, at 8:15. Fourth Grand Sunday Concert at Popular Prices.
Soloists: Mme. Schumann-Heink, (first appearance this season,) Miss Charlotte Maconda, Herr Adolph Muhlmann, Metropolitan Opera Orchestra.
Conductor.....Emil Paur
Admission, 50c. Box office now open.
WEBER PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five matinées, or five evening concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3. Boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Sale now open.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
First Concert Tuesday Evg., Oct. 31, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Assisted by Miss Lotta Mills, Piano.
Res. Seats $1.50 now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

THE NEW YORK Evenings at 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY. & Promenade de Luxe Broadway, 44-45 St. MAN IN THE MOON JR.
INCL. SAM BERNARD & FOUGERE.
Prom. de Luxe 8 to midn. Neapolitan Orchestra Sunday Eve. Colossal Concert. Popular Prices.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. The Dramatic Sensation of the Year.
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. LOUIS MANN ("Uproariously Funny."—Herald) AND CLARA LIPMAN. THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric. Evenings at 8:15. Matinée To-day at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE IN Barbara Frietchie.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Next Monday, Mrs. Smith's night. Souvenirs. Nov. 2, Mr. Smith's night, Souvenirs. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. Ev'gs, 8:20. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME Mats., 2:15.

WEBER & FIELDS' B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG AND THE OTHER WAY.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Nov. 11 has been the date set by Charles Scribner's Sons for the publication in two volumes of "The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson." We now hear that the work will largely consist of entirely new matter which has never been published in any form. The volumes will contain not far from five hundred letters, being nearly twice the number that have appeared in Scribner's Magazine. They include letters to many of the most eminent literary men and artists of the generation, among them being, besides Mr. Sidney Colvin, the editor, P. G. Hamerton, J. A. Symonds, F. Locker-Lamson, William Morris, Will H. Low, Augustus St. Gaudens, Henry James, Edmund Gosse, W. E. Henley, Cosmo Monkhouse, Theodore Watts-Dunton, J. M. Barrie, S. R. Crockett, Dr. Conan Doyle, and M. Matcel Schwob.

The novel that Mrs. Humphry Ward has been at work on for over a year is now completed. It will make its first appearance in Harper's Magazine, beginning with the January number. Although dealing freely with contemporary thought as swayed by the political and religious questions, the main theme is purely a love story the evolution of which rests quite as much on human passion as on human faith. It will be recalled that Mrs. Ward spent last Winter in Rome, and it was reported that her sojourn there was due to her desire to secure local color for some of the scenes in the book she was preparing. Although little action really takes place in Rome itself, the Vatican and the traditions of the Eternal City are an ever-haunting presence. The scene opens in the vast villa on the Campagna, and the woods of Albano and the slopes of Tusculum form the main setting. Albert Sterner, the artist, has spent several months among the scenes depicted in the story. From his studies of persons and places the illustrations for the work will be drawn. Mrs. Humphry Ward calls her new novel "Eleanor."

A posthumous work by the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" is in preparation by Dodd, Mead & Co. It will be called "The New Evangelism." Henry Drummond in his "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" made use of his great scientific knowledge to prove by analogy the phenomena of spiritual existence, and everybody will recall with what profound respect mingled with enthusiasm his work was received by churchmen throughout the world. It seems, though, that the man was as great an idealist as he was a scientist, and among his papers was found material for two books which strikingly and distinctively illustrate these two phases of the great thinker's mind. One of the posthumous books, "The Ideal Life," has already been published, and has augmented the fame won by "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." The new volume is made up of a series of addresses, some of which are in the vein of the author's first great achievement, while others deal with theological problems of vital importance to the Christian world.

A new volume of short stories by Stephen Crane is being prepared by Harper & Brothers. It will be called "The Monster, and Other Stories," and will include, among other tales, "The Blue Hotel" and "His New Mittens." The story which gives its title to the collection is an interesting study in terror and hysteria. A negro servant, in saving the life of his employer's child, becomes, by the bursting of a jar of acid, disfigured for life. The mysterious mask which he is forced to wear for the remainder of his days invests the community with the atmosphere of horror. His old master refuses to consign the faithful servant to an asylum, and in so persisting sacrifices many valued friendships. The tale is one of Mr. Crane's strongest and most dramatic pieces, just as "His New Mittens" is one of the most pathetic studies in the tragedy and sorrow of childlife.

"Near the Throne" is a new novel by W. J. Thorold, which Meyer Brothers & Co. are about to present in an elaborate fashion, both as regards letterpress and illustrations. The scenes of the tale are laid in Cairo in 1799 during the Napoleonic conquest of Egypt, when the "Little Corporal" had dreams of founding an empire in the Orient. The hero is a young officer in the invader's army, and the heroine is a beautiful Egyptian whose father is a wealthy merchant in Cairo. Although the story is said to be one of great fascination, with plenty of animation and rich local color, perhaps the most interesting feature of the publication will be the introduction of the Parisian method of using pictures taken from life as illustrations. James K. Hackett, Theodore Babcock, Frank Mordaunt, T. B. Bridgeland, Corona Riccardo, and Marie Manneringe have posed for over forty pictures, beautiful reproductions of which will appear in the pages of "Near the Throne."

SWINBURNE'S SONNETS ON THE TRANSVAAL

As has already been reported in these columns, Mr. Kipling's Muse arose to wrestle with the Transvaal affair. The echo of his song is making itself heard through a number of less prominent singers over there. But not a word so far has been heard from the Muse of the Poet Laureate. Some critics even affirm that the whimsical Alfred Austin quite exhausted his patriotic Muse in working up the verses on Jameson's raid, and so has been unable to utter a stave in the light of recent developments. Ten days ago, however, Mr. Swinburne found expression for his emotions in a sonnet, the concluding lines of which are:

Scarce we hear
Foul tongues that blacken God's dishonored name
With prayers turned curses and with praise found shame
Defy the truth, whose witness now draws near
To scourge these dogs, agape with jaws afoam,
Down out of life. Strike, England, and strike home.

This is certainly heavy phrasing, but, as The Academy remarks: "Mr. Swinburne's sonnet is not patriotic poetry; it is not poetry of any kind; it is hysteria." Just so; resolute men who have set their teeth to defend their country, mistaken though they be, can hardly be called "dogs agape with jaws afoam." The figure is anything but happy in its analogy.

THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

More than three hundred scholars and specialists are at work on "The Jewish Encyclopaedia," which when completed, will be published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. This work will be issued in twelve volumes, and comprises the history, religion, literature, and customs of the Jewish people from the earliest times to the present day. The managing editor is Dr. Isidore Singer of Vienna. The various departments of knowledge are under the supervision of Dr. Cyrus Adler of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Gotthard Deutsch of Vienna, Dr. Richard Gottheil of Leipsic, Dr. Marcus Jastrow of Halle, Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of Leipsic, Dr. Kaufman Kohler of Erlangen, and Dr. George F. Moore of Yale University. The huge list of collaborators includes the most eminent scholars of the age.

CHARLES NEUFELD'S STORY.

His Twelve Years of Captivity at Omdurman As a Prisoner of the Khaleefa.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
Henry G. Prout, M. Am. Soc. C. E.,
Some Time a Colonel in the Egyptian Army.

Khartoum fell Jan. 26, 1885. Omdurman was taken Sept. 3, 1898. For almost fourteen years the Mahdi, and after him the Khaleefa, ruled at the capital of the Soudan with a despotism, absolute, cruel, and deadly beyond our comprehension or belief. There is little danger that any man who writes of this despotism will exaggerate its horrors, or that any man who reads of it will be led to believe too much, for the imagination of the ordinary man could not invent or conceive of anything so bad as the simple truth. After ten years of captivity at Omdurman Ohrwald escaped; after thirteen years Slatin escaped; after twelve years Neufeld was released by the Sirdar. Neufeld's captivity was shorter than Slatin's because he was taken later. He was held one and one-half years after Slatin escaped and saw the final struggle and the death of Mahdism.

From these men and others we learn of the extermination of tribes and of the depopulation of towns and provinces. We learn of pestilence and famine at the very capital of the Khaleefa, of wanton chains and flogging, mutilation and murder. At the whim of an ignorant and suspicious barbarian, a man might lose his property, his eyes, his hands, or his life; he might be fettered and thrown into a pestilential prison and forgotten. All of these things happened over and over again. Neufeld was a prisoner eleven years and five months, and he wore fetters continuously all of that time with the exception of thirteen days. All of this time, too, he was in Omdurman and Khartoum, and for years together was actually kept within the walls of the prison. He was set to work at various tasks, but always under strict guard. Of the life of the Court (if we may call it such) or of the camp, he could see but little, and he could hear but little of the politics or the great events of the Khaleefa's rule, and that little was diluted and distorted before it got to him. Naturally, he could not keep notes, and he must write now from memory. The wonder is that he has a sane memory left, and, indeed, that he is still alive. With great good sense he confines his story to his own experiences, and does not try to give us history, or war or politics. We have, instead an intimate and detailed picture of a most strange and miserable experience.

The large story of the rise and reign and fall of Mahdism is yet to be written, and it probably can never be written by any man who actually saw it from within, for there is no such man capable of writing it. Neufeld's field of view was too restricted and evidently he has not the training or the temperament to do such a work. None of the Romanist missionaries who lived there before and during the reign of the Mahdi and the Khaleefa has ever given sign of any fitness for the task. Slatin ought to be the man to write this entrancing story, but obviously he is not. We must wait for it until some Englishman comes along sufficiently gifted with sincerity, acumen, imagination, and the power of analysis and exposition, sufficiently informed in politics and war, and with enough devotion to do good work for the mere love of doing good work. Meantime we must be thankful for the fragments that the escaped prisoners and the war correspondents have given to us, and these fragments have absorbing interest; a very few of them have some of the higher qualities.

In one way Neufeld's experience was unique. The other prisoners were caught in the Soudan and submerged when the wave of Mahdism swept over the country. Neufeld deliberately walked into the flood off the dry and secure land, and he did it in sound mind, with his eyes open, for the mere desire of gain. In April, 1887, he crossed the Nile at Wady Halfa and plunged into the western desert with the purpose of going to Kordofan to open trade in gum arabic, which had ceased entirely for two or three years. Naturally there was a great profit to be made if the blockade could be run. He was caught within ten days after he left the Nile, undoubtedly betrayed by his guide. It would not be surprising to learn that his plans were known to agents of the Khaleefa while he was still in Cairo, and that his capture was deliberately schemed from the first.

Neufeld was taken at once to Omdurman, and there he remained a prisoner until the Sirdar personally ordered him out of prison on the night of the great day when the Khaleefa's army was destroyed and his capital taken.

In prison Neufeld evidently had many days and months of idleness, and, on the other hand, must have performed much hard and menial labor. His most fortunate months were those when he was set to work

*A PRISONER OF THE KHALEEFA; TWELVE YEARS' CAPTIVITY AT OMDURMAN. By Charles Neufeld. Octavo, pages xiv. plus 366; index, portraits, and plans. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1899. $4.

as a chemist or as a mechanical engineer to do work of which he evidently knew nothing. For a considerable time he was charged with the duty of making saltpetre and had to find the deposits and originate the methods of extracting and refining. He was set to work making gunpowder and to devising and making machinery for this manufacture, as well as machinery for loading cartridges. He was consulted about making and placing mines to blow up the gunboats, and evidently practiced a good deal as a physician. His fitness for all of these things was simply that of any intelligent European, and according to his own account he was a good deal more occupied in prolonging any task that would keep him out of the actual walls of the prison than in producing the results which the Khaleefa wanted. In fact, he professes to have always worked with the purpose of not producing such results because of his reluctance to impede even in the least the reconquest.

As a prisoner he drew no rations. His food was generally bought and prepared for him by an Abyssinian woman, two of whom were at different times attached to his small establishment, or by other women slaves. Money got to him in one way or another from time to time from Cairo, and perhaps he had other sources of income. Concerning this his book is not clear. At best his food was simple and rude, being generally nothing but the crudest preparation of the meal of the dourra, the seed of a variety of sorghum, the ordinary breadstuff of the Soudan. Any addition in the way of vegetables or poultry could only have been an extremely rare and costly luxury. Twice he was flogged to insensibility, and once, at least, his devoted Abyssinian girl nursed him to life through a dangerous fever, dragging him from one shadow to another as the sun moved across the prison yard. And after all this he had to send this girl away ("divorce" her as he puts it) for infidelity and thefts. We need not go further into the details of this strange mixture of squalor and heroism, of degradation and fortitude; it is thoroughly characteristic, it is the Soudan, it is the Mohammedan East.

One passage of Neufeld's book has already made controversy, and will make more, and that is his story of Gordon's death. He says that Gordon died fighting on a stairway of his palace after he had killed with sword and revolver a number of the dervishes. Gordon's left hand was black with powder of his own pistol and his sword was dripping with the blood of his enemies when he sank to the ground covered with wounds from sword and spear. The very different version accepted by Ohrwalder and Slatin, according to which Gordon refused to defend himself and was killed by a spear thrust in his back, Neufeld rejects with a good deal of heat as unworthy of Gordon's fighting blood. In fact, he knows no more than they did; if either version is correct it is accident. Probably the truth will never be known. Meanwhile we prefer to rest on the account prepared in 1885 or 1886 by Col. Kitchener, now Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, of whom Sir Henry Gordon, Charles Gordon's distinguished brother, says: "No one could be more able to give an opinion, not only from his great experience with the Arabs, but as well from his knowledge of Arabic." Kitchener says: "It is difficult from the confused accounts to make out exactly how Gen. Gordon was killed. All the evidence tends to prove it happened at or near the palace. * * * A large number of witnesses state that Gordon was killed near the gate of the palace. * * * Several reliable witnesses saw and recognized Gordon's body at the gate of the palace." Col. Watson, R E., Gordon's close friend, himself an old Soudan officer, and an accomplished Arabic scholar, recognized the futility of trying to get anything more definite than Kitchener, then of the Intelligence Department, was able to get. Now, at last, all possible evidence is opened up to the Sirdar, who, since 1885, has risen from an almost unknown Major of Engineers to one of the most famous men of the century. We may be sure than Lord Kitchener, the founder of the Gordon College at Khartoum, will lose no opportunity to get further knowledge of the last moments of a man whose name will forever adorn the illustrous rolls of that noble corps. the Royal Engineers.

By "The Atlantic's" New Editor.*

One of Mr. Perry's characters is a man in search of adjectives by which to describe life. The first he finds that seems to him suitable is droll—life is droll; then after an experience of common, wretched, every-day tragedy, he tries pitiful—life is pitiful. Finally the heroism of a little gutter boy in saving a dog inspires the adjective divine, and there is life—droll, pitiful, and divine.

These are the sides on which Mr. Perry himself approaches the world he wishes to describe, and into most of his stories he brings something of each. Plain themes are the subject of his predilection. He likes to reproduce the manners and language and aspect of country life, without idealizing it or smoothing out the accidental elements that so much interfere with its abstract dignity. He likes to make his characters stiff and grotesque and coarse to delicate sensibilities; and through this rude covering he likes to show the smoldering fires of character and temperament that flame up with sudden brightness at moments of spiritual significance.

When he touches incongruous elements, as in "His Word of Honor," he interlaces them in a most attractive design. In the story referred to, the Doctor, Elinor, and Mrs. Jake Hunter are not so much copies of models as figures instinct with life, because their author is full of the knowledge of life and interest in it. The swift transitions of mood and scene from the tempting charm of Elinor's brisk urbanity realized against the background of her typically urban home, to the shrewd simplicity and good nature of Mrs. Hunter, playing her extravagant part where sunshine and dancing brooks are the natural setting, show more than mere ingenuity on the part of the author. They show the temper in which he has chosen his title—from one of Browning's poems—and the temper is not unlike Browning's own—a whimsical interrogation of the oddities and irrationalities of what we call fate; combined with a persistent trust in the methods by which "the powers" at work or at play make or mar our temporary plans.

With this subtler quality that gives distinction to Mr. Perry's work, he has also a knack that does not always go with subtlety—the knack of knowing the elements of a good story. His "Incident of the British Ambassador" is alive from start to finish, cleverly conceived, and vigorously carried out. It comes under the head of drollery, and it is very good drollery indeed.

*THE POWERS AT PLAY. By Bliss Perry. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899.

FIRST EDITIONS.

How to Know Them When Seen—The Time to Buy Them Cheap.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

From time to time you have had so much to say in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW about first editions that I have become interested to the extent of buying several books, thinking they were such; but, in the absence of specific knowledge, I begin to have doubts.

For instance, weeks before the first issue of "The Man With the Hoe" I had my book dealer send in an order for a copy of the first edition. The other day I saw a copy, presumably a later edition, but on comparing it with the one I have I could see no apparent difference. If not too much trouble, kindly inform me if it is possible always to know a first edition, and, if so, what are the distinguishing characteristics of first editions? F. R.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1899.

Having had several inquiries as to how first editions are to be distinguished, it has been thought best to prepare a short guide in the matter. American first editions are much easier to distinguish than are those of England, and yet, after all, there is no hard and fast rule, even for our own books. On the back of the title page will be found the copyright date, which should agree with the date on the title page itself. But, as all rules have exceptions, very often books published in the Autumn are post-dated, and while really first editions in title page date will be a year later than the copyright date. This, however, was much more frequently done twenty years ago than now, and collectors of Whittier, Holmes, Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, and other of the early American writers usually consult a bibliography to make quite sure, as well as for data about certain books really the work of these men or which contain introductions from their pens, or were edited by them, which might readily be passed over without such aid, in many cases the author's name not being given.

There are many such bibliographies of separate authors, but to buy them all would be rather an expensive operation. Collectors will often find references to "Leon's Prices," which mean "Leon's Catalogue of First Editions of American Authors," New York, 1885, remarkably good as far as it goes, but it should be remembered that the prices there given are those of fifteen years ago, and are not to be too thoroughly relied upon now. "First Editions of American Authors," by Herbert Stuart Stone, Chicago, 1883, is another guide to the subject, which, from the fact that it has a charming introduction by Eugene Field, ranks among the desirable first editions itself. The latest authority on the subject is "American Authors," by P. K. Foley, with an introduction by Walter Leon Sawyer, 1895. This book, however, is rather expensive, having been issued at $5 per copy.

The young collector will find that the catalogues issued by good second-hand book shops are very valuable aids, which may be had for the asking. For instance, Dodd, Mead & Co. issued in October, 1898, "Catalogue No. 50," which is entirely devoted to American first editions. It must be remembered that the catalogues of the best shops are prepared by expert bibliographers, and will be found to contain excellent bibliographical descriptions, and, being priced, are the best of guides as to what prices should be paid. Bibliographies of special authors have appeared in the pages of The Book Buyer, The Bookman, THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and other periodicals from time to time, which should be saved for reference.

Many publishers are adopting new and valuable aids in distinguishing editions; for instance, the Macmillans, who state on the backs of the title pages of all issues after the first edition the date when the book was set up and electrotyped, when reprinted, &c. The Longmans state on the title page itself that the book is a "new impression," while on the back of the title page of many other volmes will be found "eleventh thousand," or something to that effect. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. issue a certain number of their more noteworthy books in a special binding with paper label, and state on the title page that the book is of the first edition.

For English books the editions are, in most cases, less easily decided. The best guide on the subject, however, is Slater's "Early Editions," but, unfortunately, this book is rather expensive. A very valuable little guide may be made by cutting from trustworthy catalogues and pasting in a blank book alphabetically and under the heading of authors the different books in first editions as found in catalogues from time to time. A friend of ours possesses such a catalogue, and also a thin blank book in autograph, with author, title, and date written in fine, the whole so small as to be easily slipped into a pocket and used to decide at once whether a supposed "find" is of the proper date. The first-mentioned catalogue will be found to contain not only all the necessary data as to date, but also a guide to prices.

Naturally, when one goes to a book shop like Charles Scribner's Sons', Dodd, Mead & Co.'s, or W. E. Benjamin's, such knowledge will not be found so necessary on the part of the buyer, but it is well to remind young collectors that the prizes—the books to be "picked up" for little or nothing—are to be found in the little, out-of-the-way shops, to be pulled down from top shelves, and found in dark corners. It is almost an axiom that the dustier and more neglected a certain corner may look the more chance will the patient searcher have of making there the lucky find for which he has been hoping.

One more bit of advice is that the young collector should insist upon having the ordinary book he buys from day to day in the first edition. It costs no more at the time, and later on may prove to be the treasure he must have at any price. But above all things he should read and reread, and file for reference, all good catalogues, reading them not once or twice, but as often as possible, for, quite as important as a long purse, and without doubt the best guide to collecting, is knowledge of what is the proper edition, knowledge accurate enough to recognize the prize when he finds it, and with such knowledge patience and zeal in making searches.

THE ROYCROFT HAMERTON'S "INTELLECTUAL LIFE."*

Hamerton's "Intellectual Life," "done into a book by the Roycrofters and finished this third day of October, 1899," has just come to us in a sumptuously printed volume, which, with its double-columned page, is strongly suggestive of William Morris, and the work of the Kelmscott Press. Indeed, there are many suggestions of Morris and his influence in much of the Roycroft work.

Besides a general resemblance in type, the use of small leaves for paragraph marks (originated by Morris and for some time used only by him) appears in the Roycroft editions, but, unlike the Kelmscott use of this little mark, very pleasing as it is, it seems to be employed at the Roycroft Press chiefly for ornament, as it often occurs in the middle of sentences.

The tone of the paper used in "The Intellectual Life" is remarkably good, as are the arrangement of the pages and the proportion of the margins, which in a double-column page presents more than the usual difficulty, and the selection of the type, which is very simple and dignified. The ink, too, is an unusually brilliant black, and the hand-made paper bears the Roycroft water mark.

The book contains hundreds of illuminated initials, drawn in and colored by hand. As is often the case in hand work, some of the capitals are much more effective than others, but as a whole they add very much to the effect of the page. The edition consists of nine hundred and sixty copies, numbered and signed, each copy bearing as well the name of the illuminator, a decided step toward the recognition of the value of hand work.

Familiar as is Hamerton's "Intellectual Life" to us all, yet, so far as we know, it has never before been issued in America in any but the most ordinary editions, the most familiar of which is the one issued by Roberts Brothers of Boston, bearing the date 1876. While we are more than glad to see an old favorite in such handsome garb, yet the fact that the paragraphs have been arranged in the Roycroft edition, takes something from one's pleasure in reading a book which one may be said to know by eye as well as by heart. The familiar feeling is lost, and one does not know where to turn for pet passages.

Then, too, the volume has neither index nor table of contents, which are very essential features of a book of this character. But what is more regrettable is the fact that, out of a total of 488 pages in the Roberts edition, only 266 of such pages appear in the present Roycroft edition; that is to say, the Roycroft edition ends with Letter VIII. of Part VII., the original edition consisting of twelve parts. In the large portion of the book not reprinted are to be found many favorite chapters entirely wanting in the present edition, such as the letter on "Surroundings a Matter of Indifference to a Thoroughly Occupied Mind," and the one "To a Student in the First Ardour of Intellectual Ambition," and others equally as good. Twenty-seven letters in all have been omitted for no apparent reason, unless, indeed, it was feared that the book might be too bulky. It is quite possible that the present reprint may have been made from an English edition of earlier date than 1876, which may have been enlarged in subsequent issues. However that may be, we cannot help regretting that so attractively made an edition should not be "The Intellectual Life" in its complete form.

The title page, too, is not attractive enough for the generally charming make-up of the book, being too heavy in design; nor is the binding, with its green ooze calf and gray paper, quite in keeping with the dignity of the book or the excellence of its printing.

*"THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE." By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Done into a book by the Roycrofters at the Roycroft shop, which is in East Aurora. New York: Anno Christi, 1899. $1.00.

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"STONEWALL" JACKSON

Personal Recollections of the Eminent Confederate General.*

Considered in strict military sense as an affaire de métier, there were three officers in the Southern service, Thomas Jonathan Jackson, Joseph Eccleston Johnston, and Nathan Bedford Forrest, who were soldiers with a genius for war. The first two, Jackson and Johnston, had the inestimable advantage which only education gives. Perhaps Forrest was very near to the ideal cavalry leader, though he had his peers in both the Northern and Southern forces.

Mr. John G. Gittings of the Confederate Cavalry writes most interestingly of the General he served under. He first met Jackson when he was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va., in 1852. On arrival at Lexington, Mr. Gittings was somewhat awed because the older cadets had informed him of the "rigid discipline of the school," at the head of which was a man who during the Mexican war was the "only officer promoted twice during the same day." The Major happened to be away when the young cadet arrived, but Jackson, on his return, at once ordered the newcomer to report. This was his reception:

"He met me at the door of his room with a pleasant smile. He took my cap and placed it carefully on the table, gave me the best chair, and then, seating himself, began to look on me critically as if taking an inventory of my person. He spoke kindly of our mutual friends in quick, sharp, and rather inarticulate tones, and appeared to be making an effort at politeness; but, boy as I was, I thought the manner strained and awkward, and yet I regarded him with deference, and perhaps awe."

In appearance Jackson was imposing. He was six feet toll, with gray-blue eyes, and a well chiseled aquiline nose. It was his quiet manner, his modesty, which struck the young cadet. Was this the man who when in Mexico had stood almost alone by his battery when "all his men had been killed or driven away?" Jackson was born in Clarksburg, Jan. 21, 1824. His father, who had been a lawyer, died when his son was three years old, and the child's mother was left almost destitute. "Tom's" education was cared for by his uncle, a man of strong character. The Jacksons were of Scotch-Irish descent, and the family had always been good fighters. How Jackson obtained his cadetship at West Point Mr. Gittings tells. The Congressman who had the gift of the appointment when Jackson applied for the place was afraid that the lad was not qualified to pass the necessary examinations. When he learned that "Tom" had made a long journey on foot over two mountain ranges and through the forest for 300 miles merely to ask for the appointment, and that "he must have it," then he replied, "You shall have it."

His life at West Point was a long struggle. He was barely able to sustain himself in his class for a year or two, but he gradually forged ahead, and it was thought that if the course of study had been several years longer, he would have climbed to the top. The cadets at first were disposed to treat him with especial rigor, as he appeared unsophisticated, but in time they came to respect him and to believe that with his sincerity of purpose and unwearied application he would be able to acquit himself with merit, which he did.

At the Military Academy at Lexington Mr. Gittings in his second year had Major Jackson for instructor.

Jackson always wore his uniform and his military cap, the visor of which almost touched his nose; he was lank and long-limbed, and walked with a long, measured stride, swaying his arms leisurely, while his gray-blue eyes seemed to search the ground in front. His brow was expressive and bore, without doubt, the impress of genius, "calm dignity, unaffected modesty, sincerity, and the intense honesty of his nature was imprinted on his countenance and shone forth in every trait of his manners."

A trait of Jackson's was absence of all perturbation. On the parade ground the wheel from a limber came off and flew down hill with considerable force. "Old Jack," as the lads called him, was looking for the moment in another direction, and turned his head just in time to see the wheel approach him. He moved aside a few inches. "He did not budge in his tracks." Then a cadet said: "He would not have moved if it had been a cannon ball going right through him."

As a student the author does not think that Jackson had a special genius for teaching, "yet he was always a conscientious, laborious instructor." Jackson was the most scupulously truthful man that ever lived. Mr. Gittings tells of his having borrowed a key of one of the library societies in the college and of his promising to return it within the hour. Then Jackson forgot about the key, and put it in his pocket and walked home to his house about a mile away. "Then, although a hard storm had sprung up in the meantime, he turned about and marched all the way back through the rain to deliver the key he had promised, though he knew the library would not be used and the key would not be wanted for the day." Jackson's health was not good. He was dyspeptic. Mr. Gittings describes most graphically the change in Stonewall Jackson when an active command was given him at the beginning of the war. He was no longer a man occupying a professor's chair at Lexington. "It seemed that the sights and sounds of war had aroused his energies; his manner had become brusque and imperative; his face was browned from exposure, his beard was now of no formal style, but was worn unshorne." There were some who, at the beginning of the terrible contest, were inclined to think that the professor of a military college would be incompetent in active service, but they very soon discovered their error. There were even some astute men in the United States service who knew that Jackson would be a difficult adversary. Mr. Gittings prints thus:

"It is the opinion of the writer, who served under Jackson throughout his career, that he would have been more successful as Commander in Chief than he was as Lieutenant General. His military character was different from that of any other General. If he ever devised any complicated theory of a campaign he kept it in his own head. The fact is, he never divulged his plans. He was always on the ground to direct himself. He knew the topography of the country in which he carried on his campaigns as well as the people who lived there. The plans of most Generals consist of many complicated parts, and although concocted with consummate ability some of them are sure to fail on the day of battle, for it is impossible to strike as with one blow from different points. The strategy of Jackson's plans never failed; all his wonderful feats were accomplished by rapid marching, so that the rest of the army used to call our command 'Jackson's foot-cavalry.' He would concentrate his forces by rapid movements day and night, and strike at an unexpected point like a thunderbolt."

The author gives in brief the history of Jackson's campaigns. There was a certain resemblance between Jackson and the men of the Cromwellian period. He was a devout Christian, but the story is not true that he raised his hands in prayer during battle. At Manassas he was hit in the hand by a fragment of a shell, but would not have his hand dressed until some wounded soldier, more in need than he was, had been attended to by the surgeon. The pain Jackson was suffering was acute, and he found some relief from holding up his hand.

Lee and Jackson never were rivals. Said Jackson, "I will follow Gen. Lee blindfolded," and Lee said of Jackson, after hearing of his death, "I have lost my right arm!" Jackson is the man who was always on time, and it is a tradition "that when at Richmond Lee heard the sound of Jackson's guns away off on McClellan's right, he took out his watch and calmly remarked 'Jackson is on time.'"

In addition to this clever sketch of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, (for the sobriquet "Stonewall" will always be attached to the man,) the author has added a number of entertaining sketches of travel and five exceedingly well-written stories.

*PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF STONEWALL JACKSON. Also Sketches and Stories. By John G. Gittings. Cincinnati: The Editor Publishing Company. $1.

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POE AND MRS. WHITMAN

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In the history of poets the course of true love has not often "run smooth." In the life and loves of Edgar Poe cross-currents prevailed, and rocks and shoals made sad havoc. His early marriage with his cousin, Virginia Clemm, when she was barely fifteen, Poe being her elder by thirteen years, could hardly have been called ideal, for lovely, appealing, and tenderly cherished as she was, this child-wife was no intellectual mate for the wayward poet. Chivalrous toward all women and endowed with a refined and attractive personality, Edgar Poe at his best drew women's hearts to himself with an almost irresistible magnetism, and yet, much as he needed the calm control of a woman's steadfast love, he seemed incapable of holding such a prize, once gained.

The episode of his brief engagement to the poetess, Sarah Helen Whitman, has been variously reported, harshly and mistakenly by Dr. Griswold, but tenderly and sympathetically by those who were so fortunate as to know the depth of Mrs. Whitman's nature and the strength of her character. As late as 1872, twenty-four years after the occurrence, Mrs. Whitman herself told the story in a letter to Mr. R. H. Stoddard, who had published a paper on Poe in Harper's Magazine for September of that year. The acquaintance between the two poets began in 1848, with the exchange of verses, after which Poe sought an introduction. At the first interview he tried to persuade Mrs. Whitman that she was the one woman in the world who could lift him out of his despair and give him the inspiration necessary for his work, but she doubted her power to influence him, and would only promise at parting that she would write him her decision. He came again, pleading his cause yet more urgently, but still the lady delayed her answer. Once more, in November, he came, and this time the interview excited him to such a degree that he became dangerously ill with symptoms of congestion of the brain, and by the advice of his physician was removed to the house of a friend, who watched over him tenderly till he was able to leave the city.

Then, at last, after this painful scene, Mrs. Whitman, feeling that perhaps his future did depend upon her decision, consented to a conditional engagement, the condition being that he should conquer his besetting sin. The nature of that sin is only too well known to the world. The poet's sensitive organization forbade the slightest indulgence in stimulants of any sort. A single glass of wine wrought mischief in his active brain, and an inherent tendency to melancholy created for him a terrible temptation. A day in December was appointed for the marriage, and a clergyman was engaged to perform the ceremony on a certain Monday evening, but alas! even on his way to his betrothed the bridegroom encountered the tempter and yielded weakly and hopelessly.

On the afternoon of the previous Saturday Mrs. Whitman received a note saying that the pledge was broken; that Mr. Poe had taken a glass of wine in the barroom of the hotel that very morning. Here was the crucial moment of Poe's life. He had reached the cross roads, and had to decide which way he would take:

> The right way or the wrong way,
> To his triumph or undoing.

Ah! if only then his strength had been stronger than his weakness, if only he had taken the other road, what a change might have come into his life, what a light and joy into hers! But he chose the wrong way, and we cannot know what the world of letters lost by his unhappy choice. He had not stood the final test, and the breaking of the engagement was the inevitable consequence. The two poets, thus unhappily sundered, did not meet again in this life. The following verses, written by Mrs. Whitman a year after this tragic crisis, are pathetically interesting in connection with this subject:

OUR ISLAND OF DREAMS.

Tell him I lingered alone on the shore
Where we parted in sorrow to meet never more;
The night wind blew cold on my desolate heart,
But colder these wild words of doom—"Ye must part."

O'er the dark, heaving waters I sent forth a cry:
Save the wail of those waters there came no reply.
I longed, like a bird o'er the billows to flee
From my lone island home and the moan of the sea.

Away, far away from the dream-haunted shore,
Where the waves ever murmur, "No more, nevermore."
Where I wake in the wild hour of midnight to hear
That lone song of the surges so mournful and drear.

When the clouds that now veil from us heaven's fair light
Their soft, silver lining turn forth on the night—
When time shall the vapors of falsehood dispel,
He shall know if I loved him, but never how well.

This tragedy of the heart colored all the rest of Sarah Helen Whitman's life. It could not affect her appreciation of Poe's brilliant powers, nor diminish her love of his finer nature, the gentle, winning side, which revealed the man God meant him to be. But it cast a soft, half veiling shadow over her. She walked the rest of the way under a kindly cloud that seemed to protect her from the glaring light of day and save her from the scrutiny of prying eyes. She seemed different and apart from other women. There was about her something mysterious and elusive. As she glided softly into the room, she brought with her a dreamy, other-world atmosphere, which subdued noisy laughter or idle talk; and when she spoke, in her low, sweetly-modulated voice, others listened. Mrs. Whitman's talk was always worth while; whether of poetry or politics, of every-day affairs or spiritual things, it was sure to be interesting. She could be merry, too, and sarcastic if it suited the occasion. She had flitting, spirit-like ways, of coming softly and disappearing suddenly, of half concealing herself behind a curtain and peeping out as she joined in the conversation.

Strictly unconventional in the matter of clothes, she loved silken draperies, lace scarfs and veils, and seemed to be always lightly shod. At one time she wore constantly around her throat a black velvet ribbon, pinned with a tiny coffin which a friend had carved for her in some dark-colored wood, and this funereal badge she seemed to prize above diamonds or pearls. She liked a fan in her hand to screen her eyes from the light, and her own pleasant rooms were never glaring. On one wall hung a portrait of her poet, hidden by a silken curtain. It had his wonderful eyes. This picture was the subject of Mrs. Whitman's poem, "The Portrait." Other poems referring to Poe are "Remembered Music," "The Phantom Voice," "Pictures in October," and six sonnets. E. S. F.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1890.

Poe, Mrs. Whitman, and John Hay.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The letter of "E. S. F.," in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 21st inst., referring to the article "Autumn with the Poets," entitled "Poe and Sarah Helen Whitman," recalled the eccentric figure of Mrs. Whitman as she stood at the gate of her residence in 1858, after listening to the poem, then just delivered in Manning Hall as the poet of his class by John Hay. In the judgment of the writer nothing that John Hay has ever accomplished excelled the triumph of that day, and as the writer passed the lady by she predicted a brilliant future for the young poet. Why has he never published that graceful tribute to the "Power of Song"?

But, apropos of "Poe and Mrs. Whitman," whose names were entwined in Providence fifty years ago, the following verses from her pen offer a tribute that deserves to be better known. They are from "Old and New," and entitled "The Portrait":

Slowly I raised the purple folds concealing
That face, magnetic as the morning's beam;
While slumbering memory thrilled at its revealing,
Like Memnon wakening from his marble dream.

Again I saw the brow's translucent pallor,
The dark hair floating o'er it like a plume:
The sweet, imperious mouth whose haughty valor
Defied all portents of impending doom.

Eyes, planet calm, with something in their vision
That seemed not of earth's mortal mixture born—
Strange mythic faiths and fantasies Elysian,
And far, sweet dreams of "fairy lands forlorn."

Unfathomable eyes, that hold the sorrow
Of vanished ages in their shadowy deeps,
Lit by that prescience of a heavenly morrow
Which in high hearts the immortal spirit keeps.

Oft has that pale, poetic presence haunted
My lonely musings at the twilight hour,
Transforming the dull earth-life it enchanted,
With marvel, and with mystery, and with power.

Oft have I heard the sullen sea wind moaning
Its dirgelike requiems on the lonely shore,
Or listened to the Autumn winds intoning
The wild, sweet legend of the lost Lenore.

Oft in some ashen evening of October
Have stood entranced beside a moldering tomb,
Hard by that visionary lake of Auber,
Where sleeps the shrouded form of Ulalume.

Oft in chill, star-lit nights have heard the chiming
Of far-off mellow bells on the keen air,
And felt their molten-golden music timing,
To the heart's pulses answering unaware.

Sweet mournful eyes, long closed upon earth's sorrow,
Sleep restfully after life's fevered dream!
Sleep, wayward heart! till on some cool bright morrow,
The soul, refreshed, shall bathe in morning's beam.

Though cloud and shadow rest upon thy story,
And rude hands lift the drapery of thy pall,
Time, as a birthright, shall restore thy glory,
And heaven rekindle all the stars that fall.

This poem was published only a few years before Mrs. Whitman's death, which occurred on June 27, 1878. S. F. P.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1890.

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ROBESPIERRE.

His Youth and Career at the Bar—Nothing of the Terror in Him Then.

(Extracts from the translation from the Dutch of Dr. Jan Ten Brink by J. Hedeman of "Robespierre and the Red Terror." By permission of the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.)

It appears, therefore, that Robespierre was born on May 6, 1758. Atrecht, in the Département Pas de Calais, was at that time a prosperous town situated in the midst of a flourishing agricultural district. A tradition exists that the family of Robespierre had emigrated from Ireland after the battle of the Boyne, and that their name was formerly Robertspeare. The Robespierres belonged to the respectable but not well-to-do families of Atrecht. Grandfather, father, and son were members of the bar. Maximilien was the eldest of four children, one of whom died in infancy. Robespierre's sister Charlotte survived him forty years and wrote "Mémoires de Charlotte Robespierre," published after her death by Laponnerary. A good deal is said in these about the youth of Maximilien. His brother Augustin, who was five years younger, followed him to Paris and shared his death on 9 Thermidor. When he was seven years old he lost his mother, and shortly afterward his father. Charlotte stated in her memoirs: "This fatal event has had more influence than one would think on the character of Maximilien; it rendered him sad and melancholy." At the death of their mother the three children were taken charge of by their maternal relatives. When he was a boy of eight, Maximilien was sent to the college of Atrecht; his sister related that he was of a serious disposition, and very seldom took part in the games of his schoolfellows, but showed an extraordinary zeal for his studies. His favorite pastime was to collect prints and engravings, which he allowed her to admire on Sundays. Some one had made him a present of some pigeons, and he grew so fond if these oiseaux de l'amour that he seemed broken-hearted when one of them died through his sister's carelessness.

A document still exists which describes how well Robespierre conducted himself at the College Louis-le-Grand. It states that a sum of 600 livres had been unanimously granted him by the Council upon the Principal's report of Robespierre's great abilities and exemplary conduct during his twelve years' sojourn at the college, and on his leaving they also testified that he studied with excellent success, repeatedly won prizes, passed all his examinations, and had particularly made great progress in law and philosophy. Later it became evident that he had made a careful study of Rousseau's works. According to his sister he remarked in an essay on this celebrated author: "Divine master, you have taught me to know myself quite young; you have made me appreciate the dignity of my own nature, and reflect on the great principles of social order."

One of the inhabitants of St. Omar, M. Vissery de Bois-Valé, had a lightning conductor placed on his house. This gentleman, a great lover of natural sciences, had been Ambassador to the newly born Republic of the United States, and on his return to Paris had imported the invention of Benjamin Franklin.

The great-grandfathers of those for whose benefit the British Parliament recently inserted a special clause in the new vaccination act had at that time a conscientious objection to the useful invention of the great American. Many citizens of St. Omar complained about Vissery de Bois-Valé, especially his immediate neighbors, who were afraid of being doubly exposed now to the dangers of lightning.

The supporter of Franklin's invention was called before the Echevins and was ordered to remove the lightning conductor at once. Hereupon he instructed Robespierre to appeal at Arras against this verdict. In his plea the young lawyer ridiculed the good citizens of St. Omar, showed how very successful these paratonnerres had already proved on public buildings and powder magazines, and called attention to the fact that Louis XVI. himself had had a conductor placed on one of his castles. The end of his speech was characteristic. If there still remained any doubt as to the effect of these instruments no one would have dared to experiment on so dear and sacred a head. "This proof is undeniable, and I call to witness the sentiments of the whole of France for a Prince who is her pride and her glory."

To those who are surprised at such words from Robespierre, it should be explained that in 1783 very little was heard about the coming Revolution, and for the support of his case, this lawyer's style of argument was perhaps necessary. He succeeded in gaining his object, in winning the case for his distinguished client, and his reputation as a lawyer increased day by day.

In 1784 he won another noteworthy victory. A monk accused a poor girl, Clémentine Duteuf, of having stolen a bag containing 2,000 louis d'or from the Convent St. Sauveur, near Atrecht. Robespierre proved that this charge was entirely a fabrication of the monk, who wished to revenge himself on the poor girl for resisting his base and dishonorable intentions.

His sister stated that he would never accept a case that was unworthy of defense.

When lawyer at Atrecht he showed a great interest in literature and the fine arts. There existed in this place, as everywhere else in France, a literary society named "La Société des Rosatis," which met in a rose garden on the Scarpe, the river which runs through Atrecht. In the midst of idyllic nature, with roses in their coats, the poets assembled here and read their verses to one another.

During the Summer months subsequent to 1782 Robespierre appeared with a rose in his buttonhole in the beautiful garden on the Scarpe, and here in the midst of a lively circle of friends and fellow-students of the fine arts he spent many a happy moment.

To the same society belonged a man to whose great abilities the French Republic would one day owe her brilliant victories over all Europe; the great future administrator of the War Department; the energetic member of the Committee of Public Safety, the famous Lazare Carnot.

When a new member was admitted to this club he was solemnly presented with a rose, drank a glass of rosewater to the health of the Rosatis, and was obliged to make a speech in verse.

At his installation Robespierre addressed the assembly with the following stanzas:

Je vois l'épine avec la rose
Dans les bouquets que vous m'offrez.
Et lorsque vous me célébrez,
Vos vers découragent ma prose.
Tout ce qu'on m'a dit de charmant,
Messieurs, a droit de me confondre.
La rose est votre compliment,
L'épine est la loi d'y repondre.
A vos bontés lorsque j'y pense,
Ma foi, je n'y vois pas d'excès;
Et le tableau de vos succès
Affaiblit ma reconnaissance;
Pour de semblables jardiniers
Le sacrifice est peu de chose;
Quand on est si riche en lauriers,
On peut bien donner une Rose.

Various poems by Robespierre are still in existence. A book was published in Paris in 1830 under the title "Mémoires authentiques de Robespierre." The bookseller and publisher, Moreau Rosier, gave a very improbable story about the history of these memoirs. They were really written by some one who had made a close and careful study of the period of the Revolution, and contained, for the most part, fairly accurate facts. But Charlotte Robespierre, who was still alive in 1830, publicly protested against these memoirs, declaring them to be spurious, and pointing out that her brother could not have had leisure to write such a book during his busy political life. And for this reason not much value must be attached to the well-known drinking song, which, according to the author, had been composed and recited by Robespierre in the circle of the Rosatis.

In 1784 the Académie de Metz proposed the following prize subject: "Quelle est l'origine du préjugé qui étend sur la famille d'un coupable, l'opprobre attaché aux peines qui ont été décernées contre lui? Le préjugé est-il utile? Quels seraient les moyens de le détruire?"

Twenty-two replies were sent in, among them one by Robespierre, with the motto, "Quod genus hoc hominum quaeve hunc tam barbara morem permittit patria." (Virgil.)

He maintained that this prejudice was barbarous and that it could be done away with by declaring all citizens equal before the law. The academy awarded prizes to two replies: the first to Pierre Louis de Lacretelle, from Metz, contributor to the Mercure de France, which appeared in Paris; the second to Robespierre, both with a gold medal.

He also tried his hand at purely literary work. In 1785 the Academy of Amiens offered a prize for an Eloge de Jean Baptist-Louis Gresset, the well-known author of Vert-Vert.

Gresset (1709-1777) was a very witty and entertaining poet, who related in his "Vert-Vert" (1753) the humorous history of a parrot. Polly, while in a convent, had learned all kinds of proper and edifying words and expressions through the affectionate attention of the nuns, but, on falling into the hands of some rough sailors, had soon changed her polished manner and acquired quite a different conversational tone and vocabulary. On her return to her first residence, the convent, her former teachers, the nuns, were greatly shocked and extremely indignant at her degeneration, and punished her with meagre and scanty food; but Polly soon improved her manners and her language, and her pious mistresses again bountifully supplied her with all kinds of delicacies—of which she died.

The humorous tone of this story—afterward repeated in his Carême Impromptu and Le Lutrin Vivant—the witty description of convent life secured Gresset many friends, so that he was elected member of the Académie Française, notwithstanding the fact of his having been a Jesuit for some little time.

Except Robespierre, who obtained for his Eloge de Gresset an honorable mention, none of the other competitors was successful.

He must have met Carnot on several occasions at that time, and young Carnot was doubtless in error when stating in his memoirs that his father hardly knew Robespierre at the National Convention in September, 1792. These memoirs appeared in 1861, and at that time every one had learned to regard Robespierre as the bloodthirsty leader of the Terreur, thanks to the representations of the historians of the reaction.

His sister remarked that he used to be very lively in company, and a great favorite with the ladies; he even wrote a gallant little poem, which is still in existence:

Crois moi, jeune et belle Ophélie,
Quoiqu'en dise le monde et malgré ton miroir,
Contente d'être belle et de n'en rien savoir,
Garde toujours ta modestie;
Sur le pouvoir de tes appas
Démente toujours alarmée:
Tu n'en sera que mieux armée
Si tu crains de ne l'être pas.

It is not known who this belle Ophélie was. Most of the ladies were very favorably disposed toward him. During the Reign of Terror, Mme. Chabot—a lady who was quite unknown to him—showed her admiration in a much more acceptable manner by leaving him her fortune. His opponents declared that he was always surrounded by a "nuée de femmes," and also that his applause in the Jacobin Club was mainly from the citoyennes. His appearance—by no means handsome—could not account for this; it was his eloquence, the force of his reasoning, the strong emphasis with which he pronounced his convictions, his singularly sweet voice, which won him the enthusiastic approval of his female listeners.

One of his peculiarities was his absentmindedness: he frequently became lost in thought while in company, quite oblivious of all that passed around him; he loved his dreams of liberty, his plans for reforming the Government after the theories of Rousseau, which he wished to put into practice on his election, by a great majority, as member of the Third Estate in the States General. (1789.)

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"AUTUMN WITH POETS."

Believes He Has Found Him Out.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Editor, you are a canny man. When you want four columns of selected poems on Autumn what do you do? Do you set the chubby office boy to thumbing over Dana's "Household Book of Poetry" for timely verses? Do you whirl round in your office chair, and, reaching up for Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," extract therefrom enough seasonable copy for your purpose? Not you. Oh, no! You sit down and write off an editorial article (a most delightful one) on "Autumn with the Poets," just sufficiently reproachful in tone to serve its purpose; and then you ruminate a bit and murmur softly, "What will the harvest be?"

So sure was I of the result that I turned the pages of to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW to find the contributed Autumn verses with the same nonchalant security with which I run through the daily paper to find the stock quotations or the steamship sailings. And, sure enough, there they were. Some of the editorial seed may have fallen on stony ground, or by the wayside, or among thorns, but enough had reached the good soil to bring forth thirty, sixty, or a hundred fold.

And thus, Mr. Editor, you get our contributions, accompanied by the inevitable letter—just as this one is—and you print the latter so that we may be encouraged to send the former. And we all like it, readers and contributors both, for the letters usually have an interesting personality and the contributions almost invariably show a discriminating taste. This morning's crop was a decidedly fruitful one, and your correspondents who set before us dainties like the verses of Mrs. Whitman and the selections from Thoreau deserve our gratitude.

Of course this letter of mine is also a peg on which to hang a pet poem, (that's a nice example of "apt alliteration's artful aid," isn't it, Mr. Editor?) "Good wine needs no bush," and the subjoined verses tell their own story. Mrs. Jackson (always H. H. to most of us) has not aimed to be pretentious in the poem, and its simplicity has earned a place for it in many a child's "garden of verse"; but it is sweet and suggestive enough to invite the attention of the big children as well:

OCTOBER'S BRIGHT BLUE WEATHER.
By Helen Hunt Jackson.

O suns and skies and clouds of June,
And flowers of June together,
Ye cannot rival for one hour
October's bright blue weather.

When loud the bumble bee makes haste—
Belated, thriftless vagrant,
And goldenrod is dying fast,
And lanes with grapes are fragrant;

When gentians roll their fringes tight
To save them for the morning,
And chestnuts fall from satin burrs
Without a sound of warning;

When on the ground red apples lie
In piles like jewels shining;
And redder still on old stone walls
Are leaves of woodbine twining;

When all the lovely wayside things
Their white-winged seeds are sowing,
And in the fields still green and fair
Late aftermath are growing;

When-springs run low, and on the brooks,
In idle golden freighting,
Bright leaves sing noiseless in the hush
Of woods, for Winter waiting;

When comrades seek sweet country haunts,
By twos and twos together,
And count like misers, hour by hour,
October's bright blue weather;

O suns and skies and flowers of June,
Count all your boasts together,
Love loveth best of all the year
October's bright blue weather;

PEDAGOGUE.

New York, Oct. 21, 1899.

How It Has Come About.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Allow me to add my little say to the enthusiasm over the Autumn days. Shortly before your editorial article on "Autumn with the Poets" appeared, we had been talking of the sadness that poets had thrown over the Autumn season, and we thought that it was for these reasons:

Bryant lived many years ago, as did some of the other authors whom you have quoted. In those days it was not the fashion, or even the custom, to lead an outdoor life—repose, languor, sentimentalism were all cultivated. It was Spring, with its tender greens and balmy breezes, violets, and primroses that were written of, talked about, and lived up to, and posed for—soft voices, gentle manners, slow movements.

Autumn winds brought the neuralgia; frosty grass brought cold to thinly shod feet. The men thought the country a bore; there was no golf, no cycling, no hunting in the Northern States.

As for the pleasure in a dead leaf bonfire, which I heartily enjoy with yourself, Mr. Editor, if it had been suggested twenty years ago, one would have been considered very odd. But now the chrysanthemum and the cosmos are among the reigning flowers of the outdoor year. Flowers, sports, and surroundings are now all made to make the Autumn season a delight, as well as a beauty, and not as it was, a pathetic end to Summer. These verses appeared several years ago in The Rider and Driver, and seem applicable to the present season:

In my arm chair dreamily watching the embers
Fading to ashes from crimson to gray,
How vividly then old scenes one remembers,
Though some of them now have long passed away.

The flame leaping up like a fiery plume
Casts dark fitful shadows on wainscot and walls,
And swiftly the breath of the woody perfume
The fragrance of woodland in Summer recalls.

'Tis October again, and the little bay mare
Rustles softly the carpet of leaves with her tread,
And quivering down in the still Autumn air,
Come snowflakes of russet and orange and red.

As the gloaming fell softly on valley and hill,
We were ever so happy, the mare and I,
Going homeward the world seemed so peaceful and still,
And above us the great crimson spread of the sky.

G. L.

Lakewood, N. J., Oct. 21, 1899.

Two Other Stanzas.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW for Oct. 21, under the title "Autumn with the Poets," a poem by Sarah Helen Whitman is given as entire. I have a copy, taken verbatim from the original, which appeared quite forty years ago. There are two words which I find changed in the printed copy, and changed in both cases for the worse. In the first stanza, second line, my version has it:

"In the soft gloom of an Autumnal day,"
(instead of light.)

And in the sixth stanza, third line:

"With folded lids beneath their paling shadows," (instead of palmy.)

I have two additional stanzas which I give, as I think they are not only beautiful, but form a more fitting finale to the poem, which in the printed form seems to me abrupt and unfinished:

The scentless flowers in the warm sunlight dreaming,
Forget to breathe their fullness of delight,
And through the tranced woods soft airs are streaming,
Still as the dewfall of a Summer night.

So in my heart a sweet, unwonted feeling
Stirs like the wind in ocean's hollow shell,
Through all its secret chambers sadly stealing,
Yet finds no words its mystic charm to tell.

No Autumn has passed since I read this poem that the words of it have not come to me as the fittest expression for certain phases of the waning season and of the moods which respond to them.

The writer of the very interesting article on "Thomson the Poet of Despair" says that Kipling prefaces his "Gruesome Strange Ride of Morrowbie Jukes" with the quotation from Thomson:

As I came through the Desert, thus it was.

In Macmillan's edition this is the prefaced line to "My Own True Ghost Story," while a native proverb, "Alive or dead, there is no other way," prefaces "Morrowbie Jukes."

S. B. H.

Bayonne, N. J., Oct. 24, 1899.

A Gentle Voice from South Carolina.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been interested in your recent SATURDAY REVIEW editorial article and letters on "Autumn with the Poets," and venture to send a word from South Carolina. On arriving in Aiken I was surprised to find that after the long Summer months of dry and unusual heat, the Autumn coloring was most exquisite and varied. The roadsides are a mass of Autumn posies, (weeds,) forming a bower as we drive through them. The cotton fields are most beautiful, with their pink and white blossoms topping the overflowing balls of pure white cotton which are nodding as you pass and waiting to be picked. The scrub oak and blackjack intermingle their russet hues charmingly, forming, as it were, a bright and brilliant footstool for the grand old monarchs of the forest, the tall primeval pines, and the blue of the sky above is a sight that fills the heart and soul with gladness that the glory of Autumn is with us once again. How can one think that

The melancholy days have come?

I quote a verse from William Blake's poem to Autumn:

"The spirits of the air live on the smells
Of fruit, and joy, with pinions light, roves round
The gardens, or sits singing in the trees."
Thus sang the jolly Autumn as he sat:
Then rose, girded himself, and o'er the bleak
Hills fled from our sight, but left his golden load.

FLORENCE B. TOWNSEND.

Aiken, S. C., Oct. 23, 1899.

That Article and Two Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I want to add my voice to the chorus of praise of that charming editorial article on "Autumn with the Poets." I enjoy THE SATURDAY REVIEW more and more, and find it a most helpful guidance in the purchase of books. The amount I can use for this purpose is limited, and I have to be careful to put it "where it will do the most good." But I rarely make a mistake when I follow your admirable reviews. As an instance I will name two books recently purchased—"Deficient Saints" and MacDonagh's "Irish Life and Character." I would especially commend the book of Irish stories to all other readers of THE TIMES who enjoy wit and hearty laughter. It is full of fun and Irish bulls, and will be a source of innocent amusement the long Winter evenings now upon us.

I again thank THE TIMES for its many benefits.

M. L. M.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Oct. 24, 1899.

Autumn as the Bride Who Comes to Die.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Returning to America after many years of dull European Autumns, I was so struck by the color-smitten glory of our October woods and fields that I cried out: "Where are our nature poets and where are our great colorists?"

Since then I have always wanted Europeans to visit America in the Fall of the year, as we call it. But with characteristic caprice, our Autumn sometimes plays us false. A dry season withers the leaves before they can turn; a sharp, frosty air dispells the golden haze of Indian Summer, and the European visitor thinks all the talk about our "Fall" is just American boasting. But this present Autumn would restore his faith.

THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, in its editorial article "Autumn With the Poets," has answered my first question, and to its suggestions I should like to add that "the fruiting song of earth" has been sung with vigor by a group of young Canadian poets. One of them has written a sonnet sequence called "Songs of the Common Day," and in these and his other nature poems the note of rejoicing is struck. The poets have responded, but I still ask, where are the painters who have been inspired by our rich color harvest? It seemed to me, that first Autumn at home, that I could see October, like an Indian chieftain's daughter, standing on the hilltops, her feet clad in gorgeous moccasins, her brown-skinned body robed in richest colors, her head raised proudly, awaiting the coming of the fierce chief out of the North with whom she was to wed and who would smite her beauty rudely to the ground. She knows her fate, but bears it bravely, her veins stretched with the rich blood of a full maturity.

Has Indian Summer ever been symbolized or adequately painted by an American artist? The idea of a bride who comes to die suggests to me the following verses:

OCTOBER.
(To G. H. B.)

Upon the fading of the year, October comes,
With crimson reds, and molten gold and azure sky;
A month of colors manifold,
A bride who comes to die.

Let gorgeous asters be her flower,
Spread ripened wheat and corn and rye
Beneath her feet, a golden path—
For her who comes to die.

Her feet upon the hills are set,
Her sandaled feet with hope draw nigh.
She fears no doom, she only dreams—
The bride who comes to die.

She comes to wed with Winter's frost,
She sees the dream before her lie,
She gives all for his touch sublime—
The bride who comes to die.

His touch her beauty smites to bloom;
Her red-gold hair and dusky eyes,
And flushing tenderness of cheek—
The bride who weds and dies.

Weave her a canopy of green,
Build up the rainbowed arch on high.
Hang purple fruits and ripened corn—
The bride who comes to die.

Make music of unearthly strains,
Fling wide her banners to the sky.
She comes with pomp and splendor clothed—
Brave bride, who comes to die!

GERTRUDE BLAKE.

West Summit, N. J., Oct. 24, 1899.

Thomson and His "Seasons."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

On looking over THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 21, I read eagerly the letters written by some of your readers on "Autumn with the Poets," hoping to find some mention of Thomson's poem on the "Seasons," particularly Autumn, but was disappointed.

In this poem Autumn is described in all its varied aspects from the constantly changing effect of the sunlight and the different colors of the leaves, until the gathering in of the harvest and the festivities in the country at the end of the season. He says:

Attempered suns arise,
Sweet-beamed, and shedding oft through lucid clouds
A pleasing calm; while broad, and brown, below
Extensive harvests hang the heavy head.
Rich, silent, deep, they stand; for not a gale
Rolls its light billows o'er the bending plain;
A calm of plenty! till the ruffled air
Falls from its poise, and gives the breeze to blow.
Rent is the fleecy mantle of the sky;
The clouds fly different; and the sudden sun
By fits effulgent gilds th' illumined field,
And black by fits the shadows sweep along.
A gaily checkered, heart-expanding view,
Far as the circling eye can shoot around,
Unbounded, tossing in a field of corn.

All the beauties of this poem are not seen in one reading; indeed, parts of it may even be found tedious at first, but by repeated readings hidden beauties appear, and it continually grows more delightful. The descriptions are mostly short and complete, and the poet's variety of expression is wonderful. Ordinary words seem to have more meaning than usual. The reader is led to observe and appreciate nature and the Autumn more than ever before. One cannot take a walk through our parks at this season without recalling some part of the poem, as, for instance:

But see the fading many-colored woods,
Shade deepening over shade, the country round
Imbrown; a crowded umbrage, dusk, and dun,
Of every hue, from wan-declining green
To sooty dark.

After having made Thomson's acquaintance, one's thoughts naturally recur to him as the season returns, and we take up the poem with fresh delight. True, this poet is not without some melancholy strain, but it is a "philosophical melancholy" that kindles the imagination, and only occupies a small portion of the poem, the general tone being joyful. Thomson dwells much on the tranquillity of Autumn, and one feels the breath of nature through his poem.

Much has been written in his praise. Dr. Johnson says: "As a writer he is entitled to one praise of the highest kind: his mode of thinking and of expressing his thoughts is original. * * * His numbers, his pauses, his diction, are of his own growth, without transcription, without imitation. * * * He looks round on nature and on life with the eye which nature bestows only on a poet." Wordsworth says of the "Seasons": "It is a work of inspiration; much of it is written from himself, and nobly from himself." Pope calls him: "An elegant and philosophical poet." Cowper says of him: "A true poet, and his lasting fame has proved it." While Warton says: "Thomson was blessed with a strong and copious fancy; he has enriched poetry with a variety of new and original images, which he painted from nature itself, and from his own actual observations."

I think if people would read Thomson's "Seasons" more, they would have a higher appreciation of the poet and the seasons.

EVA L. GUERNSEY.

New York, Oct. 23, 1899.

Two Poems—One a Prize Winner.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It never rains but it pours, and acting on the principle that if a thing is good, more of it is better, I submit these additional poems for your perusal, in connection with this matter of "Autumn with the Poets."

New York, Oct. 25, 1899. D. E.

PRIZE POEM ON OCTOBER.
By Miss Clara Louise Angel.

Awarded the first prize by Harper's Round Table, in 1895, for the best original poem by a person under eighteen years of age.

Ho for October! he's coming, he's coming,
Swallows fly southward, the bees cease their humming;
Leaves red and yellow, air soft and mellow,
Herald this very old merry old fellow.

Say you he's sober? Nay, not October,
Gay as Aurora, first glimpse of the morn;
Ho for the apple bees! ho for the evening glees!
Ho for the husking of ripe yellow corn!

Down by the river's flow, softly the zephyrs blow,
Brightly above smiles the radiant sky;
Dreamy the morning haze, beauty meets every gaze,
Sweet songs of joy on the breezes float by.

Up on the mountain crest light fleecy cloudlets rest,
Gorgeous the forest with crimson and gold;
Squirrels hop all about sorting ripe chestnuts out,
Hide them in coverts they never have told.

Dear old October, how gladly we greet him!
Bringing the Autumn days full of good cheer,
Stories at eventide all round the fireside;
Ho for the merriest month of the year!

INDIAN SUMMER.
By Mary F. Emery.

Now wasted Summer, with her breath of sighs,
Looks back to bid the waning year farewell;
A hectic glow o'er all the landscape lies;
Sadness and beauty Summer's dying tell.
The blushing maple greets her lover now,
And gayest tints her withering branches show;
Soft clouds of mist warp the low-lying land,
And climb the hills where sturdy elm trees stand;
With courage born of death, their leaves display
The buttercup's bright tints to hide decay;
Their golden hues might almost cheat the flowers
To bloom anew, in hope of sunny hours.
Our life's sweet Indian Summer! May it bring
Forecast and hope of an immortal Spring!

New York, October, 1893.

From the Boston Commonwealth.

A Composite Poem.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The editorial article in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW entitled "Autumn with the Poets" contained many remarks in accordance with my own thoughts on the subject in question. I have noticed a dearth of Autumn poetry, and it almost "passeth understanding" why so many poets should revel in Spring and sing its praises, while Autumn is scarcely noticed. Spring, being the morning of the year and the time of promise and cheerfulness, has its full share of song from innumerable verse makers of all degrees of merit. Autumn seemingly appeals to but few serious-minded people. It has its beauties as well as Spring; it teaches its lesson of nature grand and inspiring as do the early months of the year. The editor's words reminded me of a piece of verse I unearthed from a moldy heap of papers some time ago and kept not only because of its being a readable poem of this time of the year, but owing to a note which introduced it, saying that the poem was one of composite form, being made up of words and phrases taken from a dozen different Autumn poems by celebrated writers, and put together in such a way as to rhyme without spoiling the sense. It was in manuscript form, and I do not remember ever seeing it in print. I send herewith several verses which, though lacking in poetical merit, are well worded and sincere. The poem is signed by an "Abe E. Scott."

The dark November days are come,
The sun's warm rays are failing;
The corn is cut, the harvest home,
The bleak north wind is wailing.

Brown are the fields—gone are the sheaves,
Last Summer's verdant bowers
Are buried 'neath a shroud of leaves,
And drenched by rattling showers.

Peeping chink and rafter through,
All garnered ripe and mellow,
Bright'ning Autumn's sombre hue,
Golden grain and pumpkins yellow.

CONSTANT AND ATTENTIVE READER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1899.

An Unexpected Boon to Lunatics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day you give unconsciously a tremendous impetus to the waning Baconian malady. You and Mrs. B. W. Hunt in her beautiful poem on Autumn, Page 708, have done it. For who can gainsay that by your caption, "Did You Write It, or Did I?" you prove that a doubt of the Shakespearean authorship exists?

And also that in the line "With measure (full) for measure," Mrs. Hunt surpasses Toble Mathews as the mainstay of the Baconian family? Who can deny the conclusion thus: Shakespeare did not write the plays, Toble Mathews (and Mrs. Hunt) wrote measure (full) for measure. Therefore, Bacon was the author of the plays.

It is true Mrs. Hunt's line is a postscript, in another sense, to Toble Mathews's letter, but surely if one postscript is argument, two are demonstration. The only non sequitur in the syllogism lies in the per-

verse refusal of Shakespeareans to follow inexorable logic.

Your timely addition to the literature on the subject will be gratefully received in the various asylums throughout the world.

SAMUEL A. BOYLE.

Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 21, 1899.

Ourselves in Others.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am one of the many to whom your "Autumn with the Poets" editorial article has given a satisfaction like that of self-expression. When some one else says for us what we hardly knew we thought, great is the joy of the inarticulate. I make bold to send you another of the attempts to say it again that your words have stimulated, for only as an avowed echo could it venture into the presence of Mr. Carman's bugle notes. But he would himself, I trust, like better to put it that his experience has found fainter counterparts in every quarter than that his perfect turn of phrase has inspired verbal imitators:

HOUSEBOUND.

Ah, to be housed in Autumn,
And the fields and hills so near,
With a pulse that crawls and thickens
In the kindling turn of the year!

To smell the frost in the morning,
And know that the roads are long,
Scarlet and bronze be-fringed,
Calling the glad and strong!

I, too, have answered and followed,
Morning and eve and noon—
A rhyme in the blood to march by
And the joy of the world for tune.

Now I must sit and be silent,
Missing my traveler's part
Of the regal roadside largess
That drops to the kneeling heart.

Nay, have I spent so loosely
That treasure of soul and sense,
Naught of its wealth abiding
The day of my indigence?

I have a share in Autumn,
Deep in the spirit stored.
Ho, I will find it, and finding
Feast on the old year's hoard.

A. V. V.

Brooklyn, Oct. 22, 1899.

October in Dixie.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Neither in your charming editorial article on "Autumn With the Poets," nor in the interesting letters called forth by the same, do I see any reference to the beauties of October in this Southland—October, when Nature pulls herself together again after the long fever of Summer, and we have a Spring without the enervation, an awakening to life without the steam of rain-soaked ground and the fervent heat of the growing sun. I have been moved therefore to write the following lines—I cannot call them a poem, only a catalogue of some of the pleasures of October in Southern Georgia.

L. G. GRIEVE.

Thomasville, Ga., Oct. 23, 1899.

OCTOBER IN DIXIE.

When October comes to Dixie, and the long, long Summer's ended,
And the northeast wind roars chasing jagged heaps of purple cloud,
And the sun, that haughty tyrant, finds his power with mercy blended,
Nature, freed from cruel thraldom, claps her hands and sings aloud.

When October comes to Dixie all the parched rosebushes know it,
For they feel the dewy freshness and they clothe themselves with bloom;
And the dusty pines and olives and oak trees are glad, and show it,
By the ripple of their laughter and the balm of their perfume.

And the lilies ring their joy-bells over leaves all dead and yellow,
And the blue-eyed violets waken from their long unbroken sleep;
And the little bees fly buzzing, each one calling to his fellow
Where the sweetest honey's hidden in the pink-vine's chalice deep.

And the fields are white and golden, with a pink or purple posy
Just for harmony, where lately all was rank and withered grass,
And the new-born streamlets wander over roots with life grown rosy,
And they give them of their freshness and their richness as they pass.

And the blue-jay's ceaseless chatter dies amid the wakened trilling
Of the happy-hearted mockingbird among his own again—
Song sweeter than the nightingale's—earth's sweetest music, filling
Up the measure of the gladness of the brains and hearts of men.

Then the cane begins to ripen, and the nuts grow brown and harden,
And the snowy cotton's gathered and fed into the gins;
The farmer starts his men afield, the housewife plants her garden—
Summer's lethargy is broken, and life the battle wins.

There are weddings, there are dances, there are picnics by the river,
There is fishing, and cane-grinding, and frolic without ends;
Who has not is a welcome guest, who has a joyous giver,
And all the world are neighbors, and every man a friend.

When October comes to Dixie, and the long, long Summer's over,
The heart of man grows young again with every freshening breeze;
And Mother Nature calls him, with the fervor of a lover,
And bids him gird his soul with might and win where'er he please

An Autumn Silhouette.

Marcescent Nature hangs her head,
As though in shame o'er glories dead,
That but a few blithe weeks ago
She was so proud and glad to show.

The north wind blusters in and out
Among the trees and puts to rout
The few sere leaves that day by day
Have wondered when they'd blow away.

The sallow sun prefers to hide
Behind the cold gray clouds that glide
Across the zenith—still as blue
As ever fairest Summer knew.

The copse is still, the birds have gone,
That filled their tremors there at dawn;
The birds have had their gala day,
Now but a memory are they.

No bees or butterflies the while
My Summer-haunted eyes beguile;
No fragrance ravishes my sense
As by the breath of Providence.

The flow'rs are dead, whose colors bright
Gave to the world a sweet delight;
But wrecks of life about me lie—
Is Nature, too, about to die?

'Tis as we view the Autumntide,
If it be grim or glorified;
For He that taketh charge of all.
Provides no more for Spring than Fall.

LEON MEAD.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1899.

Lines From Pike County.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

From the highlands of the Delaware I read THE SATURDAY REVIEW. The editorial article "Autumn with the Poets" has "opened all the cells where memory slept." Below is a part of a beautiful old poem:

The maple does not shed its leaves
In one tempestuous scarlet rain,
But softly, when the south wind breathes,
Slow wandering over wood and wain,
One by one they waver through
The Indian Summer's hazy blue;
Then drop at last on the forest mold,
Coral and ruby, and burning gold.

I also send the following by H. M. I.:

Through golden noons and purple eves,
And shadows cool and tender,
With scenes of tranquil happiness and dreams of deep delight,
October, like a princess in her Oriental splendor,
Comes down the valleys singing with her retinue of light.

O crimson days and golden!
O wealth of garnered treasure!
O vintages whose presses pour the royal wines of life!
Give joy and peace and plenty
In the largess of your measure,
For the coming days are dreary days of turmoil and of strife.

That last line does not seem to belong. Will not some of the readers of THE REVIEW suggest a more harmonious line?

Have not temperament and the color of the sky much to do with the note of sadness in the Autumn poets?

PIKE CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

Dingman's Ferry, Penn., Oct. 26, 1899.

The Key to the Whole Subject.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your editorial article of week before last on "Autumn with the Poets" was the something that all unconsciously we were awaiting. You voiced a feeling that was but waiting for a voice. 'Twas like a breeze escaped from the usual paths, and made many "thoughts" begin "to rustle" beside Thoreau's, bringing down such a shower of beautiful Autumn thoughts, which, like the leaves, only needed the releasing touch.

I enjoyed exceedingly the page of letters in your last issue. It is indeed well to have all the bright side brought out, for the temporary joyousness and splendor are all but lost 'neath the heavier strain of lament. For the beauty itself is prophetic of its own decay; the goldenrod and purple aster, though bravely standing to the last, hold their sway over a dying realm.

I think the key to the whole subject is the fact that it is a season that induces thought; a meditative pleasure instead of the spontaneity of Spring. The serious so closely underlies the bright and beautiful as to be scarcely hidden, as though earth's choicest thoughts were seeking to come to us in these their most beautiful embodiment.

My thoughts run back many years to a crisp October morning, when the frost silvered all the lawn save where the early sun had rested. With the warming rays the leaves were dropping rapidly from the maples, and for every leaf that fell through the slanting rays of light, a shadow, that seemed to start from nowhere at all, darted to meet it as it neared the ground. After the first laugh of surprise at this strange shadow dance, it held me spellbound, and for a long time I watched the chase of leaf and shadow.

It was not like the play of a kitten with falling leaves. I became more and more impressed with the unerring certainty with which each shadow form reached the appointed spot at the exact instant to take its place under the leaf as it rested there. When there is certainty for the leaf, can there be a doubt that the unseen angel forms will be tardy or forgetful of our souls when we lay these bodies down for their last rest? Will "the everlasting arms" be less certain to be ready and waiting?

The Spring is all praise, but, though not a clergyman, the Autumn seems to me to have sermons for us wherever we look, and all clothed in purple and scarlet and gold.

S. EDGAR ALLAN.

New York, Oct. 24, 1899.

The West Wind.

Come with me to the Autumn wood,
The West Wind is at play;
For he's in a right jocund mood
This bright October day.

Before his breath leaves fly like chaff,
Far out upon the moor,
O'er which he trips with jolly laugh,
With footstep light and sure.

Now see him from the brown burrs shake
Their ripe nuts to the earth,
Where blithesome boys and girls awake
The chipmunks with their mirth.

Down stooping to a winsome maid
Amid the leaves aglare,
He deftly loosens from its braid
Her soft and sunny hair.

Then quickly kisses her sweet cheek,
And lips, and neck so fair,
So warmly that through all the week
A blush will linger there.

Then swift away he lightly skips
O'er valley and o'er hill,
And dances with the white-winged ships,
And with the white-armed mill.

Now fast he flies across the wave,
Far out upon the sea,
And with their crests the happy knave
Romps onward in great glee.

But stay with me within the wood,
He'll soon be back again,
With train as gay as Robin Hood
And his right merry men.

WILLIAM S. BATE.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1899.

THE BUILDING AND THE FILLING OF NEW SHELVES.

A letter in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for last week, signed "A. L. B.," who wrote from Norwalk, Conn., refers to the red-letter day when a new bookcase comes into the house, and the consequent delight of gathering together books to fill its shelves. Such a red-letter day happens to be near at hand with us, and in planning just how its shelves shall be filled, with the necessary rearrangement of all the books in the room, perhaps we may settle the matter at once pretty well to our own satisfaction. The new case being designed to fill a particular space, is unusually broad, and we immediately planned that here should be our Stevenson shelf and here should stand our Kiplings. On another shelf our various and slowly growing editions of Omar Khayyam would find place. The whole case will be largely devoted to English editions. The shelves, being long, could be "padded," so that our pet collections would have room for indefinite expansion. Here, too, should dear old Elia have a place, even though the space he occupies should prove to be small.

While we were planning all this, a delightful idea occurred. The top shelf should be devoted to old novels, in eighteenth century editions, or at very latest, in those of the first quarter of the present century, many of which are not in three-volume form, but in six, eight, or even twelve volumes, all in faded calf bindings, with gold tooling dulled and dimmed with the passing of the years, until the whole binding shows the tone and coloring that only age gives. Just now we are taking delight in a new acquisition, "Clarissa Harlowe," in a long line of small volumes, an edition published in the closing years of the last century. These little volumes, with their quaint printing and yellowed paper, are charming, and we must confess to being unable to read such old books in modern reprints, no matter how attractively issued.

Shall we confess to poverty also and acknowledge that Richardson's masterpiece is the only set of the old novels we yet possess—at least in proper editions? But it must be remembered that one of the great joys of collecting lies in the pleasure of the chase, and one must picture to himself how many treasures he may hope to find in future visits to old bookshops, for all that particular shelf. Were we to decide upon first editions only of these old novels, we might find our task not only more difficult but vastly more expensive. The early editions, fortunately, are to be picked up with comparative ease. It is well for our plan that we do not, in this day and generation, agree with Richard Baxter's dictum and need not be disturbed by it:

> As for play books and romances and idle tales, I have already showed in my "Book of Self-Denial" how pernicious they are, especially to youth, and to frothy, empty, idle wits that know not what a man is, nor what he hath to do in the world. They are powerful baits of the devil to keep more necessary things out of their minds and better books out of their hands, and to poison the mind so much the more dangerously, as they are read with more delight and pleasure, and to fill the minds of people with such idle fumes and intoxicating fancies as may divert them from the serious thoughts of their salvation, and (which is no small loss) to rob them of abundance of that precious time which was given them for more important business, and which they will wish and wish again that they had spent more wisely.

Let us build ourselves a castle in Spain, and, supposing a half dozen years to have passed, look again at our top shelf, filled with the spoils of many a successful chase. "Clarissa" is no longer alone. And what do we find there? Surely "Udolpho," "The Castle of Otranto," and "The Romance of the Forest," but we fancy one would simply lose time who hoped to find there any of the volumes from the list prepared by Isabella Thorpe for dear Catherine Morland: "Castle of Wolfenbach," "Clermont," "Mysterious Warnings," "Necromancer of the Black Forest," "Midnight Bell," "Orphan of the Rhine," and "Horrid Mysteries," having more than a faint idea that such titles existed only in Jane Austen's imagination.

Let us think that fate has been sufficiently kind to have found us copies of the first, or very early, editions of Miss Austen's own novels, for we are glad to have this chance to confess ourselves, before the very eyes of Mr. Alden, ardent "Janeites." It would be hard indeed to have her always charming books excluded from our pet shelf because our editions are all too modern.

"Tom Jones" is there in all his glory, and we can renew acquaintance with Lady Bellaston, who kept her old clothes and her new friends for Bath, while in London her new clothes were donned for her old friends. "Tristram Shandy" is there in all its small, old calf volumes, and "The Sentimental Journey," as also "Peregrine Pickle."

Miss Burney's—Fannie Burney's—books are there in great force, headed by our old favorite "Evelina," charming at all times, but doubly so in an old edition; with "Camilla" a good second, both in editions whose pages "are venerably yellow." "Robinson Crusoe" stands next, the order of precedence being that in which the volumes were acquired; for, naturally, books in special editions are only to be secured at long intervals.

Mrs. Inchbald's "Simple Story" is there, of course, although in a preface to the first edition of the book Elizabeth Inchbald states that, contrary to the general rule, the book must not be read in the spirit in which it was written, because "during the time she has been writing it she has suffered every quality and degree of weariness and lassitude." Miss Milner, her Guardian, and her various trials and triumphs, has always been among our favorites, even in the hideous edition so commonly known.

As 1825 is the very latest date admitted to this shelf of shelves, Miss Ferrier is only represented by her "Marriage," which first appeared in 1818, but a lucky chance may add a copy of the first edition of "The Inheritance," which was published in 1824. Our shelf would have been quite incomplete without a record of the sayings and doings of Lady Maclaughlan, and the three immortal sisters, Miss Jocky, Miss Grizzy, and Miss Nicky, all of whom, but particularly the first, are among the strongest characters in fiction.

"The Vicar of Wakefield" is next on the shelf, a book so well known to us that we almost forgot it belonged among the old novels. Parson Adams, too, claims admission for "Joseph Andrews," and "Amelia" must have her place, standing near the two paragons of all the virtues, Pamela and Sir Charles Grandison. For contrast, "John Buncle," too, is here, while further on stand "Chrysal; or the Adventures of a Guinea," flanked by Brooke's "Fool of Quality," while for decided contrast, "The Man of Feeling" finds its place beside "Sandford and Merton," till our shelf begins to look like what it really is, "a selection made at precious intervals from the book stalls."

But, alas, even the bookcase itself is still a thing of the future, and when at last it arrives, our poor top shelf will contain "Clarissa" only. But it must be remembered, for our own comfort, and for that of others who may care to make such a collection of the old novels, that so long as we content ourselves with early instead of first editions of these old books, great patience but little money will be required to set a long row of such little old "calf gilt volumes" on our shelves. The lover of old novels, if no one else, will quite agree with Leigh Hunt:

> He will know how wholesome, as well as amusing, it is to become acquainted with books like "Gil Blas" and "Joseph Andrews." He will derive agreeable terror from "Sir Bertram" and the "Haunted Chamber"; will assent with delighted reason to every sentence in Mrs. Barbauld. . . . Shake honest hands with Sir Roger de Coverley; be ready to embrace Parson Adams, and to chuck Pounce out of the window instead of the hat; will travel with Marco Polo and Mungo Park; stay at home with Thompson; retire with Cowley; be industrious with Hutton, sympathizing with Shenstone and Mrs. Inchbald; laughing with—and at—Buncle; melancholy, forlorn, and self-restored with the shipwrecked mariner of Defoe.

HERE AND THERE.

Edwin Markham has returned from California, bringing his family with him. They will reside hereafter in the Borough of Brooklyn, where the poet has taken up a residence. The Harpers-McClure syndicate probably decided that move.

Mark Twain once declared himself to be in the habit of preserving and reading at leisure times for the "fun" therein certain dull, sentimental, or "cranky" novels, of which he kept quite a collection. At the time of making such a statement he had in his hands a novel of some capacity as to style, though absurd as to subject, written by the brilliant wife of a once famous Congressman. He illustrated the "fun" he obtained by inimitable readings from her pages, therewith interspersing his own comments, which turned the whole work into a rousing comedy. Yet the motive was a serious presentation of spiritualism. The humorist named a number of quite well-known books with which he thus made amusement for himself and select friends.

Admiral Dewey is reported as one day finding his Chinese attendant busy writing. An inquiry elicited the reply that he was preparing a book on the Admiral's reception here and other related matters for the Chinese. The item has a point in it worthy of special note. In the old sense the Chinaman is the most "literary feller" in the world. His memory is prodigious; and just now those who follow the awakening of that old empire, filled, as it is, with a vast people "who bend but never break," are interested in taking note of a striking degree of mental activity in evidence. The electrotyping of the Chinese block letters or signs with the modern printery adaptations and processes that have followed is, in part, the cause of this; but the great migration of the Turanians during the past forty years—it began on a large scale to California about 1855—has more to do with it. The infusion of Western education which has accompanied Protestant missionary efforts has also helped. The American schools, mainly situated in the seaboard provinces or the Yellow River Valley, are active and useful, having, according to recent reports, a total annual attendance of between 80,000 and 90,000 pupils.

It has been reported that Señor José Marte, the organizer and leader of the last Cuban revolt against the Spanish, left behind him, in manuscript, a work on the West Indies and their future. Marte was a man of more than ordinary culture, of scholarly disposition; a poet, a publicist of merit, the master of several languages, and for ten or twelve years an active correspondent from this hemisphere of prominent German journals. His revolutionary ardor and early death ended a career in letters that might have been brilliant.

Alexander Hewen, once well known as the Russian leader in radical agitation, and who, with his "Kolskol," ("The Bells,") published in London, is credited with having led the movement which brought about the destruction of Russian serfdom through the ukase of Alexander II., wrote and published, in 1854 and 1855, a political novel which he printed in English, wherein he predicted the rise into importance of the Pacific Ocean as a world-making factor in both politics and commerce. He styled it the Mediterranean of the future, and declared also that the United States must, for the world's peace in alliance with emancipated Asiatic power, be the controlling force. A copy of this book was once reported to be in the Library of Congress. Its perusal probably influenced William H. Seward in the policy outlined in a famous speech delivered at Portland, Oregon, by that statesman during the tour of 1860. If so, one of its effects was the annexation eight years later of Alaska and the Aleutian Archipelago.

The death of Mr. Lincoln's last Secretary of the Interior (he had three during that eventful four years) and former United States Senator, James Harlan of Iowa, recalls to the readers and friends of Walt Whitman the unpleasant fact that it was Mr. Harlan who dismissed Whitman in the Summer of 1866 from the Interior Department upon the ground of writing and publishing "obscene literature." All the same, however, the Secretary never recovered from the storm of fiery criticism and denunciation the act evoked. Whitman was at once installed through the efforts of Mr. Hubley Ashton, the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, in a place of more importance—that of Pardon Clerk in the Department of Justice. Whitman received his first clerkship by Mr. Lincoln's direct order in 1864, so as to enable him to continue his army hospital work. He was a faithful and efficient clerk. During the noon recesses and at brief periods when waiting for men to frame a copy, he busied himself at his desk revising "Leaves of Grass." There was an Iowa political appointee of the name of Ash White, if memory serves aright, who made some pretensions to literary ability and did not succeed in sufficiently impressing the poet with his capacity. This man was close to Mr. Harlan, (a rigid theologian and narrow purist,) and carried from Walt's open desk proof sheets, &c., of his work, selecting those which would startle the old gentleman. White's reading of the "Children of Adam," &c., did not lessen the Comstockian shock the Secretary felt, and the poet was dismissed. The incident gave rise to the writing by the late brilliant and scholarly William D. O'Conner (author of "The Ghost Story," "Hamlet's Notebook," &c.,) of the pamphlet known as "The Good Gray Poet," wherein O'Conner summoned from the past the prophets and sages of the greater Scriptures, with the great authors of the elder and present ages, and, reviewing them in the light of Mr. Harlan's dictum, declared them, in a marvelous rush of eloquent denunciation and scholarship, all unworthy of holding a clerical place under the representative of the Church in the Cabinet.

In the long list of our Consular officers and commercial agents, over 1,100 in all, there are at present but two names well known to the world of letters, at least as writers of books. They are ex-Judge Albion W. Tourgée and Romuelville Wildman. The first is Consul at Bordeaux, France, and the other is Consul General in Hongkong, resident at Victoria. Judge Tourgée's authorial work belongs largely to the past, though of the exciting reconstruction period. Mr. Wildman evidently has a future before him, a friendly fate having placed him in surroundings of both picturesque value and historical importance. His work as the former editor of the famous Overland Monthly was not worthy of its palmy days. An attractive volume of artistic stories and sketches of Malayan and equatorial life and character shows that Mr. Wildman has used his brains and eyes to a good purpose. The Consul General is still a young man, on the sunny side of forty. In 1890 he was managing editor of The Statesman of Boisé, Idaho, and the only daily in the new State.

"A BOOK TO STAND BY ELIA'S SIDE."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I suppose the publication of books hardly comes within the scope of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, but it does seem a pity that some of the very excellent articles that have appeared in its pages from time to time should not be given a more durable and permanent form. The suggestion made by Agnes E. Blanchard in the letter with the heading, "A Book to Stand by Elia's Side," in THE REVIEW of Oct. 21, that some of the best be collected in "a daintily bound volume" for that "precious lower shelf," is a capital one, and I am sure it will meet with the unqualified approval of all TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW readers.

By all means publish the book, and to the sketches she has enumerated add "Autumn with the Poets" and "Reading as a Pastime and a Profession."

Permit me, in closing, to express the very great pleasure the weekly REVIEW gives me each Saturday. I do not know how I could better testify to this than by buying it, reading it, and speaking of it to my friends; and all this I do most religiously.

New York, Oct. 23, 1899. G. G. W.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I desire to second the motion made by Agnes E. Blanchard in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 21, under the heading of "A Book to Stand by Elia's Side." The suggestion is such an excellent one that I hope you will adopt it and thus preserve for book lovers many of the good things which THE SATURDAY REVIEW puts before us. Unless one has the knack of making scrap books, these good things will get away, and, becoming fugitives, be lost. This ought not to be while so many are willing and anxious to give them permanent and comfortable homes where they will be loved and appreciated. When the question is put before the house I hope the motion will be carried by a large majority. Imagine the pleasure you will give a host of readers by announcing the proposed booklet for the Christmas season, and incidentally estimate the profit.

CHARLES M. WILKINS.

Wenonah, N. J., Oct. 21, 1899.

OVER 1,000 POEMS ON "THE MAN WITHOUT A HOE."

(From The New York Sun, Oct. 23.)

Competitors for the prizes of $500, $200, and $100 offered by "Responsibility" and guaranteed by The Sun are reminded that the time for the submission of manuscripts expired on Oct. 15, a week ago yesterday.

All of the poems offered in competition have been turned over to a responsible person. He asks us to beg indulgence in his behalf if a number of letters of inquiry as to conditions remain unanswered, now that the time has expired.

The poems actually submitted have not been counted yet, but the number is considerably over 1,000. They have come from every section of our own country, many from Canada, and some from Mexico. The labor involved in the examination of these, can be imagined when it is understood that over a hundred thousand lines of poetry will have to be read and critically estimated. The present absence from town of one of the judges and the recent illness of another may occasion a slight delay in the adjudication.

As soon as the award is made, an announcement of the same will appear in The Sun and the prize verses will be printed. Meanwhile we cannot undertake to answer further inquiries in individual cases.

Mr. Evans to Sell His Pictures.

William T. Evans is said to have paid only $50,000 for the beautiful place at Montclair and the house upon it, which cost George Inness, Jr., some $140,000. Mr. Evans has sold his town house and his country residence at Elberon, and, following the example of his fellow-picture collector, Catholina Lambert, will live in the country entirely hereafter, and will devote himself to the filling of a fine gallery attached to the Inness house with a new collection of pictures. The major part of his present collection of American pictures, comprising some four hundred examples, will be sold in February, presumably by the American Art Association. It was generally thought when Mr. Thomas B. Clarke sold his collection of American pictures last Winter that Mr. Evans would follow with a sale of his pictures this coming Winter. Mr. Evans has always trodden in Mr. Clarke's footsteps in American art.

Another "Omar."

The Brothers of the Book, of Gouverneur, N. Y., announce as their next publication a new rendering of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," by Elizabeth Alden Curtis, with an introduction by Richard Burton. The edition will consist of 600 numbered copies on Dutch hand-made paper, printed from new type on a new press, and bound in light green corded silk, with title in gold, and gilt tops. Subscriptions are invited and may be sent to the Scrivener, Laurence C. Woodworth, Gouverneur, N. Y. The edition will be ready during the last week in November.

ETCHINGHAM LETTERS.

Charm in Imaginary Letters That's Greater Than Many Real Ones Have.*

The very charming letters which Elizabeth Etchingham and her brother, Sir Richard, exchange seem more real to us than those from actual persons that are to be found between the covers of many a volume of memoirs and letters. When one reaches the last page, unfortunately much too soon, the book is closed with a feeling that the play is too soon ended, indeed, but that we have added two more to the short list of our real friends.

The charm of the book is hard to describe. The letters are simple; there is no fine writing, no straining for effect. But instead a simple chronicle of the lives of these two interesting people, this brother and sister, and their friends and connections. The letters now give humorous views of the people who surround them; now telling a droll story, now the simple happenings of everyday life. Again, one or the other discourses interestingly of books in general, or of rare editions and good bindings. But whatever the subject, the letters are full of literary charm, and are models of what good letters should be. If one have a choice, perhaps Elizabeth Etchingham's letters are rather the more attractive of the two. She has an extremely clever way of saying simple things, and one would be much interested in knowing just how the book was written, and whether Sir Frederick Pollock or Mrs. Maitland is responsible for the following clever touch—this insight into a woman's nature:

Please, Richard, learn one lesson that no man ever learned yet—learn that a woman does not of necessity enjoy all that she endures with patience, nor welcome every ill she tolerates.

While in a letter to his sister we find Sir Richard, who has lately returned to England from the East, writing:

And so yesterday being, as Pepys would say, a very foul, snowing, windy day, I trudged across to the vicarage and had a good time with Parson Follett among his books—I have fancied now and again that I was really meant for a bookworm. On the other hand, the professional scholars I know have mostly given me to understand that they envy those to whom scholarship is a recreation; and I suspect that a man who gives himself to books before he has seen anything of the world is but pennywise in his own craft, for it may be doubted if he will ever more than half understand his books.

Elizabeth feels it her duty to live with her young stepmother, a very commonplace character, and one decidedly hard to get on with—" one who welcomed a dinner invitation even at Tocarne, and drove with alacrity whenever the neighbors gave her a chance, through darkness to depression."

Writing her brother, Elizabeth asks him if he would care to have a copy of Willughby's "Birds," London, 1678. Laura, the stepmother, had met her on the doorstep as she returned with the book in her possession, having accidentally come upon it in a dusty, dim old shop, where she had not the heart to leave it. Laura, who hated old books so much that she once put Florio into a room with a sulphur candle, questioned her of its usefulness. Speaking of books, Elizabeth writes:

Publication brings strange shelf-fellows, I thought as I glanced at the books in our bookcase this morning—Laura's Marie Corelli, Edna Lyall, and then Herrick and Catullus, all in a row. * * * The Willughby will be happier at Tolcarne than in Hans Place.

Elizabeth, writing to her brother, begs him to answer soon, and let the letter be "a best-selected letter," giving her ideas as to what a good letter should be in words that so well express our own views that we hasten to give them:

I hate letters which can be read aloud to Laura or carried around to Chester Square. Such letters are nothing very much to me. I like the letters from you that I understand, but which, did they fall into the enemy's or the uninitiated's hands, would provoke the enemy or uninitiated to say, in irritated accents: "What in the world is all this about?" A letter, not of commerce, should but be possible from its sender to its recipient, and should bear the impress of both, like a gift.

At the risk of seeming to give all the quotations from Miss Etchingham's letters, the following cannot be resisted. In Edinburgh she paid a visit to an old book shop and bought herself a copy of Hobbes's "Leviathan":

Tell me if you are an admirer of Hobbes, but don't tell me I can get "Leviathan" in "Morley's Universal Library." I see their value, but I detest wonderful-at-the-money reprints, and I would as soon read Hobbes in such guise as see himself portrayed in deer-stalker and shooting jacket.

Elizabeth's life had been shattered by the sudden death by accident of her lover, and now, years afterward, she pays a visit to his father and the old place, and returning saddened and lonely, writes her brother despondently and cynically. His answer contains the following:

You say the dead are forgotten; are you not unjust to the remembrance of the few—those who ought to remember—in confounding them with the large inert oblivion of the multitude? No, our dead are not forgotten; least of all, perhaps, when least present to our conscious thought. None of us can really sound the depths. They have entered into our lives and work with us, and all that we do is their tribute.

This letter was just what Elizabeth needed, and she writes in return:

"They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick," and virtue went out of you when you wrote. I wanted you to contradict what I said about the forgetting of those who are gone. * * * You know what is amiss by instinct, and as far as I go, it is only those who do know what is amiss by instinct who understand whether we will or not, whose handling of the ill is bearable.

Laura, Lady Etchingham, who is a thorn in the flesh to all her family, becomes engaged, and Elizabeth writes of the family as follows:

We dined with the Pamesford family last night. The house, as Harry has said of Mrs. Potter's house, reeks of money. And though the contents taken separately are really above reproach, yet the whole effect is not beautiful in the least, but boastful and nothing more. I was then and there convinced that even Corots and Millets can be vulgarized by the machinations of framemakers and paper hangers, and that old Italian cabinets and old Persian prayer rugs can be overdone and overdone till they speak of nothing but banknotes. The very flowers—poor dears, what a shame!—looked purse-proud.

It is hardly fair to the other characters in the book—fifteen in all—to dwell so long upon two only. There is the delightful child who begs to be taken home on the ceiling of the omnibus, and who, after his first botany lesson, asks if his toes are the petals of his feet. Here are Margaret and Will, "who found many books to turn over in the back drawing room this evening"; and Harry and Cynthia, "who did equally well without books on the balcony."

The whole volume is the most charming set of letters of—one might almost say—the century, but extracts can only faintly hint at their interest, which readers will do well to prove for themselves. The book is a well-printed volume of nearly 350 pages, and is distinctly readable from cover to cover, the letters finally ceasing when, through certain marriages which leave them both free, the brother and sister decide to pass the rest of their lives together.

*THE ETCHINGHAM LETTERS. By Sir Frederick Pollock and Mrs. Fuller Maitland. New York: Dodd, Mead & CO. 1899. $1.25.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND for High Schools and Academies. By Katherine Coman and Elizabeth Kimball Kendall. 12mo. Pp. xxviii.-507. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HANOVER. Some Aspects of the Personal Union. Being the Ford Lectures Delivered in the University of Oxford, Hilary Term, 1899. By Adolphus William Ward. 16mo. Pp. vi.-218. New York: The Oxford University Press. $1.25.

THE STORY OF ARLINGTON. A History and Description of the Estate and National Cemetery, &c. By John Ball Osborne. Octavo. Pp. 106. Washington, D. C. 50 cents.

EIGHT YEARS AMONG THE MALAYS. By Paul Dachsel. 12mo. Pp. 121. Illustrated. Milwaukee, Wis.: Paul Dachsel. 50 cents.

EAST TENNESSEE AND THE CIVIL WAR. By Oliver P. Temple. With Portraits and Maps. Octavo. Pp. xvi.-588. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $3.50.

THE LAND OF THE LONG NIGHT. By Paul Du Chaillu. Illustrated by M. F. Burns. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-266. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE CRISIS OF THE REVOLUTION. Being the Story of Arnold and André, now for the First Time Collected from all Sources, and Illustrated with Views of all Places Identified with It. By William Abbatt. Illustrated from original photographs by Edwin S. Bennett. Large quarto. Pp. 119. New York: William Abbatt. $20.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF MADAME, PRINCESS PALATINE, MOTHER OF THE REGENT, OF MARIE-ADELAIDE DE SAVOIE, DUCHESSE DE BURGOGNE, AND OF MME. DE MAINTENON, IN RELATION TO SAINT-CYR. Preceded by Introductions from C.-A. Saint-Beuve. Selected and translated by Katherine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo. Pp. vi.-326. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

NANCY HANKS. The Story of Abraham Lincoln's Mother. By Caroline Hanks Hitchcock. 18mo. Pp. xxii.-105. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 50 cents.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY. Being the history of the United States as Illustrated in the lives of the founders, builders, and defenders of the Republic, of the men and women who are doing the work of molding the thought of the present time. Edited by distinguished biographers selected from each State. Vol. IX. Octavo. Pp. 427. New York: James T. White & Co.

THE MADONNA IN LEGEND AND HISTORY. By Elizabeth C. Vincent. With introduction by the Right Rev. Boyd Vincent. 12mo. Pp. 104. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

A STUDY OF ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. By Lilian Whiting. 16mo. Pp. xxii.-191. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

THE AUGUSTAN AGES. By Oliver Elton. Periods of European history. Edited by Prof. Saintsbury. Vol. VIII. 12mo. Pp. xii.-427. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

DRAKE AND THE TUDOR NAVY. With a History of the Rise of England as a Maritime Power. By Julian S. Corbett. 2 vols. New edition. 12mo. Pp. about xvi.-415. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5 per set.

CONTEMPORARIES. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 16mo. Pp. 379. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

EMERSON AS A POET. By Joel Benton. 12mo. Pp. 168. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels. $1.25.

POETRY.

BROWNING'S SHORTER POEMS. Selected and edited by Franklin T. Baker. 18mo. Pp. xxviii.-250. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

THE LISTENING CHILD. A Selection from the Stories of English Verse. Made for the Youngest Readers and Hearers. By Lucy W. Thatcher. Introductory Note by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 12mo. Pp. xxix.-408. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

FOR THEE ALONE. Poems of Love Selected by Grace Hartshorne. 16mo. Pp. xxvi.-294. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50. (Two copies.)

REYNARD THE FOX. An early apologue of renown clad in an English dress, fashioned according to the German model supplied by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. By Hohn Storer Cobb. With Canton's illustration. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-386. Boston: Damrell & Upham.

FICTION.

A GENTLEMAN JUROR. By Charles L. Marsh. 12mo. Pp. 319. Chicago: Rand, McNaily & Co.

SONS OF STRENGTH. A Romance of the Kansas Border War. By William R. Lighton. 16mo. Pp. 242. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

THE COURT OF BOYVILLE. By William Allen White. 12mo. Pp. xxx.-358. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS. A Narrative of 1757. By James Fenimore Cooper. Edited with brief biography and various notes by W. K. Wickes. 18mo. Pp. xiii.-451. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE SWORD OF JUSTICE. By Sheppard Stevens. 16mo. Pp. viii.-275. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

THE SHELLBACK. By Alexander J. Boyd. Edited by Archie Campbell. Introduction by Morgan Robertson. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-376. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

HAGAR OF THE PAWN SHOP. By Fergus Hume. 16mo. Pp. 296. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.

THE MINISTER'S WOOING. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. 18mo. Pp. 434. New York: Hurst & Co.

THE CROWN OF LIFE. By George Gissing. 12mo. Pp. 360. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

THE PROFESSOR AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. 18mo. Pp. 312. Reprinted from original text as published in The Atlantic Monthly. New York: Hurst & Co.

CUPID AND THE FOOTLIGHTS. By James L. Ford. Illustrated by Archie Gunn. Square octavo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

SAN ISIDRO. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. 12mo. Pp. 312. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. (Advance sheets.)

LE CRIME DE SYLVESTRE BONNARD. Membre de l'Instut. Par Anatole France. Introduction and notes by C. H. C. Wright. 16mo. Pp. xviii.-279. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE SHIP OF STARS. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. (Q.) 12mo. Pp. vi.-373. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE WHITE KING OF MANOA. By Joseph Hatton. 16mo. Pp. viii.-338. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.28.

THE BRONZE BUDDHA. A Mystery. By Cora Linn Daniels. 12mo. Pp. 295. Boston: Little Brown & Co. $1.50.

LOVE LETTERS OF A MUSICIAN. By Myrtle Reed. 12mo. Pp. iv.-170. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

A CONFIDENT TO-MORROW. A Novel of New York. By Brander Matthews. Illustrated by William L. Jacobs. 16mo. Pp. 300. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE LAST REBEL. By Joseph A. Altsheler. 16mo. Pp. 219. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.25.

MIDDLEMARCH. A Study in Provincial Life. By George Eliot. Illustrations by Alice Barbara Stephens. 2 vols. 12mo. Pp. 752. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.50.

JANE EYRE. By Charlotte Bronte. Introduction by Mrs. Humphry Ward. The Hawthorne Edition. 8vo. Pp. xxxv.-555. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

SIR SUPERIOR. A Novel. By Bettine Kavanaugh Phillips. 12mo. Pp. 265. New York: J. A. Kavanaugh. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAN WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN. A Lost Biography. By Robert Whitaker. Pp. 21. San Francisco: The Whitaker & Ray Co. 25 cents.

IN HIS STEPS WHAT WOULD JESUS DO? By Charles M. Sheldon. 12mo. Pp. 273. New York: Street & Smith.

CALIFORNIA AND THE CALIFORNIANS. By David Starr Jordan. 12mo. Pp. 23. San Francisco: The Whitaker & Ray Company. 25 cents.

THE FUN AND FIGHTING OF THE ROUGH RIDER. By Tom Hall. 16mo. Pp. viii.-242. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Pennsylvania. Series in Astronomy. Vol. I., Part II. Results of Observation with the Zenith Telescope of the Flower Astronomical Observatory. By Charles L. Doolittle. Sq. 8vo. Pp. 91. Philadelphia: The University.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Pennsylvania. 2 vols. Series in Philosophy. Contributions from the Botanical Laboratory. 8vo. Pp. about vii.-109. Philadelphia: The University.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Mary Fisher. 12mo. Pp. viii.-391. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

TAKE HEART AGAIN. By F. B. Meyer. 12mo. Pp. 41. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

FRIENDLY COUNSELS. By F. B. Meyer. 12mo. Pp. 32. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

TROPICAL COLONIZATION. An Introduction to the Study of the Subject. By Allyne Ireland. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-282. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE TRUST FAMILY. By Robert O. McLin. 18mo. Pp. 168. Kansas City, Mo.: Published by the Author.

STRENGTH AND BEAUTY. By the Rev. J. R. Miller. 16mo. Pp. 262. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

THE TRAIL OF THE SANDHILL STAG and 60 Drawings. By Ernest Seton-Thompson. 16mo. Pp. 93. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MORE POT-POURRI. From a Surrey Garden. By Mrs. C. W. Earle. 12mo. Pp. ix.-463. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

A MANUAL OF COACHING. By Fairman Rogers. 8vo. Pp. xv.-579. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $6.

WHAT MAKES A FRIEND? Definitions and Opinions from Various Sources Collected and Compiled by Volney Streamer. 8vo. New York: Brentano's.

IN FRIENDSHIP'S NAME. Compiled by Volney Streamer. 8vo. New York: Brentano's.

SENECA ON BENEFITS. The Temple Classics. Translated by Thomas Lodge. Edited by Israel Gallancz. 18mo. Pp. xii.-328. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 50 cents.

PLAIN TALK IN PSALM AND PARABLE. By Ernest Crosby. 12mo. Pp. 188. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.

QUESTIONS AND PHASES OF MODERN MISSIONS. By Frank F. Ellinwood. 16mo. Pp. ix.-282. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A HUNDRED FABLES OF AESOP. From the English Version of Sir Roger L'Estrange. With Pictures by Percy J. Billinghurst. Introduction by Kenneth Grahame. 8mo. Pp. xv.-201. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Forty-fifth Annual Report of the State Superintendent for the School Year Ended July 31, 1898. 8vo. Pp. lxi.-1,174. New York: Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company.

SELECTIONS FROM THE IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. Edited with notes and an introduction by Alphonso G. Newcomer. 16mo. Pp. lix.-166. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE COMPLETE ANGLER. By Izaak Walton. The Temple Classics. Edited by Israel Gollancz. 24mo. Pp. 248. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 50 cents.

DIONYSOS AND IMMORTALITY. The Greek Faith in Immortality as Affected by the Rise of Individualism. By Benjamin Ide Wheeler. 16mo. Pp. 67. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

THE FOUR GOSPELS. From a Lawyer's Standpoint. By Edmund H. Bennett. 12mo. Pp. xi.-58. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Series in Political Economy and Public Law. No. 15. Railway Cooperation. By Charles S. Langstroth and Wilson Stilz. With introduction by Martin Knapp. Octavo. Pp. xv.-210.

SCIENTIFIC SEWING AND GARMENT CUTTING. By Antoinette van Hoesen Wakeman and Louise M. Heller. 12mo. Pp. 155. Illustrated. New York: Silver Burdett & Co. 50 cents.

TABLES SHOWING THE LAW OF DESCENT OF REAL ESTATE and Distribution of Personal Estate of Intestates in the State of New York. By John Power. 8vo. Pp. 56. Albany: W. C. Little & Co. 50 cents.

MILLENNIAL DAWN. Vol. V. The Atonement Between God and Man. 16mo. Pp. 507. Allegheny, Penn.: Bible and Tract Society. Paper.

THE END OF THE AGES. With forecasts of the approaching political, social, and religious reconstruction of America and the world. By William Fishbough. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-392. New York: Continental Publishing Company.

THE MIND AND ART OF POE'S POETRY. By John Phelps Fruit. 12mo. Pp. viii.-140. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.25.

THE SECRET OF GLADNESS. By J. R. Miller, D. D. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 32. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

CHARACTER THE GRANDEST THING IN THE WORLD. By Orison Swett Marden. 12mo. Pp. 55. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

THE ARTISTIC ORDERING OF LIFE. By Albert S. Cook. 12mo. Pp. 31. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

ART AND MORALITY. By Ferdinand Brunetiere. Translated by Arthur Beatty. 12mo. Pp. 37. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

CHEERFULNESS AS A LIFE POWER. By Orison Swett Marden. 12mo. Pp. 79. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

IDEAL SUGGESTION THROUGH MENTAL PHOTOGRAPHY. A Restorative System for Home and Private Use, Preceded by a Study of the Laws of Mental Healing. By Henry Wood. Ninth Edition. 12mo. Pp. 163. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Paper.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF NATURAL LAW. By Henry Wood. Fourth Edition. 12mo. Pp. 305. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Paper.

THE MIRACLES OF MISSIONS. Modern Marvels in the History of Missionary Enterprise. By Arthur T. Pierson. Third Series. 16mo. Pp. ix.-265. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, $1.

THE KIPLING BIRTHDAY BOOK. Compiled by Joseph Finn. Authorized by Rudyard Kipling. 18mo. Pp. 278. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

THE REVELATION OF JESUS. A Study of the Primary Sources of Christianity. By George Holley Gilbert. 12mo. Pp. xi.-375. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

SCHOOL HYGIENE. By Ludwig Kotelmann. Translated by John A. Bergstrom and Edward Conradi. 16mo. Pp. 391. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. $1.50.

COMMERCIAL VIOLET CULTURE. A Treatise on the Growing and Marketing of Violets for Profit. By B. T. Galloway. 18mo. Pp. 224. New York: A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company. $1.50.

IN CHIMNEY CORNERS. Merry Tales of Irish Folk Lore. By Seumas MacManus. Illustrated by Pamela Colman Smith. 12mo. Pp. xii.-281. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

THE KINGSHIP OF SELF-CONTROL. Individual Problems and Possibilities. By William George Jordan. 12mo. Pp. 59. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 30 cents.

THE EDUCATION OF MR. PIPP. By Charles Dana Gibson. Square octavo. New York: R. H. Russell.

HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE; OR, BALLOON AND ROOF FRAMING. By Owen B. Maginnis. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 28. New York: Owen B. Maginnis.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND OTHER SUPERSTITIONS. Being Selected Chapters from "Faith Healing, Christian Science, and Kindred Phenomena." By J. M. Buckley. 16mo. Pp. viii.-128. New York: The Century Company.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry. 8vo. Pp. 647. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE EXPERT CLEANER. A Handbook of Practical Suggestions for All Who Like Clean Homes, Tidy Apparel, Wholesome Food, and Healthful Surroundings. By Hervey J. Seaman. 18mo. Pp. 275. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 75 cents.

THE HEAVENLY CITY. Heaven, the Way to It, Its Inhabitants, &c. Edited by Edwin W. Rice, D. D. 16mo. Pp. 94. Philadelphia: The Union Press. 50 cents.

THE ROMAN FESTIVALS OF THE PERIOD OF THE REPUBLIC. An Introduction to the Study of the Religion of the Romans. By W. Warde Fowler. 12mo. Pp. 373. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

JUVENILE.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE OF YORK, MARINER. By Daniel Defoe. 16mo. Pp. 333. Illustrated by W. St. John Harper. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

WABENO, THE MAGICIAN. The Sequel to "Tommy-Anne" and "The Three Hearts." By Mabel Osgood Wright. Illustrated by Joseph T. Gleeson. 12mo, pp. xi.-216. New York: The Macmillan Company.

PEGGY. By Laura E. Richards. Illustrated by Etheldred B. Barry. 16mo. Pp. 308. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.

CHATTERBOX. Edited by J. Erskine Clarke. Square 8vo. Pp. 412. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND. By Lewis Carroll. Illustrated by Blanche McManus. 8vo. Pp. 121. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels. $1.50.

THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS. By Lewis Carroll. Illustrated by Blanche McManus. 8vo. Pp. 139. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels. $1.50.

OFF SANTIAGO WITH SAMPSON. By James Otis. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 109. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 75 cents.

LITTLE TONG'S MISSION. By Etheldred Breeze Barry. 12mo. Illustrated by the author. Pp. 89. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 50 cents.

RETURN OF THE FAIRIES. By Charles J. Bellamy. Illustrated by Charles W. Reed. 12mo. Pp. 182. Springfield, Mass.: Little Folks' Publishing Company.

INDIAN CHILD LIFE. By Therese O. Deming. Illustrated by Edwin Willard Deming. Square 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.

WHYS AND OTHER WHYS; OR, CURIOUS CREATURES AND THEIR TALES. By S. H. Hamer and Harry B. Neilson. Octavo. Pp. 109. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

GALLANT LITTLE PATRIOTS. By Mabel Humphrey. Illustrated by Maud Humphrey. Octavo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.

EXCELLENT JANE, AND OTHER STORIES. Pictured by Gertrude Charlton. Octavo. Pp. 27. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

CAPTAIN TOM, THE PRIVATEERSMAN OF THE ARMED BRIG CHASSEUR. As Set Down by Stephen Burton of Baltimore. Edited by James Otis. Illustrated by J. W. Kennedy. 12mo. Pp. 163. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.

THE HEROES; OR, GREEK FAIRY TALES FOR MY CHILDREN. By Charles Kingsley. Illustrated by T. H. Robertson. 24mo. Pp. 177. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 50 cents.

THE MINUTE BOYS OF BUNKER HILL. By Edward Stratemeyer. Illustrated by J. W. Kennedy. 12mo. Pp. 308. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.

STRAWBERRY HILL. By Mrs. C. F. Fraser. 12mo. Pp. 54. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

TWO AMERICAN BOYS IN HAWAII. By G. Waldo Browne. Illustrated by Louis Meynelle. Small quarto. Pp. 260. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.

THE FAIRY TALES OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. Illustrated by Helen Stratton. Introduction by Edward E. Hale. Square octavo. Pp. xvi.-320. New York: Truslove, Hanson & Comba, Limited.

WONDERFUL WILLIE. What He and Tommy Did to Spain. Sketches and Rhymes by L. D. Bradley. Square quarto. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

OUR INDIANS. A Midnight Visit to the Great Somewhere-or-other. Sketches and Rhymes by L. D. Bradley. Square quarto. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

BETTY LEICESTER'S CHRISTMAS. By Sarah Orne Jewett. 12mo. Pp. 68. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

ON FIGHTING DECKS IN 1812. By F. H. Costello. Illustrated by J. Steeple Davis. 12mo. Pp. 385. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

THE WEEK IN ART.

The announcement that the collection of American paintings formed and owned by Mr. William T. Evans of this city, will be sold at auction by the American Art Association in February next after due exhibition in the American Art Galleries in East Twenty-third Street, has made quite a stir in the studios and galleries of the city. Mr. Evans's collection comprises some 250 or 275 paintings, all by American artists, and all representative of the best American painters. The collection is the third that Mr. Evans has made, and he has already disposed of his preceding two collections at auction in 1881 and 1890. At his last sale in 1890 Mr. Evans sold all his foreign pictures, and since that time has devoted himself exclusively to the collection of American pictures. He was probably inspired to some extent to devote himself to American painting by the example of Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, whose collection of American canvases was sold last Winter, and which became famous some ten years ago. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Evans have been competitors now for some years in the securing of superior and representative examples of the best American artists, and, while opinions differ as to the relative merits of the two collections, Mr. Evans has certainly shown good judgment and excellent taste in the formation of his collection. He has been particularly fortunate in securing numerous strong examples of such painters as Wyant, Inness, Homer Martin, Wyatt Eaton, A. P. Ryder, Robert Minor, and H. W. Ranger.

American artists the country through, as well as all lovers of and believers in the future of American art, are much interested in the report of the coming sale, and are hopeful that it will take place. The exhibition and sale will carry on the impetus started by the Clarke sale and should be of the greatest benefit to the cause of American art.

The appointment by John B. Cauldwell, Director of Fine Arts for the Paris Exposition, of Miss Cecilia Beaux of Philadelphia as a member of the art jury, is not only a deserved tribute to Miss Beaux's position and abilities, but is very gratifying to American artists, and particularly to the women's clubs and all those interested in the cause of women's advancement in America. Miss Beaux will be the only woman on the jury. The artists and art lovers of Philadelphia are already talking of a reception in her honor. It is not necessary to review at this time Miss Beaux's work. She is easily America's first woman portrait painter. A notice of an extremely interesting article on her work, which appeared in a late number of The International Studio, was recently made in this column. Her portraits have much refinement, good color, and strong draughtsmanship, but above all are possessed of that indefinable lifelike movement and atmosphere which a portrait painter must always possess in order to be successful. Her altogether charming portrait of the two little daughters of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, hung at the last Portrait Show at the National Academy of Design, is one of the best of her works.

The National jury, which is to pass on the paintings submitted by American artists for the Paris Exposition, will meet at the American Fine Arts Society Galleries on Nov. 10. The members of this jury are Cecilia Beaux, Edwin H. Blashfield, J. G. Brown, William M. Chase, Ralph Clarkson, Frederick Dielman, Frank Duveneck, Winslow Homer, H. Bolton Jones, John La Farge, George W. Maynard, H. Siddons Mowbray, Edward Simmons, T. C. Steele, Edmund C. Tarbell, D. W. Tryon, Frederick P. Vinton, R. W. Vonnoh, J. Alden Weir, Charles H. Woodbury, and Edmund H. Wuerpel.

The National jury for sculpture, whose members are J. Q. A. Ward, H. C. Adams, D. C. French, Bela Pratt, Charles Graefly, and Lorado Taft, will visit the different art centres of the country to examine exhibits, while the three special juries for illustrations and drawings, etchings and engravings, and miniatures, will assemble at the Fine Arts Building early in November. The jury for illustrations and drawings is composed of Howard Pyle, William T. Smedley, Otto H. Bacher, A. B. Frost, B. West Clinedinst, and William A. Rogers; that on miniatures, of Laura C. Hills, I. A. Josephi, and William J. Baer, and that on etchings and engravings, of Henry Wolf, James D. Smillie, Frank French, and Charles A. Platt. The jury on architecture, which is composed of William R. Meade, R. S. Peabody, John M. Carrere, Frank Mills Day, and Cass Gilbert, will also meet at the Fine Arts Building on Nov. 4. American artists residing abroad who wish to submit paintings, sculptures, etchings, engravings, illustrations, and drawings and miniatures, will have their work passed upon by two juries, which are to meet in Paris about the middle of January next.

The proposition that an exhibition should be held here of American works of art chosen by the jury, to be sent to Paris, has not been found feasible. The pictures to be last sent to Paris will be those loaned by American collectors. These must not date back further than May 1, 1889. It is not probable that many pieces of American sculpture will be sent to the exposition. The French sculptors are the best in the world, and it is felt that it would be a mistake to send any large collection of American sculptures which could not seem otherwise than weak to what is really the centre of modern sculpture in the world. Only about 275 paintings can be shown in the space devoted to American art at the exposition, and most of these will doubtless be landscapes and marines.

There are two little art shows, the first of the season, at the Keppel Gallery, in East Sixteenth Street, and the Clausen Gallery, at 381 Fifth Avenue, now in progress, which will be found interesting by art students and lovers of art. That at the Keppel Gallery is composed of twenty-one dry points, twenty-two drawings, seven water colors, forty-one monotypes, and an oil painting by Augustus Koopman. The best of Mr. Koopman's work is shown in the dry points, which have much refinement and freedom of execution, and some graceful line work. The monotypes, which for the most part are in color, are interesting as showing the possibilities of tone and atmosphere in this kind of work. J. F. Raffaelli, the noted French painter now here, contributes an appreciative little preface to the catalogue of Mr. Koopman's work, in which he emphasizes the possibilities of the process, and calls particular attention to the unity which he says recalls that of old paintings, upon which time bestows an appearance of having been struck off at one stroke from some marvelous mold without a single retouch. Following the Koopman exhibition at the Keppel Gallery, which closes on Monday, will come one, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, of drawings by Maxfield Parrish, illustrating the Golden Age, and "A History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker." The fifth annual exhibition of drawings by C. D. Gibson will follow this, from Nov. 16 to Dec. 4, to be followed, in turn, by a display of dry points and drawings by Paul Helleu, Dec. 5 to Dec. 16.

The exhibition at the Clausen Gallery is composed of some twenty paintings by American artists, which include a large, if not particularly pleasing, Inness, "Georgia Pines," never shown before in public; six studies by Inness, and good examples of A. H. Wyant, Thomas Moran, Carleton Wiggins, Bolton Jones, George Bogert, Louis P. Dessar, Henry Ranger, Julian Rix, Edward Gay, Shurtleff Arthur Parton, W. H. Howe, and others.

The annual exhibition of the Architectural League will be held this coming season as usual in the Fine Arts Galleries, and will follow the annual display there of the National Academy of Design, from Feb. 2 to March 5. As already announced the first large exhibition of the season will be that of the Water Color Club, which will be held in the Fine Arts Galleries Nov. 2 to Nov. 5.

Mrs. Mary Leicester Wagner of Detroit of the National League of Mineral Painters, has been appointed as President of its exhibition at the Paris Exposition. The league has been given a space of 30 by 40 feet in the American department, and expects to make an excellent showing. The artists who are to decorate the pieces for Paris will use only American china.

Sir Moses Ezekiel of Rome, the noted sculptor, visited Lexington, Va., last week as the guest of the Alumni Committee of the New Market Battle Monument, to be erected to the Corps of Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute. The bronze is to be completed and ready for unveiling by May 15, 1901, the anniversary of the battle of New Market. The casting of the bronze in Italy and the work itself are to cost $3,000. The sculptor was one of the color guards in the battle, and after it was made Orderly Sergeant of the regiment. His highest ambition is to have this work of his stand as his tribute of love for his comrades who took part with him in that battle. Sir Moses will sail from New York on Nov. 4 for Liverpool and then go to Rome to begin work at once on this monument, whose subject is to be "Virginia Mourning Her Dead." He will return to America in June, and on alumni day of the Virginia Military Institute will present the Alumni Association with the laurel wreath which the ladies of Staunton hung on the flag of the victorious Cadet Corps as it passed through their city on its return from the battle of New Market. This wreath he has had in his possession since that time, and has now placed it in Lexington, Va., for safe keeping. On July 4 Sir Moses will attend the unveiling of his heroic bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson in Louisville, and which has been presented to that city by two brothers, residents of that city.

Mr. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia has presented to the Historical Society of Bucks County, Penn., a large painting, "The Rescue of the Colors," painted by William T. Trego, and which commemorates one of the most stirring incidents in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 30, 1862, when the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, "Bucks County's Own," rescued one of its flags from the enemy after the Color Sergeant was wounded.

The Rosa Bonheur Monument at Fontainebleau will be modeled under the direction of her brother, Isidore Bonheur. It will consist of a bull in bronze, enlarged from a model made by Rosa Bonheur herself. One side of the pedestal will bear a bronze bas relief of "The Horse Fair," and the panel on the other side will contain a group of cattle from another of her paintings. At the rear end of the pedestal an upright panel will exhibit the bas relief of a stag, and at the front end there will be a bronze medallion portrait of the artist and the inscription.

MR. MABIE'S NEW VOLUME OF ESSAYS.*

This little volume of sermonettes is smooth and elegant writing, and makes easy and pleasant reading. Its form and manner will attract where the regular article, by a Reverend or Doctor of Divinity, would be passed over; for anything in shape of sermon is not run after at the libraries. But such writing on such subjects is for the elect; the Philistine is not likely to take to it kindly. It unmistakably breathes the breath of culture; and, unfortunately, culture is not invariably found where religious subjects are most familiarly entertained. One will not find anything in itself new in those pleasant essays, but, what is perhaps more interesting, will see the old in new lights, modern scholarship weaving familiar things into webs of soft and beautiful colors and classic pattern. Mr. Mabie is in these most convincing when he speaks from man to man, to man as man, not as the votary of a creed, and in a manner free from the intervention of questionable conceptions. There is, then, a simplicity and directness in the appeal which shows him to have looked into human life and its highest concerns. But when the superhuman intervenes it throws just so much shade upon the picture as prevents a prompt apprehension and a ready assent. A man's conception of God must depend on what there is like God within the soul, and if God is so represented that face does not answer to face as in a glass there can only be misconception and confusion. The goodness of God is utterly unexplainable and inconceivable to a man who has no goodness in himself. The superhuman, therefore, as moving a man through his intellectual powers is supererogatory.

There is not only variety of subject but of style. Some of the chapters have a breadth and a compressed force quite rare, others a fancy that lifts and inspires, and again others that are fitted to bring consolation in sorrow and strength in time of trial. And though the question ever presses—where man's source of consolation and strength lies, whether in his sole self or in something outside and above him—even he to whom it is still a question will find in those delightful pages much pure pleasure, sound and healthy thought, and an unmistakable influence from them making for righteousness. To this end he needs not to have signed the thirty-nine or any articles. Let him turn to Chapter 9—one of the shortest—on "Revelation Through Character," and to 42, on "Beauty and Immortality"—one of the longest, and which we could wish longer—and he will find come upon him a stimulating and strengthening power: or, to 37, on "The Loneliness of Life," and he may sit with Milton as Il Penseroso and enjoy the same pleasures.

It is such high-class and excellent work and of so lofty a purpose that to enter any objections on the score of beliefs would be out of place, for—

"It is a meaner part of sense
To find a fault than taste an excellence."

*THE LIFE OF THE SPIRIT. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THREE EDITIONS OF BALZAC.

It is surely a remarkable fact that the "Father of Realism," Honoré de Balzac, half a century after his death, is having three, more or less complete, editions of his entire works presented in translation before the English-speaking world. In England Prof. George Saintsbury is editing an edition, which is considered one of the most elaborate efforts of bookmaking of the day. George Barrie & Son of Philadelphia, having acquired the rights of some of the most notable separate translations of Balzac's books, are preparing to bring out an edition that is said to embrace the entire works of the French author, unabridged and unexpurgated. This set will comprise fifty-three volumes. And, finally, what is called the Standard Wormeley Edition, in twenty-one volumes, is being published by Hardy, Pratt & Co. of this city and Boston. The translation of this set has been the life work of Katharine Prescott Wormeley. The arrangement and classification of the volumes vary in the three editions, and the texts present interesting studies in the art of translating, which can hardly be found, in point of variety of style and extent of vocabulary, in the books of any other French author. There is no doubt that the writings of Balzac are gaining in popularity the world over. The various translations that have been made of his books into German are soon to be weeded out, and the best presented in uniform volumes by a Berlin publisher in a more exhaustive form than ever before on that side of the Rhine. Balzac possessed two qualities which are rarely found in the same author, certainly not to such a great degree—a grand yet often intricate imagination and an absolute sympathy for the human race. People read him because of his idealizations or because of his reality. It is all the same. The artist is fascinated. The materialist is absorbed.

"PEG WOFFINGTON."

Charles Reade's great novel "Peg Woffington" will shortly be brought out in an elaborate edition by the Doubleday & McClure Company. There will be seventy illustrations by Hugh Thomson, also initial letters and a cover design by the same artist. Mr. Austin Dobson has written a characteristically happy introduction to the work. It will be recalled that Mr. Thomson recently illustrated an edition of Jane Austen.

"Curiosities of Law and Lawyers," by Croake James, is published to-day by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. Mr. James writes in his preface: "There are many favorite sayings, standard illustrations, golden sentences, exploits of legal heroes, jests, explanations of curious and memorable doctrines, and incidents which make up the natural history of the lawyer tribe."

"The Business Girl," by Ruth Ashmore, has been acquired by the Doubleday & McClure Company. These publishers are about to bring out a new edition of Edward W. Bok's "Successward." "The Spirit of Sweetwater," by Hamlin Garland, presented not long ago by this house, is now selling in its thirteenth thousand.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

"F. R.," Columbus, Ohio: "In your list of $250 books you mention the 'Breeches' Bible. I have a friend in whose family there is such a book, but they do not place such a value on it. Is it because they do not know its true value, or is there more than one kind of a 'Breeches' Bible?"

The book known as the "Breeches" Bible is the first Geneva Bible, and acquired its name from the word "Breeches" occurring in Gen. iii., 7. It was the result of the labors of English exiles at Geneva during Queen Mary's reign, and was printed at Geneva in 1560. From 1560 to 1630 it was the most popular Bible in England, and by far the most approved version in Scotland, exceeding in its number of editions all the other translations united. Some copies of the first Geneva Bible were printed on large and thick paper. Curiously enough, the first English edition of Voragine's "Golden Legend," printed by William Caxton in 1483, (which contains most of the Pentateuch and a large portion of the Gospels,) should take precedence of the Genevan version in being called the "Breeches" Bible, because it has, on the verso of folio 37, second column, this passage: "And thus they knewe then that they were naked, and they wore figge levis and sewed them togyder for to covere theyr membres in maner of brechis."

"K. A.," Chicago, Ill.: "Please print Charles Edwin Markham's quatrain on 'Poetry,' and tell me when it was first published."

Markham's quatrain won the first prize of $50 offered by the Magazine of Poetry for the best quatrain, subject, Poetry, and appeared in that magazine October, 1889. The poems sent in competition numbered 466.

POETRY.
She comes like the husht beauty of the night,
But sees too deep for laughter;
Her touch is a vibration and a light
From worlds before and after.

"S. C. D.," New Haven, Conn.: "I have a book called 'Death's Doings,' with thirty copperplate illustrations by R. Dagley, Boston, 1828. Can you tell me if it is of any intrinsic value? Also will you kindly publish in your SATURDAY REVIEW the name of one (or more) reliable dealer in old books?"

The book has little value. A list of dealers in rare books was printed in THE REVIEW of Oct. 21.

"Inquirer," Fort Wayne, Ind.: "Kindly print the poem that contains the following lines, or tell me where I can find it:

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth;
But no man heard the trampling
Or saw the train go forth."

These lines are from "The Burial of Moses," Mrs. Cecil Frances Alexander's famous religious poem. It is much too long to print, but most collections of religious poetry contain it. Mrs. Alexander, born in Strabane, Ireland, about 1830, the daughter of Major Humphries, married the Rev. William Alexander, afterward Bishop of Derry, in 1850. She is the author of "Moral Songs and Hymns for Children," and "Poems—On Old Testament Subjects." She edited the "Sunday Book of Poetry" for the Golden Treasury Series, 1895. "The Burial of Moses" and "There Is a Green Hill Far Away" are her best known poems.

I. B. Stephenson, Toronto, Canada: "I have a clipping of a poem entitled 'A Woman's Answer to a Man's Question,' to which is signed the name of Adelaide Proctor. A friend tells me that Mrs. Browning is the real author. Is this true?"

This poem has met with the usual fate of popular productions, being attributed to several authors. It was really written by Mary T. Lathrop, and first appeared in The Washington (Arkansas) Post.

Helen Peters Dodd, 177 North Ninth Street, Newark, N. J.: "Have these books any value: 'Solitude,' by John G. Zimmerman, Baltimore, 1832; 'Thinks I to Myself,' Exeter, 1836; 'The Dramatic Works of William Shakespeare,' Hartford, 1842?"

Their value is slight.

"L. W. H.," Brooklyn: "Can you or some kind reader recommend a literary club in Brooklyn which is open to young women?"

The Writers' Club of Brooklyn is an association of literary workers of both sexes that might meet the requirements of our correspondent. The Secretary's name and address are Mrs. Helen Warburton Joy, 363 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., from whom further details may be obtained.

"K.," New York City: "Is the 'Legend of Sleepy Hollow,' illustrated by Darley and published by the American Art Union for the members of 1849, of any special value?"

A copy in good condition is worth, perhaps, several dollars.

A Reader: "In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW last week you gave a list of courses of free lectures. Will you give the additional information, stating the location of the places (giving street and number) where the lectures are held?"

THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S article gave only such lectures as are to be delivered on subjects pertaining to history, literature, and art. Many others in these Board of Education courses relate to science, travel, and the industrial arts. The centres for the lectures named last week are as follows: Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway; Columbus Hall, 126 West Sixtieth Street; St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 209 East Forty-second Street; Art Students' League, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street; American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West, corner of Seventy-seventh Street; Public School No. 1, 8 Henry Street; Public School No. 3, 490 Hudson Street; Public School No. 10, St. Nicholas Avenue, corner of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Public School No. 96, East Eighty-first Street and Avenue A; Public School No. 86, Lexington Avenue and East Ninety-sixth Street; Public School No. 101, Matilda, Wakefield; Public School No. 135, First Avenue, corner of East Fifty-first Street; Public School No. 154, St. Ann's Avenue and East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; Young Men's Christian Association, 9 West Twenty-ninth Street; Young Men's Christian Association Branches at 59 East Twenty-third Street, 222 Bowery, 153 Bowery, 140 Second Avenue, 49 West Twenty-fourth Street, 158 East Eighty-seventh Street, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 361 Madison Avenue, Park Avenue, north of East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; 531 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and 318 West Fifty-seventh Street; Cathedral School Hall, Fifth Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets; Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood House, corner of Cannon and Rivington Streets; Public School No. 30, 230 East Eighty-eighth Street; Public School No. 46, St. Nicholas Avenue, corner of West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; Cooper Institute, Astor Place and Fourth Avenue; Grace Chapel, 414 East Fourteenth Street; Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square, south side.

A centre not named last week where a course of seven lectures on American history will be given is Public School No. 29, at Albany and Carlisle Streets.

Mrs. Emma Hall, Saranac Lake, N. Y.: "Is this a rare book, and has it any value, 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman.' Philadelphia: Matthew Carey, 1794?"

It is rare but not valuable.

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The Atlantic Monthly
NOVEMBER, 1899

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A Lesson from the Malay States
Hugh Clifford
British Resident of Pahang in the Malay Peninsula, and author of "In Court and Kampong," "Studies in Brown Humanity," etc.

The author, who is a member of the Asiatic Society, has spent sixteen years in the Malay Peninsula, engaged in administrative work in the Government of the Federated Malay States. Mr. Clifford discusses frankly the conditions which must be met if Americans are to co-operate successfully with Orientals in establishing a stable government. His account of his recent conversation with the Sultan of Sulu regarding the political situation will be read just now with peculiar interest.

The Case of the Negro
The recognized leader of his race discusses with characteristic candor the present phase of the negro problem. Booker T. Washington

Goethe's Message to America
A brilliant paper upon the anniversary of Goethe's birth. Kuno Francke, *of Harvard University.*

The Letters of Tourgeniev
Letters written to the Russian art critic, M. Stassov, and here printed for the first time. Striking bits of criticism upon Russian art and music.

The Good Government of an Empire
The experience of England in learning the lessons of colonial management. William Cunningham

Thoreau's Attitude Toward Nature
Thoreau's love of nature and his interpretation of it. Bradford Torrey

Can New Openings be Found for Capital?
Mr. Conant discusses with wide information and marked clearness of statement some of the conditions that must be regarded by investors of large sums at the present time. Incidentally he touches upon the relation of trusts to industrial competition, and their effect upon the markets of the world. Charles A. Conant, *Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce.*

The Van Dyck Exhibition of 1899
A charming description of the recent fetes in Antwerp, together with a critical estimate of Van Dyck's rank as an artist. Elizabeth Robins Pennell

Justice for the Boy
A plea for more kindness, larger playgrounds and better treatment for the boy of the slums. Jacob A. Riis

The Ohioans
A lively and entertaining description of Ohio, its people, their customs, traits, institutions and cities. Rollin Lynde Hartt

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—There has been a very marked "slump" in the sixpenny book trade. During the last six months the sixpenny novels have practically monopolized the market. Perhaps this was due in part to the fact that no six-shilling novels by any of the writers whose names insure success have been published. Whatever may have been the reason, the fact remains that the public has latterly refused to buy anything in the line of fiction except the sixpenny novels, and have thereby filled the minds of the more conservative publishers with dismay. Suddenly the demand for the sixpenny novels has fallen off. Nobody seems to be able to account for this. It is only one more of the insoluble mysteries of the book trade. My own theory is that people bought the sixpenny books during the warm weather and took them with them to read in trains and at the seaside. Now that the cold rains of Autumn have begun people stop at home and no longer regard portability as the highest merit of a novel.

Twenty thousand copies of Kipling's "Stalky & Co." have already been sold. In fact, they were sold before the book was published. This does not look much like a subsidence of the Kipling boom. If we have war in South Africa it will inevitably injure the sale of all ordinary books, but it will only increase the sales of Kipling's books. He is as thoroughly a representative of the British Empire as is Tommy Atkins himself, and the hotter the fires of patriotism burn among the English people the more readily will they listen to the trumpet voice of Kipling.

Neufeld's account of his imprisonment at Omdurman is undeniably interesting, but there is a disposition on the part of some of the critics to doubt the entire accuracy of all of the author's statements. This may be due in part to the fact that the book was originally published as a serial in the same magazine which published the adventures of the so-called De Rougemont. The editor vouched for the accuracy of Neufeld's tale, but so also he vouched for the accuracy of De Rougemont's romance, and the public has not yet forgotten that fact. However, there can be no doubt that Neufeld's story is true in all its essential parts. He may have embellished a little here and there, or, what is more probable, the tortures which he underwent may slightly have impaired his memory. Still, it would be unfair to assume even this without sufficient proof, and so far I have seen no convincing proof that any of Neufeld's statements are untrue.

Mr. Richard Whiting's issue of a revised edition of his novel, "The Island," shows that the book was not as entirely forgotten by the public as most people suppose. It was certainly a clever book, and it ought to have had more success than it actually attained. Its republication will be welcomed by those who read it when it was new and have since been unable to buy a copy. Whether or not Mr. Whiting has done well to add new matter to the book is, however, doubtful. The new matter is interesting, but it does not altogether fit into the book, and for one I should have preferred the reissue of "The Island" precisely as it was originally written.

Mr. Herbert Vivian has written a book on Tunis entitled "Tunisia and the Modern Barbary Pirates," which is eminently readable but which inevitably arouses in the reader a thirst for Mr. Vivian's blood. Mr. Vivian is pleased to pose as a variety of Max Beerbohm. He copies with much success the insolence and the self-conceit of Max without copying Max's saving wit. Of course, in both men this self-conceit is merely a pose, but while we can tolerate it in Max Beerbohm it is difficult to tolerate it in Vivian. However, he has undoubtedly achieved his object by writing a book of travels which is interesting from the first page to the last. If it had been written in an ordinary, unexasperating way it would probably have been rather dull. As it is, one reads it with amusement and indignation combined, and when it is finished decides that Herbert Vivian has lived too long and that he ought to start without delay on a balloon voyage in search of Andrée.

Lucas Malet, the clever daughter of Charles Kingsley, recently said in the course of an interview that a great mistake had been made in the assignment of sex among the Kingsleys; that the men ought to have been women and the women men. I do not attempt to quote her precise words, but only the gist of her remark. This is a luminous explanation of the Kingsleys which ought to have been made long ago. It fully accounts for the femininity of Charles Kingsley, which in spite of his professed admiration of muscle and mettle was obvious in almost everything he wrote. It also explains the delightful humor of Miss Mary Kingsley and her fondness for undertaking explorations that would appall ninety-nine men in a hundred. Lucas Malet is, however, decidedly feminine, so far as we know her from her writings. Probably in the assignment of sex no mistake was made in her case, but as to the other notable Kingsleys, not forgetting Henry Kingsley, whose capital novels might all have been written by a woman, it is clear that none of them belongs to the sex which has been assigned to them by Nature.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's book on "Women and Economics" has made a distinct sensation here. I confess that I have not read it, for the subject is not one which attracts me, but I have read any quantity of reviews of the book, and without exception the critics have recognized the remarkable ability with which it is written. I remember the author when she was in short clothes, and even then there was the promise of something unusual in the child. I am glad of her success, and I wish she would write something that would interest a man who does not care a straw for the relation between women and economics. I wonder why some one does not write a book on the relation between music and bricklaying. Probably Mrs. Stetson could make even such a book interesting.

Of course somebody was certain sooner or later to write a life of Thackeray. The fact that Thackeray did not wish his life to be written ought not to be sufficient to prohibit the writing of his life forever. Suppose that Milton had expressed a desire that no one should ever attempt to write his life. Would that be recognized as of binding obligation at the present day?

Mr. Melville's "Life of Thackeray" is by no means an ideal biography, but after we have found all the fault with it that our respective prejudices can suggest we shall still be compelled to admit that it is on the whole a thoroughly good book. That is to say, it does just what a biography ought to do—it gives us a faithful description of the man of whom it treats. Perhaps in time we may have a better life of Thackeray, but I very much doubt it. Mrs. Ritchie's charming reminiscences of her father would, had they been expanded into a biography, have rendered any other unnecessary, but Mrs. Ritchie evidently felt bound by her father's wish not to write a formal biography, and in the circumstances we ought to feel obliged to Mr. Melville for what he has done.

Among the latest novels is "Gilian the Dreamer," by Neil Munro, and I prophesy for it a noteworthy success. Mr. Munro has this time avoided to a large extent the pitfall of excessive dialect into which so many of the kailyard school of writers have fallen. He writes a strong, manly, breezy story, and his new book will increase both his popularity and his reputation among competent critics.

Has Mr. Maurice Hewlett's "Little Novels of Italy" been republished in America? If not it should be at once. Mr. Hewlett has already won an enviable reputation among men whose opinion is worth something, and he has also, strange to say, won a large degree of popularity among the novel readers of England, and, as I trust, America. His new book has a charm of its own distinct from the charm of his "Forest Lovers." It shows, moreover, that he is entitled to write about Italy and Italians. Mr. Crawford once said, in effect, that he was the only foreigner who ever wrote correctly of things Roman. That was perhaps a slight exaggeration, but it certainly is true that the average writer who undertakes to write of the modern Italian betrays a curious inability to understand the Italian's nature. Not so Mr. Hewlett. He knows his Italians, and sets them before us with absolute fidelity.

The Temple Magazine, which, like The Puritan, is avowedly a Nonconformist publication, has changed hands, but will not change its policy. The Royal Magazine, Pearson's threepenny magazine, is to be enlarged and will sell for 4d. While it has not lost money as a threepenny magazine, the publishers evidently see no reason why it should not have quite as large a sale at 4d. as it now has at 3d. They are probably right in this, and the result of the change of price will doubtless prove satisfactory to them.

This season, in addition to Kipling's new book, we are to have the "Stevenson Letters." These two books will, of course, be the great financial successes of the year. The selections from Stevenson's letters which have been published in Scribner's Magazine have done much to increase the public admiration for the man. The bravery of his running fight with death, kept up so long and with such dauntless gayety, will endear him forever to the English-speaking people. I have always been an ardent Stevensonian; but since reading these letters my love for the man has greatly increased. His books are delightful; but the heroic example of his life is of infinitely more value.

W. L. ALDEN.

FICTION WANTED IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

"No," said the librarian, "we haven't a copy of 'David Harum,' and we don't expect to get one. There isn't money enough on hand to buy all the solid literature we ought to have for the library, to say nothing of novels."

"I thought you would get 'David Harum' for peace sake," returned the questioner, "just as they got 'Trilby' at the Astor Library, where they deal so little in fiction, because the people were forever calling for it."

"They don't call for 'David Harum' here half so often as they do for 'David Copperfield,'" observed the librarian. "And we cannot give them that beeause the old copy has been read to pieces, and we have not yet replaced it. We can give you a brand-new medical work, though, in the place of that old one you were looking at this morning."

"No, thanks," returned the questioner, who might have added: "Reading the old one has given me all the symptoms of typhoid fever, including the rose-colored spots, so I shall take care not to meddle with the new one."

With the good of the people at heart, it is, however, just as well, when the library funds are low, to buy new scientific and other useful books, and let the patrons read the old novels over again, for it is undeniably the case that, whatever may be said of the critics, the mass of readers prefer old novels to new. Scott's big, bow-wow style is as popular now with young and old readers as it was two generations ago. Dickens's caricatures are still regarded as living people. Miss Austen's pictures of real life are even more admired now than when they first made their appearance. Thackeray's philosophical remarks are still quoted by youthful, would-be pessimists. Fenimore Cooper's Indians, albeit described by Mark Twain as "an extinct tribe that never existed," still fascinate that class of boys who dote on adventure and yet draw a line at the dime novel. Even Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, that frothy writer of forty years ago, still has her admirers, and the shopgirl of to-day sympathizes with the sorrows of Linda and Eoline, quite forgetting that these young ladies were gowned after a fashion no longer admissible in good society.

And then Augusta J. Evans, the "Beulah Evans" of the sixties! "There is nothing read in these wild woods but Beulah. Byron has never been heard of here," wrote an exaggerative schoolgirl, (now a middle-aged matron,) who had returned from a city school to her father's plantation when the Beulah fever was at its height. And young girls of the present day read Beulah and its successors with the same avidity, falling in love with the hero, (who may be described as a cross between a corsair and a pedagogue,) and trying to think they understand what they read, though warned, as their mothers were, that it is impossible to do so without having a classical dictionary on one side and a Webster's unabridged on the other.

A Bricklayer Who Writes Verse.*

What of the condition of the man who has written some 160 lines entitled "Man, Whence and Where?" John P. Morris of Providence, R. I., the author, is a bricklayer, and he writes that he "never had the advantage of school education. But I love books," and he adds: "As you would say if you saw my collection, and I also love to write my thoughts, and I seem best able to do so in verse."

It is then a bricklayer, keenly alive to the topics exciting man, who tries to solve the mystery of human existence, and dares grapple with the problems of creation.

There's a yearning thought in men's minds to-day
To know from whence and whither away.

Are we to take the hard mathematical data, trying to show that there never was a Creator, only a mechanism accounting for our being? Was there never need of God, or of a Saviour of man"? Are we to rest content, basing all things on "a simple celled monera"? Will evolution satisfy us? Are we not to feel "the unseen presence"?

There are true strength and power in these lines, replete with an all-abiding faith:

The eternal I
Willed that the atoms diffused through space
With velocities great should rush to their place;
Each atom imbued in the eternal plan,
With sentience, ready when life began.
So worlds were formed; great globes with heat intense,
Attraction, friction, motion, energies immense.

Then Mr. Morris dwells on man, his birth:

A tremulous wave disturbed the tranquil air,
A wave of longing to possess a form;
So angels fell and took the man by storm.

In these three lines the poet has combined the theoretical abstract idea of motion with a very beautiful imagery:

What is the simplest truth nature teaches us?
See'st thou yon fern and tree, the herb, the flower,
Have they not life as thine, and health and power?
Do they not breathe, and eat, and drink, to be?
Something they have in common, man, with thee,
Watch their emotion when the cold north wind
Blows on the flowers; do they not try to find
Some shelter 'neath their leaves? Then bow their heads
Away from hurting winds. But if instead
Of cold the beneficent sun should shine,
How glad all nature grows!"

Then truly devout is the conclusion, for is not God everywhere?

He sees, He feels, He knows, for God is all!
Then all phenomena of heaven and earth—
In matter dead, and that which has its birth—
The blade of grass that grows upon the sod,
The mammoth, man, and nature, are all God.

Whatever may be John P. Morris's calling, though it may cause surprise, ought to have nothing to do with a just appreciation of his writings. Though he may wield a trowel, poetical conception, and of a high order, is his. Ye who may look for fine or elaborate typography, or grand paper, or elegant binding, in "Man, Whence and Where?" will be disappointed. It is a small pamphlet, containing but four printed pages, and with a gray paper cover. The copy before us has not had the benefit of a proofreader, for it bears the corrections perhaps the author made with ink. There is nothing so novel about that, for in the oldest days when books were first printed such author's corrections were common. But if we comment on the casket we may not overlook what is inside—the gems, some in the rough, as nature made them, and others lustrous with a fine polish.

"The Russia of To-day," by Henry Norman, will form the title of a series of articles that will be presented by Scribner's Magazine during the coming year. Mr. Norman is the author of "The Real Japan" and "The Far East." He has just departed for Russia, where he will remain seven months. There will be six articles in all, illustrated chiefly with photographs by the author.

*MAN, WHENCE, AND WHERE? A Poem in Eight Stanzas. By John P. Morris. Providence, R. I.: C. W. Little, Printer.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

"Miss Cayley's Adventures," the last book to come from the pen of the late Grant Allen, who died a day or two ago, is having a large sale both here and abroad. It is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in this country, and has already passed to its seventh edition. As many issues have also been made in England. This is a straightforward tale of the adventures that befall a plucky young woman in England, on the Continent, and in India. It is thoroughly British, and sets off certain English types with characteristic touches.

"Janice Meredith" is now selling in its eighty-third thousand, or fifth edition. The publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co., have now made arrangements to bring out a special illustrated issue of the romance in two volumes. It will be handsomely printed and bound with gold stamping, and will contain fifty-eight illustrations by Howard Pyle and his pupils, fourteen fac similes and reproductions from old prints, while the frontispieces will be two miniatures in color.

"David Harum" is still keeping the presses at D. Appleton & Co.'s busy. The book is now selling in its three hundred and fortieth thousand.

"Richard Carvel" has just run into its nineteenth edition, which means that 200,000 copies of the book have been sold since June 1.

Capt. Joshua Slocum, who is now publishing through The Century Magazine an account of his voyage around the world in the forty-foot boat Spray, will, in the November number of the periodical, recount his experiences in calling at Juan Fernandez, and in visiting the family of Robert Louis Stevenson at Samoa.

The December issue of Scribner's Magaine, which will be called "The Christmas Number," will contain several color illustrations, including the pictures for a poem by Harrison S. Morris. W. Glackens will illustrate in color a humorous story of South American political life by Arthur Colton. Bliss Perry has written a Christmas story called "The Peace Maker;" Maarten Maartens, Arthur Coslett Smith, Octave Thanet, and Adolph Cahan will also contribute brief pieces of fiction. An important joint contribution on antarctic exploration will be presented by Dr. F. A. Cook, the antarctic explorer, and Albert White Vorse, the writer of Eskimo stories. The same number will have articles by Augustine Birrell and Russell Sturgis.

Mr. Albert C. Stevens, former editor of Bradstreet's, and associate editor of The Standard Dictionary, has become editor and manager of The Paterson (N. J.) Daily Guardian, which paper has been purchased by a stock company, and will be run with several new and important features. Its lines will be, more than formerly, along those of instructive democracy.

"Tales of an Old Château," a new book by Miss Marguerite Bouvet, will soon be brought out by A. C. McClurg & Co. The "tales" are supposed to be told by an aristocratic old French lady to her grandchildren as they gather round her in the old château.

A handsome and well-printed monthly, the title of which is East and West, has just made its appearance. On the first page, the raison d'être of the magazine is neatly explained. Two Columbia students in their senior year came to the conclusion "that they were both equally eager to continue their literary and editorial labors beyond the academic walls," and so "the first result of their labors, this initial number of East and West, now awaits the verdict of the public." In commenting on the general run of magazines, this criticism is made: That "verse occupies, for the most part in magazines that print poetry at all, the subordinate and unworthy place of a stop gap, and the fiction is recommended not infrequently by the name of the author rather than by any real merit it may possess." In the thirty-two pages of East and West there are six poems, and there is an article entitled "The Eclipse of Poetry," in which "mushroom bardlets" are rather roughly handled. East and West will be issued on the 15th of every month, and its place of publication is in New York City.

The large call that "Richard Carvel" is meeting with has aroused much interest in at least one of the many historical characters that appear in the book—Charles James Fox, whose memory is almost as dear to Americans as it is to British Liberals. Some time ago Sir George Trevelyan began a monumental biography of this statesman, the first part of which was published by Harper & Brothers under the title of "The Early History of Charles James Fox." The biography was continued in a work called "The American Revolution, 1766-1776," brought out by Longmans, Green & Co., for, as is well known, the story of Fox between 1774 and 1782 is inextricably interwoven with the story of the American Revolution. Owing to the constant call for "The Early History," the Harpers are now preparing to bring out a new edition of their work, which is rendered particularly significant in the light of Mr. Churchill's international romance.

American Oratory.

The following is a list of six lectures on "American Orators and Oratory," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, LL. D., which will be delivered in November before the Lowell Institute in Boston: Nov. 15, "Puritan Oratory—The Reign of the Clergy"; Nov. 18, "Revolutionary Oratory—The Rise of the Lawyers"; Nov. 22, "Academic and Congressional Oratory—Everett, Webster, Choate, Clay, &c."; Nov. 25, "Anti-Slavery Oratory—Garrison, Phillips, Douglas, &c."; Nov. 29, "Lyceum Oratory—Beecher, Gough, Chapin, Curtis, &c."; Dec. 2, "Present Tendencies of Oratory—American Oratory as Compared with English, Irish, and French."

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To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of two weeks ago I noticed with much interest an answer to a correspondent who had requested a list of memoir writers. Notwithstanding the fact that your correspondent had restricted you to certain rather difficult limitations, so that in replying to his communication you were doubtless restrained from mentioning others equally great, permit me to say a word in favor of some others, which by long association in my library I have come to know intimately. In the first place, it seems to me that too much importance cannot be attached to the relative position memoir writings bear to history. A great many sound and valuable works which do not bear the title "Memoirs" are really so in fact, notably Mr. Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress," McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," and many others readily called to mind by a reader—sufficient to make a long list. But of the "memoir" writers pure and simple, who covers his particular field and time so well as Talleyrand? The memoirs of Charles Maurice, Prince de Talleyrand, are a perfect mine of the diplomatic questions of his time. Where can the reader study half so thoroughly the delicate combinations and subtile machinations of the representatives of the powers at the Congress of Vienna as in these volumes?

Or if one would learn how it was that Belgium became a separate kingdom under Prince Leopold, turn to Talleyrand's correspondence while Ambassador at London to King Louis Philippe. Talleyrand's hands, while not always aboveboard, were doubtless into more diplomatic puddings than any other man's of his time, and no student of memoir writing or history can neglect these memoirs without leaving a void. I confess I do not like Bourrienne, who, while honors and good living were plenty, was a fawning hanger-on and working secretly against a generous master. His memory to this day is execrated in France. Vastly different is Méneval. "The Mémoirs of the Baron de Méneval" are a noble monument to service well and truly done. In spirit and truth they are as far above those of the mean-spirited Bourrienne as sparkling spring water to mire. Napoleon always remembered his faithful secretary Méneval with kindness, and when long years afterward Louis Napoleon became Emperor of the French the descendant of Méneval was honored with his personal esteem.

When studying the great memoirs which illustrate this period it is often the case that the other side is totally neglected. Granting that the brilliant Court of Napoleon furnished more romantic material for this class of writing, let us not fail to look with some degree of interest upon the Bourbons during this time. A most interesting and valuable contribution to the study of the fortunes of this family is "The Memoirs of the Duchesse de Gontaut." This lady, in her position as governess of the "Children of France" during the Restoration, had a most favorable opportunity of recording much that cannot be found in any other work. The assassination of the Duc de Berry, which played so momentous a part in the stability of the elder line of Bourbons, is here described most touchingly, and the consequences to the widowed Princess who became the mother of the Count de Chambord are portrayed in sad but true colors. Another memoir of surpassing interest is that of the Prince de Ligne. "The Memoirs of Charles-Joseph, Prince de Ligne," is also a storehouse of wealth.

An intimate friend of Marie Antoinette, d'Artois, Maria Thérèsa, Joseph II., Frederick the Great, and the Empress Catherine, the Prince tells us in the most entertaining and polished manner of his associations with these men and women. I venture to say nowhere can be found so exact and fascinating an account of the great Catherine of Russia as in these volumes. These memoirs have been used repeatedly by historians of the time. As a type of the great noble and aristocrat the Prince stands vividly before us in his pages—a source of romance and interest to all readers. Prince de Ligne was an onlooker at the Congress of Vienna, and has much to tell us in his inimitable style of the inside of that memorable assembly which decided the fate of Europe after the downfall of Napoleon.

Other famous and interesting memoirs are called to mind, but which cannot be mentioned here; the importance of many of them cannot be overestimated. At some later date, when you can give space and time, a most instructive list could be given alphabetically of all the famous memoirs. This I hope you will do, as a large circle of readers look to THE REVIEW for nearly everything in its peculiar field. With best wishes for the continued success of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, believe me, truly yours,

H. W. BENJAMIN.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 7, 1899.

Kingsley's Historical Novels.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I see in the list of novels illustrating English history given in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, in reply to the request of W. H. Daniell, that you have not mentioned the titles of two very notable novels of Charles Kingsley. You say: "Of the great host of historic novels there are only a few which breathe the breath of life into the characters of other times than ours. To do this is the prerogative of genius. Shakespeare achieved it and Scott. But is there a third?"

It seems to me that Kingsley, even more than Scott, makes his characters live and that he follows close upon Shakespeare in this respect. His masterpiece, "Hypatia," is of course ruled out here; but "Hereward, the Last of the English," illustrating the times of Edward the Confessor, Harold, and William the Conqueror, and "Westward Ho," or, as the American publishers choose to call it, "Amyas Leigh," of the times of Elizabeth, are full of vigor, color, and movement; the characters live and breathe. The world is nowadays flooded with hosts of intolerably dull historical novels; it might almost be called a "valley of dry bones," with no power, earthly or heavenly, to put breath into them and make them live; but for this very reason we should prize above measure the few which have made the past live again for us.

Bayonne, N. J., Oct. 7, 1899. S. B. H.

Tempest in the Dutchess Teapot.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Let me add a word or so to the few lines I interjected on the Dutchess affair.

I freely admitted that usage should and must govern. But geographical spelling is not immutable, apart from such touching word tragédies as the passing of Speonk. And in the case of conflicting forms that form which proves generally popular must be accepted, even if it flies in the face of antiquity. Mr. Benton will not find me wanting in respect for usage. I wouldn't so much as perpetrate "Po'keepsie," though I have known it done. "Pittsburg" and "Wilkesbarre" have come to stay, and, though the battle smoke on the Hudson has hardly cleared away, I am afraid I shall have to hurt the feelings of our up-State conservatives by an identical averment concerning "Newburg." And this is well. It makes for uniformity and economy, just as did the disuse of the possessive form in the Postal Guide. I make no complaint regarding the superfluous "t" in "Litchfield," the many varying forms of Alleghany, the pronunciation of Ca-ro for Cairo, Ill., or any similar anomalies, trying though they are, so long as there is practical unanimity in variety. In the case of Dutchess County I have already admitted that usage so far favors the "t" that I don't wish to make enemies by being among the first by whom the new is tried, but I cannot blink the fact that the natives, always ready for spelling bouts, are no longer in complete accord on the subject, or ignore the circumstance that "Dutchess" is misleading, suggestively misleading, to the many worthy people who are unacquainted with the evolution of "duchess." Fashion may or may not occasion the survival of the "t"; at any rate, "Dutchess" has no claims to superior sanctity when compared with other names that have not stood the test of time.

And so, craving absolution for the pun which will be imputed to me, I draw away from this little tempest in a teapot.

W. MATCHES.

Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1899.

He, Too, Likes Anstey.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While I do not agree with your correspondent Henry A. Newberry's estimate of the humor of Stockton, Twain, and others, I am tempted to indorse his opinion of F. Anstey. The stories selected by Mr. Newberry, however, are not the funniest that Anstey has written. The humorous subtleties of "Tourmalin's Time Cheques," its romping fun and genuinely mirthful incidents entitle it to a high place among humorous books. However often this book is read there is always a hearty laugh in it. I have recommended it frequently to patrons with cerulean tendencies, always with happy results.

"Lyre and Lancet" is another of Anstey's quaint conceits. The idea of a poet and a horse doctor being mistaken for each other on account of a poem of the one and a bulldog of the other being named alike, and the confusion incident to this mistake; the adventures of the veterinarian as a quasi poet occupying the dignified position of society lion, and the tribulations of the poet as an authority on "the glanders"; the working out of their respective characters, the owner of the bulldog as a right good fellow, taking his honors easy, and the poet as an insufferable snob chafing under the supposed indignities offered him, all offer material that, handled with the author's peculiar talent, becomes supremely humorous.

"Voces Populi" and "Traveling Companions" are also intensely funny, and in parts clever enough to compel our admiration. Mr. Anstey's especial forte lies in odd situations and in quaint confusions. In all of his conceits he is ingeniously humorous. Something of his style is seen in Stockton's "Transferred Ghost" and in the "Spectral Mortgage," though neither story is quite so good as it would be under Anstey's handling.

RICHARD E. WILSON.

Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 10, 1899.

Things with Which He Agrees.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The letter from Mr. Henry A. Newberry, which you entitle "Anstey His Idol," at least throws a good deal of light upon some things not accessible in the books of facts—encyclopedias of anecdote, &c.

At least I am glad to know why Mr. Brander Matthews always is saying that "Huckleberry Finn" is the greatest work of fiction in the English language. It seems he says it because Robert Louis Stevenson told him so. It is a real comfort to me to know this. Because I had always supposed that Mr. Matthews said it in order to heap coals of fire on Mark Twain's head for having said that he (Mark Twain) once read one of Brander Matthews's things to his (Mark

(Continued on Page 735.)

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READERS HAVE THEIR SAY.

(Continued from Page 734.)

Twain's) cat, adding: "That cat is dead. Cats can't stand everything!"

I also agree with Mr. Newberry that Mark Twain's wit is coarse, and that Mark never stops to polish anything. (Which is just the difference, by the way, between a "carpenter" and a cabinetmaker.) But I am surprised that Mr. Newberry should credit that quotation upon botanizing upon one's mother's grave to the New York Post. Wasn't it Wordsworth who said that such a one

Would peep and botanize upon his mother's grave?

And wasn't it Howells, in "April Hopes," and not "a writer in The Chap Book," who talked about "hen-minded women who never have room for more than one idea at a time"?

However, I agree with Mr. Newberry about the good work that Anstey has done, and even against Mr. Brander Matthews's judgment—like "The Black Poodle."

I like Mr. Matthews because you can always tell anything done by Mr. Matthews when his name is signed to it! It is like the recipe for telling Rhine wine from vinegar—which is "by the label on the bottle!"

And I agree that one can always recognize Shakespeare, Poe, or Anstey, even if their names are not signed thereto!

But with some of Mr. Newberry's other dicta and obiter I do not agree.

GEORGE BOTHERSON.

New York, Oct. 3, 1899.

A Whistling or a Preaching Woman.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It probably amounts to the same thing, but the quotation from Johnson in your article in this week's SATURDAY REVIEW, in "New and Notable Fiction," is not verbally accurate. You make Johnson say:

Sir, a woman who whistles is like a dancing bear. The point is not whether the thing is done well or ill—the wonder is that it should be done at all.

Now, what Boswell reports ("Life," Chapter VII.) is this:

Next Sunday, July 3, I told him I had been that morning at a meeting of the people called Quakers, where I had heard a woman preach. Johnson—Sir, a woman's preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all.

Thanks for the pleasure received from THE SATURDAY REVIEW, but don't—please don't—commence to pad its columns out with "serial stories," or any other stories. We have story magazines galore, and some of them so filled with stories as to be almost worthless to the general literary reader. Let us have one publication devoted exclusively to essay, reviews, literary miscellany, and causerie, without the wearisome serial story. C. H. W.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1899.

A Function of the Apostrophe.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I desire to submit to a jury of your bookmaking readers a question concerning the use of the apostrophe in dialect typography. Maybe the matter is not one of great importance in itself, but uniformity of style is one of the traditions and, indeed, necessities of the printing house. I had some trouble lately in adjusting the differences between the intelligent linotypist and myself and between him and his fellows in their apostrophe practice. As a working hypothesis I tried the rule of retaining the apostrophe to indicate dropped letters and omitting it when the word suffered a spelling change—e. g., ag'in (again,) agin (against,) ther' (there,) thar, wi', wid, runnin', runnen, and so on. This did not seem entirely satisfactory, (overpunctuation and too "much" apostrophe do not make for beauty in the printed page,) and so a compromise between law and taste brought about the following results: Ther, thar, ag'in, agin, suthin', ben, wud, shud, cud, p'raps, haven't, havn't, gimme, gemmen, squar' (?), declar' (?), cur'us, &c. "P'r'aps," "hav'n't," "ag'in'" (!), or even the "'t is" of Harper memory, might be insisted on by some; what would they say to "w'u'd"? Authority and even logic may be invoked for according the apostrophe "all the honors," but I submit that we cannot ignore phonetic shading, (always, of course, with due consideration for the sensibilities of the author.) If this is heresy I'm willing to stand trial. W. MATCHES.

Brooklyn, Oct. 4, 1899.

Hall Caine Unjustly Classed.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I could not help but smile over Mr. De Cassere's protest against "too much fiction" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 7. Not that one wishes to discourage the reading of science, philosophy, sociology, &c. I doubted at first Mr. De Cassere's having read thoroughly enough, to be so ennuied, the authors of fiction he mentioned, and my doubts were considerably strengthened when in the last sentence he mentions in comparison Hall Caine and Laura Jean Libbey. Mr. De Cassere should remember what has been said about comparisons and not make them at random. If Mr. De Cassere really wishes to promote the habit of solid reading, why does he give such a splendid list of the despised (?) writers of fiction as an example of what he says must in a sense be tabooed. People who read your excellent SATURDAY REVIEW are generally people who know what goes to make up good reading, and are probably aware that Zangwill is one of the most brilliant essayists of this century. If Mr. De Cassere will read Cable's "Strong Hearts" he will find most excellent philosophy and exquisite thought therein contained. Personally I am not madly enthusiastic over Hall Caine, (and I will admit to Mr. De Cassere that I do admire his Tolstoi immensely,) but I object vigorously to the comparison to which he has subjected Mr. Caine. Give Mr. Caine credit for his masterly style and thorough knowledge of mankind. And let us hope that none of the "tabooed" writers will be frightened into silence by Mr. De Cassere's protest. "G. G."

New York, Oct. 18, 1899.

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are contributors to this November *Century*, Governor Roosevelt writing an important paper on "Military Preparedness and Unpreparedness," and President Eliot of Harvard on "The Forgotten Millions." There are a number of interesting illustrated articles in the number, including one on "Wagner from Behind the Scenes," by Gustav Kobbe, with most entertaining illustrations which describe "*scenery that acts*." Another illustrated article reproduces Robert Blum's paintings for the Mendelssohn Glee Club home of New York.

Theodore Roosevelt.

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